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Vol. III. No. 3]

TORONTO, MARCH, 1894

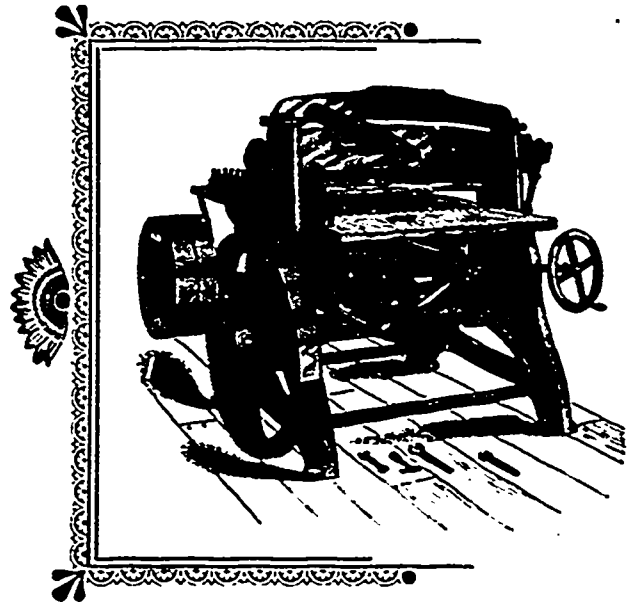
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# BROWN & CARVER . . .

POWER

...Paper Cutting

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SIMPLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE,  
RAPID, AND DURABLE. . . .

MAIN OFFICE  
AND WORKS:

OSWEGO, N.Y.

## Oswego Machine Works

Sole Manufacturers

OSWEGO, N.Y.

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... AND ...

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**A**RE the life of a journal, and the best book to keep the name and address of each subscriber for one year or for a series of years (as one entry does for years) is **CHALLEN'S SUBSCRIPTION RECORD**; and to enter terms and other data of each "ad.," that no mistake may be possible, and to systematically preserve the name of every advertiser for future reference is **CHALLEN'S ADVERTISING RECORD**. These Records have been used for years by the publishers of **THE CANADIAN GROCER, THE DRY GOODS REVIEW, THE HARDWARE MERCHANT** and **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**.

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For Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Monthly Journals. The left hand page is printed and ruled to register date received, blank spaces for the Subscriber's name and the Post Office, alphabetically arranged.

The right hand page has the Date of Expiration, Amount and Date paid repeated four times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for four years. Also space for remarks.

Those using printed lists find it desirable, as it preserves names of subscribers who discontinue as well as those who renew, i.e., it shows who have been as well as who are subscribers.

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One-fourth of the papers and periodicals in the United States use the Records and re-order.

Either or both of the above books promptly forwarded on receipt of price.

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## The J. B. McLean Co., Ltd.

10 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO, ONT.

# To Our Canadian Friends

THE publishers of the Canadian PRINTER AND PUBLISHER tell us that our advertisement, if planted in their columns, will bring us good returns. We have decided to test the matter, and therefore come before you, soliciting a portion of your business during the year 1894.

We are the Northwestern member of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler's chain of **Anti-Combine Type-Foundries**, and make and sell **Superior Copper-Mixed Type**. We also sell Babcock Air Spring Cylinder Presses, Chandler & Price Gordon Presses, standard makes of Paper Cutters, and have the most complete line west of Chicago. We manufacture Body Type, on the point system, here in St. Paul, and can, therefore, handle sort orders with promptness.

We also have on hand at all times a large line of **Desirable Second-Hand Machinery** and are prepared to quote close prices.

We believe that we are several hundred miles nearer the publishers and printers of the Western Provinces than any other house of the size of ours, and by the various railways leading into Canada from St. Paul we believe we can give our friends the best of service, and we are sure our prices **will save you considerable money**.

Write us what you contemplate purchasing and let us quote you prices thereon. Specimen book on application. Very respectfully yours,

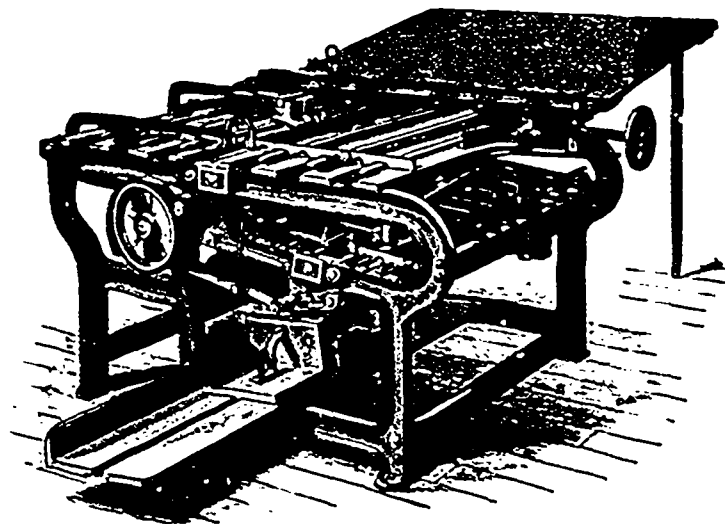
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## MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

New 3 and 4 Fold

### Country Newspaper Folder



Miller & Richard  
Agents  
Toronto, Canada.

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By  
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ERIE, PA., U. S. A.

THE NEW IMPROVED COUNTRY PROUTY

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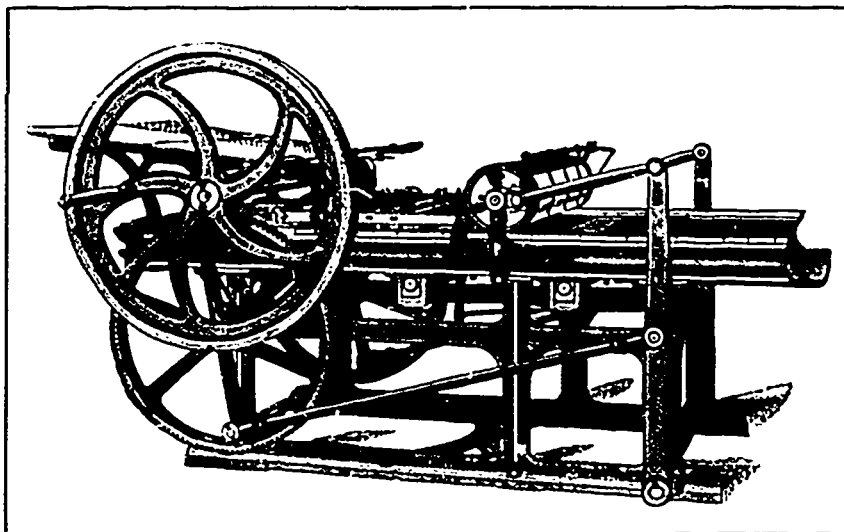
# FIRST PRIZE AT WORLD'S FAIR

NEWSPAPER  
AND BOOK

## Presses

FIG. 11

\$500 to \$700



**O**VER TWENTY of the BEST TYPE FOUNDRIES and Supply Houses - buy the PROUTY and pay SPOT CASH. . . . .

They KNOW what is

## WHAT

*As the BEST Cylinder Press in the WORLD for the Money.*

**G**O and see MR. H. P. MOORE, of Acton, Ont., an old member of the CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION, who owns and runs one of the BEST NEWSPAPER and JOB OFFICES in Canada, and who has run a PROUTY for MANY YEARS, and see what he says. He has bought TWO PROUTY PRESSES and says it is the BEST for the money.

WE WILL DELIVER PRESSES IN CANADA

Freight and Duty  
Prepaid at . . .

## Great Bargains for Cash

Don't be FOOLED by SO-CALLED CYLINDER PRESSES that you can't CHANGE IMPRESSION except by RE-PACKING the Cylinder, which means a loss of all your PROFITS in time WASTED.



You can throw off IMPRESSION at ANY POINT and can CHANGE IMPRESSION in ONE MINUTE on the IMPROVED PROUTY. It is a TIME saver, and a MONEY saver, and a MUSCLE saver.

EVERY Press GUARANTEED through a BANK. Don't be alarmed by traveling LIARS who run down the Prouty so as to make BIGGER PROFITS off you. We will PROVE everything we say.

# W. G. WALKER & CO.

Sole Proprietors.

 MADISON, WISCONSIN

# Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. III.—No. 3

TORONTO, MARCH, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Byron Lane, of the Winchester Press, suggests that the price-list now being prepared by Toronto printers should be made applicable to the whole province. The suggestion is a good one, and the Executive of the Press Association and the other press and printing associations throughout Canada should secure copies of this list and endeavor to conform their prices to the rates laid down therein. It might not be possible to have this list rigidly or unswervingly enforced, but its presence as a standard would prevent too much divergence. It would be an aid to proper estimating, and a guide to right prices. Any association desiring copies could, no doubt, arrange with the Toronto Employing Printers' Association to secure any number of copies at first cost. Orders should be placed at once with W. H. Apted, Toronto, the secretary, and no doubt they will receive courteous attention.

No one can read the speech of T. H. Preston at the Quebec Press dinner, in Montreal, without being enthused with his ideas for the formation of a Dominion press association. The idea may not be original, but it is stated boldly and clearly, and in a manner calculated to bring about the respectful attention of the Canadian press. A Dominion association would be of incalculable benefit to the printing and publishing trade generally, as well as being an immense factor in the development of a national sentiment and a united nation. A united nation means a unity of thought, of feeling, of hope, of aim, and of effort. Read Mr. Preston's speech, which will be found on another page.

On February 21st the representatives of the Canadian Press Association interviewed the tariff commission at Ottawa. The gentlemen present were P. D. Ross, Journal, Ottawa; L. W. Shannon, News, Kingston; and C. W. Young, Freeholder, Cornwall. They advocated a reduction of duties on printers' materials, as laid down in *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER'S* articles in December and January, and also asked for a reduction of the duty on stereotype plates. They pointed out that on stereotype plates the present duty ranges from 97 to 162 per cent. There are only two plate foundries in Canada, employing less than forty hands together, so that the excessive protection is of little practical benefit to Canada, while it embarrasses several hundred papers that use plate. The deputation urged that the duty be reduced to a uniform ad valorem rate of not over 25 per cent., which they held should be sufficient protection for the two

Canadian firms. The ministers gave the deputation a prolonged hearing, and intimated that the matter would be carefully considered.

The paper makers met in secret session in Toronto recently to consider their relations with the tariff commission. They want the duties on paper retained in their present shape. They have not made this desire public, but it is generally understood that they are averse to reduction. But the duties will be reduced. The present duty on coated paper is 35 per cent., and it should and will be reduced to 25 per cent. The latter rate should be sufficient protection. Other likely changes are: Cardboard, 35 per cent., reduced to 25 per cent.; straw board, 20 per cent., reduced to 10 per cent.; marble paper, 35 per cent., to be free; press board and press paper, to be free. These changes will find little opposition, as very little of these classes of goods are manufactured in Canada. With these amendments the paper schedule should be satisfactory to manufacturers of paper, manufacturers of books, printers, and consumers. A small tariff is certainly needed for revenue, and in some cases it might be just to slightly increase this for protective purposes; but the demand of the consumer to-day is that no rate shall be over 25 per cent. Moreover, there is no sense in placing a heavy tax on machinery and other industrial and raw materials, which are not made in Canada, and are not likely to be for many years. For these reasons printers and publishers advocate a reduction of the duty on coated paper, straw board, card board, press board, type, presses, stereotypes and stereotype plates, printers' furniture, bookbinders' materials, etc.

The editors of Canadian newspapers are becoming really Canadians. The Montreal Star editor, in a recent editorial, expresses the hope that the politicians in Nova Scotia will keep down the "repeal" cry in the coming provincial elections. He says: "It has been employed to get votes and then flung aside. Even this, however, is dangerous business. Canadianism is a thing to be fostered, not frosted. If Nova Scotia is not with us, heart and head, in the magnificent task—magnificent in labor as magnificent in prospect—of building up a common Canada, in which we shall all take pride, then she is not playing a frank and honorable part. But the province is not to be judged by vapors of politicians, and the voters should see to it that no disloyalty is allowed to show its head this year." This is encouraging, as being an absolute proof of a growing national feeling. Another proof was seen, when, at the open session of the Canadian Press Association, on February 8th, a certain news-

paper man volunteered a severe criticism on J. Macdonald Oxley's opinions expressed in his address on "The Press and National Sentiment," his fellow editors in the audience showed marked disapproval of "critic," who sat down amidst negative applause. Certainly some of our Canadian editors have not yet realized the stand they should take on this matter. For instance: They will give Harper's, The Century, and The Cosmopolitan, long free notices, while our poor struggling Canadian Magazine, filled with the product of Canadian minds and brains, goes without a mention. Let charity begin at home.

John Livingstone is dead. Montreal journalists mourn the loss of many bright men such as Abraham, Kinnear, Parsons, Dougall, White, Bristow, Campbell, Hucks, McGee, Watson, Heavyside, Young, Lorry, Ballantyne and Tetu, and now another name is added. His first great work was the founding of the St. John Telegraph 31 years ago, and subsequently edited the Watchman, of St. John, the Moncton Times and the St. John Sun, and every journalist in the Dominion knows with what ability the editorial part of those papers was carried on. Mr. Livingstone went to Montreal in 1882, and after having edited the Herald five years joined the Toronto Empire staff, and was subsequently manager of the Calgary Herald. Mr. Livingstone's death was a surprise to his friends, as he had been in bed but two days. He was one of the moulders of Canadian opinion during the past twenty years and was a clear and vigorous writer, as well as an encyclopaedia of knowledge. He voiced his opinion with dignity, but with no uncertainty. He had a host of friends, who mourn because they have lost a friend and Canada an able journalist.

The Ontario Press Association (erroneously called the Canadian Press Association) have done the craft in Ontario a huge good by the energetic way in which they have pushed for libel reform. The Executive called on the Government in January; then a bill was prepared, then it was thoroughly discussed at the association, and then petitions have been signed and are being presented from every riding in the province. It is commonplace to say that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, yet these simple Anglo-Saxon words express the common sense shown by the publishers who have had this matter on hand. The result will be the passage of amendments to the Libel Act, and every publisher in Ontario, whether a member of the Press Association or not, will be much benefitted. By the way, the publisher who is not a member of the Press Association and yet sees it spending money and time on his behalf, will surely feel that he is unjust somewhere.

The following is the petition being presented

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO.

The Petition of the undersigned Publishers of Newspapers in the Province of Ontario humbly sheweth

1. That in the prosecution of their business as journalists, and as purveyors of news, they are seriously handicapped by the present condition of the laws of the province with respect to libel

2. Large numbers of actions for damages for libel, purely of a speculative character, have been entered or threatened during the last year against publishers—so much so that public scandal has been created thereby

3. Your petitioners seek no immunity from the consequences of any libels of an expressly malicious nature, but, on the con-

trary, are quite prepared to coincide with the view that cases of that kind should be dealt with as they have been heretofore; but your petitioners are desirous that a real and substantial check should be imposed on actions instituted or threatened, chiefly or solely for the purpose of extorting money from publishers by reason of the latter's unwillingness to undergo the annoyance and cost of litigation, even in a case in which no injustice has been done to the complainant.

4. Your petitioners are also desirous that, in cases of second ary libel—i.e., information copied from other newspapers, or received from news agencies—no right of action shall lie where express malice is not shown, provided ample apology has been published with reasonable care, in good faith, and without ill-will to the complainant.

5. Other amendments are also sought, calculated to mitigate some of the other injustices to which your petitioners are exposed, and which your petitioners trust your honorable body, in view of the exceptional position occupied by them, and the public nature of their duties, will see the wisdom of granting.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

In the Globe's report of the visit to Ottawa of A. F. Rutter and James Murray, of Toronto, for the purpose of interviewing the tariff commission, it said that: "They think the national policy does not do justice to their trade, but at the same time they are willing to forego any relief from the tariff if the Government put their Copyright Act of 1889 into force. It requires the proclamation of the Governor-General in Council, and Sir John Thompson has not the courage to advise the issue of such a proclamation, because of the objections of English publishers. The Premier has carried the argument along in a very able manner, but after five years of negotiation and argument the Canadian publisher is in no better position than he was at the beginning. Sir John contends, and in this he is following the line taken years ago by J. D. Edgar, M.P., that Canada has the jurisdiction to pass the act of 1889, dealing with foreign copyright, but the trouble is the Premier lacks the courage of his convictions. However, now that Mr. Foster has the assurance of the Employing Printers' Association that if they get the Copyright Act they will willingly put up with the tariff, perhaps the Government will act, and cut the Gordian knot, tied so tightly by Mr. Dalby, the English secretary of the Berne Copyright Convention."

The Globe's correspondent must be wrong. Surely Mr. Rutter and Mr. Murray would not agree to any such disgraceful compromise as that. If the tariff is too high, it should be reduced. If the Canadian Copyright Act is just, constitutional, and necessary, then it should be enforced. There should be no compromise whatever. A reduction of the tariff and the enforcement of the Copyright Act are both necessary and must take place. They will take place if the printing trade of this country demand and insist on obtaining justice. Let there be no trucking.

Recognizing the importance to Canadian printers of having a full knowledge of the progress of typesetting machines in this country, the April issue of this journal will contain a great deal of special matter on this question, which will be of great importance to all publishers who are thinking of adopting the machines. The subject will be discussed pro and con in an impartial manner

## QUEBEC PRESS DINNER.

THE Press Association of the Province of Quebec, held its fourth annual dinner on Saturday evening, Feb. 17th, in Montreal. Mr. H. D. Tetu, of La Presse, president of the association, occupied the chair, the vice chairs being occupied by Mr. J. B. Tressider, Star, and Mr. John Hague, Insurance Chronicle. Over a hundred members and guests sat down to discuss the menu, which, together with the service, was excellent, whilst the orchestra, which played several choice selections, left nothing to be desired. Among those present were: Hon. J. J. Curran, His Worship Mayor Villeneuve, Lieut. Col. Massey, Messrs J. B. Tressider, John Hague, Dunbar Browne, Geo. H. Flint, H. Dalby, L. C. Belanger, James Harper, E. Lavigne, Governor Vallee, G. H. Stevens, Speaker Leblanc of the Quebec Legislature, J. X. Perrault, L. J. Forget, A. T. Lepine, M.P., Ald. Prefontaine, E. St. Louis, Hon. Mr. Marchand, T. H. Preston, president of the Ontario Press Association; A. W. Morris, M.L.A.; ex-Mayor Grenier; Henry Harvey, Trade Review; Mr. Fred. Henshaw, E. G. O'Connor, Robt. S. White, M.P.; Robt. Samuels, J. Manley, W. J. O'Hara, John A. Boyd, Toronto Mail; C. A. Patterson, W. E. Burgess, Herald; Austin Mosher, Toronto Empire; E. Summerskill, G. T. railway, and others.

After the chairman had proposed the toasts of the "Queen" and the "Governor-General," he gave the toast of "Our Country," and called upon Montreal's representative, Hon. J. J. Curran, to respond. Mr. Curran made a patriotic speech, during which he remarked that the Canadian statesman was assisted by the press, that the pulpit's handmaid was the press, that Canada's greatest statesmen were discovered to the world through the press. As for the press of Montreal, it was the parent of the press of Canada. The printer brought here with his press and type by Franklin, to the old historic Chateau de Ramezay, had printed the first sheet that from an organ of annexation was to develop into the strongest upholder of Imperial connection, and one of the staunchest pillars of Canadian nationality, the Montreal Gazette. (Loud cheers.) Our morning papers were healthy in tone, and enterprising beyond what we had a right to expect in their limited constituency; whilst it was simply a marvel of Canadian enterprise, something unequalled anywhere in the civilized world, that evening papers varying from four to sixteen and twenty pages, were sold for the smallest coin, one cent, and that the poorest laborer could make himself acquainted with the events that are transpiring in every quarter of the globe. (Loud cheers.) The French press had been true to its mission and was working harmoniously with its colleagues of the English language in developing a generous spirit of Canadian patriotism.

Whilst demagogues might waste their energies in cavilling as to whether one language or two should hold sway in the Dominion, let the men who wielded with facile pen the language of la belle France vie with their English confreres in cultivating a spirit of harmony and generous sympathy amongst the different races, and that sentiment, being caught up by the journalism of the land, would ensure for our country, which they had just toasted, a happy and prosperous future.

A. W. Morris replied to the toast of "Our Guests," and was followed by Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mayor Villeneuve, Lieut. Col. Fred Massey, and T. H. Preston.

In introducing Mr. Preston, the chairman spoke of the great pleasure his visit was to them, and hoped there would, for the

future, be a regular interchange of such courtesies. Mr. Preston was given a most vociferous reception. In the course of his speech he dealt with various subjects of interest to the journalists of Ontario and Quebec, historical and otherwise. In his opening remarks he advocated the establishment of a Dominion press association in the following terms:

"In response to your cordial invitation to participate with you in these festivities, I bring to you to-night the greetings of an organization rejoicing in the familiar appellation of the C. P. A., but which in our case comes with it no interpretation tending to perturbation or disturbance, but is simply the time-honored monogram of the elder claimant, about whose personnel there is neither secrecy nor mystery—no 'envy, hatred, malice, or other uncharitableness,' but whose motto is that of those of you who are of the French race: 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.'



H. D. Tetu  
President Quebec Press Association

"Our association was given the broad name of 'Canadian' in the early days of its establishment, when those who laid its foundations did so with that idea of western expansiveness which loses nothing in the matter of conception, however much it may fail in the realization of the sanguine hopes of its promoters. But we in Ontario are not blind to the circumstance, so pleasing to us as a progressive cosmopolitan people, that sister societies have been born to the Dominion since that time—among which we are happy to greet you as one of the most comely, showing that in the journalistic world, as in the rest of the world, wherein we find our chief sphere of action,

There runs a thread of conscious life,  
From Nova Scotia's misty coast to far Columbia's shore.

And we are quite prepared to become in name, what we are now in reality—an Ontario association—just as soon as a Canadian Press Association, truly national in its character, is brought, as I hope it shortly will be, into being.

"For why should there not be a journalistic, as well as a political confederation? Why should not the band of scattered press associations, while retaining their present organizations, and having the largest possible measure of local autonomy, create a Dominion Association that meeting say once in two years at the national capital—would bring into closer fellowship the men who, more than any others, form and control public opinion in their respective provinces?

"Our Provincial associations have their field of usefulness. They afford an opportunity for the discussion of what may be called local questions, and matters of detail affecting the trade, such as a larger association could not conveniently deal with. They are useful in indoctrinating the journalistic Ishmaelite with the principles of Damon and Pythias; in teaching him who affects to teach others to respect his profession and thereby to command public respect, and in indicating means by which, with advantage to himself and to the public whom he tries to serve, he may the more usefully prosecute his high calling.

"But a truly Canadian Press Association might aim at something higher still. It might teach its members, as members



of the Dominion Parliament are taught by great object lessons, that Canada is

A land of scattered homes and colonies no more  
But a young nation with her life full beating in her breast,  
A noble future in her eyes the Britain of the West.

"Should we as journalists not seek to nurse the national life and give it greater strength? Should we not seek to bridge over the barriers which physical geography and race distinctions have made between us as a people with the inter-dependent links of mutual forbearance, mutual toleration, and a common patriotism? Should we not show in every possible way that at least we, public journalists, realize the one conception of Canadian citizenship by which it is possible to make of this country one great in other ways than the vastness of its expanse or of its natural treasures?"

"A distinguished Canadian statesman has well said: 'Any policy which appeals to a class, to a creed, to a race, or which does not appeal to the better instincts to be found in all creeds and in all races, is stamped with the stamp of inferiority. The French Canadian who appeals to his fellow-countrymen to stand by themselves, aloof from the rest of this continent, the English Canadian who appeals to his fellow-countrymen on grounds affecting them alone may, perhaps, win the applause of those whom they may be addressing, but impartial history will pronounce their work as vicious in its inception as it is mischievous and wicked in its tendency.'

"The journalists of Quebec and Ontario may do much just now to disperse the lowering clouds of bigotry and prejudice by diffusing the penetrating rays of a lofty patriotism, and I have faith in the great majority of my fellows to believe that this will be done."

The officers for the Press Association are: President, Mr. H. D. Tetu, *La Presse*, first vice president, Mr. J. B. Tressider, *Star*; second vice president, Mr. J. Hague, *Insurance Chronicle*; executive committee Mr. Dunbar Brown, *Shareholder*, Mr. George H. Flint, *Witness*; Mr. Richard White, *Gazette*; Mr. Henry Harvey, *Trade Review*, Mr. H. Dalby, *Star*; Mr. E. C. Belanger, *Progress de l'Est*, secretary treasurer, Mr. James Harper, *Witness*.

#### H. D. TETU.

**H.** D. TETU, the president of the Press Association of the province of Quebec, is one of the French journalists who have greatly contributed in recent years to the phenomenal leap of the French dailies in Montreal. He has twice been connected with *La Presse*, the Montreal Daily *Star*'s French rival, of which he is now city editor. Born during the year 1860, in the Eastern Townships, county of Shefford, Mr. Tetu was educated in the city of Sherbrooke. After spending nine years, devoted to commercial and classical training, in St. Charles Borromée's College, he came to Montreal, where he studied law in Laval University. In 1884 he became a reporter on *Le Monde*, then the most popular French newspaper in the province. From 1885 to 1892 Mr. Tetu has been prominent amongst the young men, supporting on the stump the Liberal-Conservative party. His health having greatly suffered from his political exertions, Mr. Tetu since March last has devoted himself entirely to newspaper work. He was also connected with *La Minerve* about one year. Mr. Tetu is rightly considered as one of the able reporters and writers of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

#### HUMORS OF THE PRESSMEN.

**T**HE daily papers having followed their dreary traditions in reporting the meetings of the Press Association, it is left for Mr. Grip to print a few of the many bright things that were, of course, carefully omitted from so-called "reports."

At the first session H. P. Moore, of the *Acton Free Press*, was giving his experience in the matter of establishing the payment-in-advance system. "At first," said he, "I found great difficulty; I was obliged to cut off about four hundred names."—Just here Pirie, of the *Dundas Banner*, with an air of seriousness becoming to the occupant of the presidential chair, stopped the speaker to enquire—"Did you still go on publishing the paper?" This upset the meeting for a time, but Moore duly recovered himself, and went on with his talk. "In conclusion," he said, "I consider the new system a success. I don't know how it would work in the case of papers whose circulations go up to three or four thousands, but in the case of small country weeklies like the *Dundas Banner*"—and here the laugh broke just as heartily over Pirie's devoted head.

At the open session on Thursday evening, the president of course occupied the chair. He came forward with a programme in hand, looking as solemn as usual. "I observe," said he, "the first thing called for is the chairman's address. The chairman's address—is *Dundas, Ont.*" He added a few words, however, as to the association, for the benefit of the visitors present. "We meet every year in convention," he remarked, "for the purpose of getting amendments to the libel law, and taking other steps towards keeping out of jail." Commenting on the newspaper as an epitome of the doings of the whole world, "is it not wonderful," said he, "that you should have all this laid, as it were, in a small parcel on your breakfast table—those of you who get breakfast." Sam Hunter's paper on "Pictorial Journalism" was full of good things. He described the way in which newspaper cuts are now produced ready for printing in a few minutes of time. "This enables the editor to give his readers portraits of notable persons of the moment. He is no longer obliged to use the old Lydia Pinkham advertising cut to represent Sarah Bernhardt one day, Queen Lil of Hawaii the next. He can have the portraits done by his own special staff artist, and although the likeness may be no better, there is more variety about them." Arthur F. Wallis thought the editor had a right to call himself a professional man if the barber had. Success in both these professions depended upon being expert with the shears. In days of old the subject was not at liberty to criticise the king, but times have changed. If some of those old kings could look down upon us—or up toward us—now, they would realize this. He gave it as his opinion that Bismarck's failure was due to his disregard of the advice so often and freely tendered to him by Canadian editors. "The impression prevails in some quarters," said he, "that Canadian papers are partisan. This is probably due to the habit of reading the editorials and taking them in earnest." He strongly repudiated the assertion that the Canadian editor did not use his great powers for the noblest purposes. As an illustration of a noble editorial, he referred to an article which he said he had read in the *Dundas True Banner*. And here, to the great amusement of the audience, he summarized a patent medicine reading notice which was familiar to everybody. "Who can say after that," he exclaimed, "that Canadian journalism does not seek to create public opinion and to make it healthy."—Grip.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST.**

**A** LETTER concerning the tariff, and the duty of each member of the Canadian Press Association, has been received from Mr. Preston. The same duty lies on every printer and publisher in Canada—a duty which he owes to himself. What the Tariff Committee of the C. P. A. asked is shown in the next article:

Editor PRINTER AND PUBLISHER:

SIR, I desire through your columns to ask each member of the C. P. A. to study carefully the demands made on the Tariff Committee by the representatives of the association. Then every member of Parliament should receive a letter from the printers and publishers in his riding, pressing on him the necessity of insisting on what the association and the Toronto Employing Printers have asked. If the Canadian press is a unit on this matter, the necessary changes are a certainty.

Yours fraternally,

T. H. PRESTON,  
President C. P. A.

Mr. Patterson, of Miller & Richard, declares that every cent of reduction in the tariff will make that much reduction in the price of the type sold by them.

**C. P. A. AND TARIFF.**

**R**EPRESENTATIONS to Government by Committee (P. W. Ross, L. W. Shannon and C. W. Young) of the Canadian Press Association with regard to supplies used by printers and publishers:

**PREAMBLE.**

Type, printers' furniture, printing presses and stereotype plate, are the raw materials of the printer and publisher.

There are in Canada about 1,100 printing and publishing offices, employing in the aggregate probably 20,000 persons, making this one of the most important industries in the country.

At present the printing industry has practically no protection.

The raw materials above specified bear an average duty of probably 30 per cent., and in cases of some stereotype plates 162 per cent.

These duties on the raw materials are, to the best of our knowledge, advantages only to concerns employing all told probably less than one hundred persons, yet, as we have stated, they affect injuriously industries employing 20,000 people.

Following are some considerations in detail:

**TYPE.**

1. The present duty on type is 20 per cent. As agents include this in the cost of type, and add a proportionate profit, the duty really means generally a tax of 30 per cent. to the publisher.

2. Type is the main portion of the raw material of the printer and publisher.

3. Nearly all advertising display and job type (which comprise from 60 to 75 per cent. of the outfit of printing and publishing houses) is imported, and must be, inasmuch as from the comparatively limited market the two Canadian foundries do not and can not afford the special moulds and apparatus which are constantly being called for anew, such display type being besides designed and patented abroad.

4. As stated above, there are but two type foundries in Canada, one of which has been in existence thirty five years, showing that since 1878 the protective duty on type has only established one foundry, whereas industries employing over

20,000 people have been heavily taxed during that time on nearly all their raw materials.

5. The introduction of type-casting machines is throwing many compositors out of employment. These machines are rendered desirable partly because of the expense of type. On an average, one machine displaces three or four men. A reduction in the cost of type will be a consideration which may turn the scale against machines, and keep larger numbers of men employed.

**PRINTERS' FURNITURE.**

The duties on printers' furniture, such as galleys, cabinets, brass rules, type stands, cases, composing sticks, wood and metal furniture, average 25 to 30 per cent.

Excepting metal furniture, practically none of the above are made in Canada. The duties protect nobody and tax the whole public.

**PRINTING PRESSES.**

The only printing press made in Canada is the small platen press. On this we ask no reduction of duty, as the Canadian press is considered the best and cheapest in the market.

No cylinder presses are made in Canada. These presses, costing from \$1,000 to \$20,000, are the only presses on which a newspaper can be printed, or the heavy work of a job printing office done. They are the most costly part of a printer or publisher's outfit, and although the duty on them of 10 per cent. is apparently low, it is in reality a heavy tax on the publisher.

**ON TYPE, CYLINDER PRESSES AND FURNITURE.**

The committee would respectfully urge that these three classes of raw material be placed on the free list.

**STEREOTYPE PLATE FOR NEWSPAPER USE.**

The duty on stereotype plates for newspaper use is  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent per square inch.

The cost of these plates is \$2 per page illustrated matter, or \$1.20 per page for plain matter. The duty in either case comes to \$1.95 per page, equal to 97½ per cent. on illustrated matter and 162 per cent. on plain matter.

There are only two plate manufacturing companies in Canada, which cannot supply the large variety required by the hundreds of newspapers using plate. One of these companies, as per the letter from it submitted herewith, is willing to meet a reduction of duty for reasons stated in the letter.

The association does not ask that the duty on these plates be removed, but we ask that the duty be made ad valorem and reduced to a revenue basis of not more than 25 per cent.

**PAPER.**

The present duty on certain classes of papers used by publishers, particularly coated printing paper and card board, is 35 per cent. The association would urge that these be reduced to a uniform duty of 25 per cent.

**BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS.**

In conclusion we would say that as the members of the Canadian Press Association are nearly all engaged also in the job printing and publishing business, their interests are also intimately concerned in a removal or reduction of the duties on raw materials used in book binding, book-making and other publishing branches not touched in the foregoing. As we understand that the Employing Printers' Association has made representations in detail on these matters, we do not deal with them here, but we cordially endorse their representations, and hope in our own interest that they will have weight with the Government.



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J. B. McLEAN,  
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, MARCH, 1894

### C. P. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

**P**LEASANT, fraternal and instructive were the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association held in the Board of Trade, Toronto, on February 5th and 9th. The attendance did not exceed one-third of the membership, but every attendant was an enthusiast, following each discussion carefully and speaking when he had something to say on the subject under treatment. President Pirie was a careful and pleasing chairman, but the program needed little watching, as animated discussion followed each paper and allowed nothing to become draggy. The feature of the gathering was its enthusiasm, and this was evidenced at all three sessions.

The first session had two important discussions from which much good must flow—that on libel and that on payment of newspaper subscription. In the latter case the speakers spoke without manuscript, and gave details of their experience. Mr. Moore's speech was especially convincing, he showed most certain benefits from his adoption of the cash in advance system. The evening session was a delightful gathering, and seemed to be much more suitable than a banquet. The musical part of the program was of a high order, while the address surpassed expectations.

#### THE LIVE MEN.

Those who attended the meetings were: Andrew Landlaw, Reformer, Galt; A. F. Pirie, Banner, Dundas; J. E. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto; J. A. Cooper, DRY GOODS REVIEW, Toronto; A. R. Fawcett, Leader, Toronto Junction; W. McGuire, Liberal, Tilsonburg; R. D. Warren, Herald, Georgetown; Andrew Pattullo, Sentinel Review, Woodstock; Robert Holmes, New Era, Clinton; W. F. Maclean, World, Toronto; J. S. Willison, Globe; F. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford; W. Ireland, Star, Parry Sound; J. E. Mackay, Post, Leamington; T. A. Bellamy, Sun, Ingersoll; S. Russell, Tribune, Deseronto; W. H. Keller, Journal, Exbridge; C. H. Mortimer, Architect and Builder, Toronto; R. L. Mortimer, Free Press, Shelburne; W. J. Watson, Pen and Scissors, Toronto; A. G. F. Macdonald, Glengary News, Alexandria; C. W. Young, Freeholder, Cornwall; N. Phelps, Times, North Bay; Thos. H. Sears, Progress, Preston; T. A. Lambert, Representative, Mount

Forest; A. H. O'Brien, Law Journal, Toronto; J. J. Bell, Grip, Toronto; S. Stephenson, Planct, Chatham; Jas. S. Brierley, Journal, St. Thomas; Hal. B. Donly, Reformer, Simcoe; John A. McKay, Record, Windsor; N. B. Colcock, Times, Brockville; J. T. Clark, Saturday Night, Toronto; C. W. Lawton, World, Toronto; R. F. Holtermann, Bee Journal, Brantford; J. B. Stephens, Review, Niagara Falls; W. S. Dingman, Herald, Stratford; L. G. Jackson, Era, Newmarket; C. W. Allen, Recorder, Toronto; A. S. Forster, Star, Oakville; C. W. Rutledge, Standard, Markdale; Theo. Hall, Leader, Tara; W. E. Smallfield, Mercury, Renfrew; H. P. Moore, Free Press, Acton; W. R. Climie, Sun, Bowmanville; John Motz, Journal, Berlin; P. E. W. Moyer, Daily News, Berlin; Allan Clarke, Courier, Morrisburg; J. W. Bengough, Grip, Toronto; F. H. Macpherson, Review, Windsor; R. Elliott, Times, Wingham; John King, Q.C., Toronto; D. McGillivuddy, Signal, Goderich; J. C. Jameson, Intelligencer, Belleville; H. W. Laird, Sentinel-Star, Cobourg; A. C. Campbell, Journal, Sudbury; C. T. Long, Empire, Toronto; Jno. R. Orr, Review, Madoc; W. H. Kerr, Post, Brussels.

#### A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

The new members added during the year were: A. H. A. Colquhoun, Toronto; James Dale, Toronto; Peter J. Niven, London; Jno. Mitchell, Hanover; H. N. Courtland, Barrie; Jno. F. McKay, Leamington; R. H. Holtermann, Brantford; J. B. Mortimer, Toronto; D. Buchanan, Toronto; F. W. Hodson, London; G. F. Marsh, London; Ellis Phelps, Toronto; T. H. Best, Toronto; J. Gordon Mowat, Toronto; F. W. Wilson, Port Hope; H. W. Laird, Cobourg; Jno. A. Phillips, Ottawa; J. A. Lambert, Mount Forest; G. W. Green, Toronto; Chas. N. Pirie, Dundas; W. L. Edmonds, Toronto; John A. Cooper, Toronto; Thos. H. Sears, Preston; Chas. T. Long, Toronto; G. R. Roberts, Toronto; F. S. T. Smith, Petrolia.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president's address was the first order of the day. It was practical, and pointed with the bright humor for which Mr. Pirie is well known. He was glad, he said, to see so many members present. It showed how strong an interest the publishers of the province are now taking in the association. He was glad to see, too, that besides the interest of the old members, a number of new ones were every year being added to the roll. Taking up practical subjects, he referred to the comparatively few failures of newspaper businesses in Canada, and at the same time spoke of the unfair competition to which many country printing offices were subjected by drummers from the city, who are willing to take printing even below living rates. These city printers, he said, were backed in many instances by wholesale houses and type foundries, and he thought pressure should be brought to bear upon them to abate this grievance. He referred disapprovingly to the system of the Ontario Government sending its advertisements through a middleman. In this way the publisher of the advertisement gets from 25 per cent. to as much as 75 per cent. less than he ought. He referred to the efforts which have been made to amend the law of civil libel, and outlined the amendments which were suggested to the Government by the recent deputation of publishers. The applause which his remarks on this subject aroused showed that the members consider it one of the utmost importance. The case of Mr. Ellis, of the St. John Telegraph, was referred to to illustrate the necessity which he believed exists for restricting the power at present in the hands of judges to punish criticisms of

their judgments as contempt of court. Mr. Pirie's suggestion was that criticisms or comments made outside a court room should be proceeded with before some other tribunal than the aggrieved judges. In both these questions of the law of libel and contempt of court he declared that the newspapers were not asking for special legislation, but only for a reasonable protection in the discharge of their duty to the public. Speaking of the copyright question, he pointed out that the Dominion law, whose operation is suspended, might be made to work against the interests of the Canadian people. This might be the result if the importation of cheap stories, copied in the United States and reproduced in plate matter in Canada, were proscribed. He deprecated the generosity of those newspapers which, for a free copy of a magazine worth 25 cents, or a Christmas number, give seven or eight dollars' worth of advertising. He referred to this in connection with the low prices offered by advertising agents to newspapers, and added that so long as some newspapers were willing to give magazines and such business enterprises so much advertising for nothing, they could not expect to have a higher value of their space. Speaking of the extension of the association's influence, he advocated a Canadian national press organization. In conclusion, he said the members of the association should be proud of their position. They could claim to be the accredited spokesmen of hundreds of thousands of people. They could claim the sum total of the readers of all their papers as their constituency. And, while he did not claim that they moulded public opinion, at the same time the fact was that the people who read their papers read their opinions, and, to some extent, were influenced by them. This responsibility was upon them, and if they upheld and promoted the moral well-being of the people, and each did his share to add to the sum total of the enlightenment and happiness of the people of Canada, they would do their duty.

#### THE LIBEL LAW.

The first subject of discussion was the libel law. The grievances of the publishers and the proposed amendments to the law were introduced by Mr. W. F. Maclean. He impressed upon the meeting the desirability of publishers uniting to retain a counsel specially skilled in the law to defend all libel suits in the interests of the newspapers. This expert, he argued, would increase the protection of the publishers and would be able also to assist in obtaining from the Legislature amendments to the law that will protect newspapers in the pursuance of their public duty. He urged the members of the association to bring what pressure they could to bear upon the Legislature, so that at this coming session amendments might be passed.

Mr. J. S. Willison said that the great fault in the libel law was the cost of appeals.

A lengthy and interesting discussion of the whole question followed. Those who took part in it were, Messrs. T. H. Preston, A. Pattullo, A. H. O'Brien, D. McGillicuddy, J. S. Brierley and John King, Q. C. The desired amendments to the law were discussed. Mr. King, who had been requested to be present on account of his having made a special study of the subject, and having had a wide experience of libel cases, made an admirable review of the law, its defects, and some proposed amendments to it.

The proposition that Mr. Maclean had made that publishers should band together to protect each other against blackmailing libel suits by retaining permanently an expert counsel was favor-

ably received. The president's request that those who favored it should hold up their hands was generally responded to, and the following resolution was adopted.

Moved by R. Holmes, seconded by D. McGillicuddy, that the questions raised by Mr. Maclean in this discussion relating to the law of libel, and especially that suggestion in reference to a joint counsel, be referred to the special committee of the executive on the subject of libel, with the addition of Messrs. W. S. Dingman, J. A. McKay, H. B. Donly and R. Holmes, to report at the Friday morning session of this association.

#### REPORT OF EXECUTIVE.

Your Executive Committee beg to submit their annual report for 1893 as follows: Your committee made several attempts to arrange an association excursion to Chicago during the early months of the summer, but was unable to secure any special rate from the railways. The president, however, visited Chicago and represented the association at the meeting of the National Editorial Association.

Your committee published in the early part of the year a memorial number of the first issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette," copies of which were distributed to all the members. Its thanks are due Mr. T. H. Preston for his labors in this connection.

The Canada Atlantic Railway wrote in September that the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound Railway, between Ottawa and Arnprior had been opened up, and that they would be pleased to extend the same privileges to members of the association as they were now receiving over the Canada Atlantic. The secretary was instructed to thank them for this privilege.

In October Mr. J. E. Atkinson resigned the position of secretary of the association, and Mr. L. B. McLean was appointed to the position.

At a meeting of the executive in November, a resolution was passed to the effect that the association petition the Dominion Parliament to define the law of "contempt of court" in such a manner that while judges or magistrates may have summary power to maintain the decency and dignity of proceedings in court, and power also to check and punish proceedings outside court, which may prejudice juries, or may before delivery of a judicial decision assail the court, there shall be no possibility of any citizen being therewith subjected, without trial by his peers, to arbitrary punishment for any alleged contempt or libel.

On Thursday, Jan. 18th, your executive, accompanied by certain members of the association waited on the Provincial Government to press for certain reforms in the law of civil libel. The publishers' case was presented by Messrs. Pirie, Preston, Pattullo, Willison, McLean and Creighton. They explained that the amendments were to put a stop to the system of black mail for the protection of reputable, conscientious publishers, not for the protection of the wilful libeller. The speakers desired protection especially against predatory lawyers. They also urged strongly that publishers should be exempt from what are known as "secondary" libels. A favorable impression was made on the minister, who included Sir Oliver Mowat and Messrs. Hardy, Harcourt and Dryden.

Afterwards at a meeting of the executive a committee was appointed, consisting of the President and Messrs. Willison, Preston and McLean, to act with John King, Q. C., to prepare amendments to the law of libel for submission to the government.

At the same meeting a committee consisting of P. D. Ross, L. W. Shannon and C. W. Young, was appointed to interview

the Finance Minister and ask for a revision of the tariff on printers' supplies, and a removal of the duty on stereotype plates.

#### SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr. President and members of the Association: The report of the secretary-treasurer for 1893 shows a slight decrease in the amount received from membership and initiation fees, the receipts from this source being \$395, as against \$451 last year. The expenditure is also somewhat larger than usual. The report to December 31st, 1893, is as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Balance on hand . . . . .	\$107 08
Advertising in report . . . . .	63 10
Globe, for use memorial plates . . . . .	20 00
Sundries . . . . .	5 60
Fees . . . . .	395 00
	<hr/>
	\$590 78
DISBURSMENTS.	
Postage and telegrams . . . . .	\$17 45
Printing and stationery . . . . .	50 03
Expenses and sundries . . . . .	12 75
Fees returned . . . . .	16 00
Executive expenses . . . . .	34 85
Secretary, salary 1892 . . . . .	100 00
Annual reports and libel pamphlet, 1892 . . . . .	160 00
A. Pattullo, copies Week . . . . .	7 50
John King, expenses . . . . .	11 75
Dinner deficit . . . . .	17 50
Annual reports, 1893 . . . . .	50 00
Memorial number . . . . .	61 00
A. F. Pirie, expenses to Chicago . . . . .	40 00
Balance . . . . .	11 95
	<hr/>
	\$590 78

The balance is small, and yet all the accounts were not paid. There was still due at that date: I. S. Brierly, \$5.43; W. H. Apted, \$7.93; Brough & Caswell, \$4.50, and the secretary's salary for 1893, \$100. Total, \$117.86. Last year on the report showed a balance of \$91.05, without paying the secretary's salary of \$100 or the annual report and libel pamphlet, \$160. The net deficit was thus \$170, while this year the real deficit is only \$105.

The association thus made a gain of \$65 over this time last year, and at the same time bore certain expenses which may be classed as "extraordinary expenses." These were, the printing of the memorial number of the Upper Canada Gazette and the president's trip to Chicago.

Looking over the reports for the past two years, I must say that the association will undoubtedly be in a good position to show a real surplus in its next report, instead of the deficits which have been so prominent the last three years. This supposes, of course, an equal revenue. If the association resorts to no extra methods of spending money, next year will show its finances as they should be.

Mr. Atkinson resigned the position of secretary in October, owing to the fact that his presence in the city was uncertain. Nevertheless, I must acknowledge his kindly readiness in assisting the present secretary to prepare the programme for the present meeting. His counsel and advice have been of inestimable benefit.

J. B. McLLAN,  
Secretary-treasurer.

#### PAYMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"The Payment of Newspaper Subscriptions" was the topic of a discussion introduced by Messrs. J. A. McKay, T. H. Preston and H. P. Moore, and taken part in by Messrs. W. J. Watson, A. S. Foster, A. Clarke, J. C. Jamieson, D. McGillicuddy, R. Holmes, A. Pattullo, J. S. Brierley, S. Stephenson and L. G. Jackson. The speakers nearly all had tried the cash-in-advance system. With the exception of one or two, who expressed doubt about the outcome of the experiment, and one or two others who advocated the exercise of judgment in annually pruning their subscription list, all strongly recommended the system. Allied with this topic was that of premiums, and, although here, too, there was difference of opinion, the weight of testimony was opposed to coupons, washing machines, churns and such aids to circulation. The question of county organizations of newspaper men came up during the discussion, and their advantages were presented by several speakers.

#### MR. BRIERLEY'S PAPER.

J. S. Brierley of St. Thomas, who has in his own business solved the problem of making a newspaper both profitable and influential, read a paper entitled "Hints for the Office." It was full of practical information and suggestions. Mr. Brierley read it from the January number of *Newspaperdom* of New York, in which it was published.

#### THE EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was held in the pretty hall of the St. George's Hall building, on Elm street. The public had been invited, and responded to the invitation in such numbers as to make it difficult to find sufficient accommodation. The occasion was a most enjoyable one. The programme was made up of brief papers, music and recitations. The papers were remarkably bright and pointed. They all naturally had reference to newspaperdom. Those which were contributed from outside the ranks of the association were characterized by acknowledgment of the value and influence of newspapers, and sympathetic criticism. The members in their papers, while not cynical or lacking in respect for their responsibilities, did not take their business or profession (whichever is preferred) too seriously. Many clever things were said, and set in the bright humorisms were many serious thoughts and earnest purposes, so that the newspaper readers present were given in an entertaining way a glimpse of the varied forces which are behind newspaper making. There was not a dull moment throughout the evening, and the audience evidently appreciated the opportunity of sharing the association's annual interchange of ideas.

The papers were read by Mr. Sam. Hunter, the well-known cartoonist, on "Pictorial Journalism"; Mr. Arthur F. Wallis, chief editorial writer of the Mail, on "Journalism as a Profession"; Rev. Dr. Dewart, editor of the Christian Guardian, on "The True Sphere of a Newspaper"; Prof. Alfred Baker, of Toronto University, on "What the Newspaper Owes to Education"; Mr. J. Macdonald Osley, of Montreal, "The Press and National Sentiment." These papers were interspersed with recitations by Miss Jessie Alexander and songs by Miss Lilli Kleiser, Miss Mary Jardine-Thomson, and Mr. Alfred D. Sturrock. Their numbers enlivened the proceedings, and recalls followed every one of them.

#### PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

"This may be truly styled an age of pictorial journalism," said Mr. Sam. Hunter, the clever cartoonist. "Few varied and great as have been the advances made in modern newspaper-

dom within the past decade, perhaps in no feature of it has there been greater progress than in that of newspaper illustration. And despite the fact that in many quarters its introduction was stubbornly resisted, and that to-day it means to the editor an additional weekly expense of no inconsiderable amount, the newspaper cut has evidently come to stay." On the larger dailies the cartoonist and illustrator are now as indispensable, Mr. Hunter went on to say, as the sporting editor or the gentleman who makes solemn and extra-judicial oaths to the



T. H. PRESTON,  
President C. P. A. for 1894.

paper's "positively largest circulation." Modern engraving had had much to do with this by making the reproduction of a picture in the midst of a printed page a matter of an hour's time. A great change had taken place, he said, and never again need that good old stock cut of Lydia Pinkham be divorced from the advertising columns and made to do duty as a portrait of Sara Bernhardt or Queen Lil of Hawaii: for, under modern conditions, the editor can get a genuine, brand new picture in a very few minutes. In some instances, of course, Mr. Hunter admitted, the new picture may not be a much more striking likeness than the old Lydia cut, but modern illustration has enabled the editor at least to present a greater variety of pictures than was possible under old conditions. He admitted, however, that, "with the mechanical means at hand now to produce a picture expeditiously and well, any failure to do so must very largely rest with the artist."

"And with the demand for pictures the occasion has developed, and is developing, more especially in the United States, artists with special capacity for the work," he continued. "Excellence only to be met with in the best periodicals ten years ago is by no means infrequent in the daily newspaper illustrations of 1894. The daily cartoon," he said, "is now generally recognized as a power when wisely and fairly used, quite as great as that of the editorial page. As the editorial paragraph has, to a large extent, superseded the long and labored editorial of a generation back, so in the growing demand for brevity and point I doubt not the cartoon is destined to become more and more an indispensable feature of the newspaper of the future. The maker of a good cartoon," he said, "must be a close and faithful student of public events, even to a familiar knowledge of what Uncle Sam styles peanut politics. His work may not be great—as a matter of fact it seldom is—but it must be of infinite variety, and never bitter, and to be respected must preserve at least an element of consistency and fair play. The pictorial journal will be beyond doubt the journal of the future. All signs point to it. The telautograph, an electrical invention by which pictures can be transmitted just as words are now, is still in process of development, and sufficient advancement has been made to assure its success. Its effect will be revolutionary. The reporter of the future, it has been said, will be an artist." In concluding his paper, Mr. Hunter said: "We are, after all, in this matter of illustrations, but getting back to first principles. We are but applying in

creased wisdom and a more comely finish to the hieroglyphics of long ago, and they read us lessons pleasantly when our eyes grow weary of the printed page."

#### THE PRESS AND NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

"It is with sincere hesitation that I venture to-night to say something to the members of the press in regard to their duty towards national sentiment," said J. Macdonald Oxley, the famous litterateur. "Not being myself, like the previous speakers, a member of the mystic circle, but, in the language of the turt, a rank outsider, it really seems little short of presumption for me to undertake for the occasion the role of preacher when my normal relation is that of occupant of the pew, and to attempt a homily for the benefit of you gentlemen whose mission it is to deliver three times as many sermons in a year as the most dutiful of divines."

"However, since you have come here for the express purpose of preaching to one another upon different phases of your noble and interesting profession, and I have been officially invited to take a hand in the game, I will mustel up courage to fill my little part, and if any of it goes against the grain, why you need never give me another chance.

"Let me at the outset do what I can to establish a proper mutual understanding by stating that my feelings towards the press are those of the utmost kindness and loyalty.

"The newspaper was my nursing mother in literature. Although never actually on the pay roll of any journal, I passed in an irregular way through all the stages of journalism. I reported cricket tournaments, football matches, boat races, concerts, and lectures. For a period of a month I furnished a daily account of a great revival. I noticed books and magazines, and finally I had the enthralling joy of seeing my "copy" appear in the editorial column.

"In subsequent years, when I gave my attention to other forms of literature, the journals, with but few exceptions, if they made any reference to my work at all, did it in a tone of interest and encouragement.

"You will therefore, I hope, believe me when I claim that no crass ignorance of the inner life of journalism, nor spirit of revenge for chail neglect, underlies any criticism or suggestion I may be bold enough to make.

"It might be well to begin by asking the question: Has the press any duty in regard to national sentiment?

"To this I would promptly reply: If the press has not, what institution under the sun has?

"As the matter stands to-day, for good or ill, the press is the most powerful factor in modern affairs.

"It reaches a wider audience than the pulpit; it uses more effective arguments than the platform; it smites harder and more enduring blows than the sword; and its work, when well done, lasts longer than that wrought by any other human agency.

"Assuming then, as it is altogether right to assume, that a sound, strong national sentiment is a most desirable thing in this country of ours, in what ways can the press promote its existence, and cause it to flourish?

"First of all, by taking an altogether different view of Canada than that which now seems to prevail. The average journalist, to judge him by his editorial utterances, regards this country not so much as a right worthy addition to the dominions of the world, as a football which may be tussed exultantly

high in the air, or kicked ignominiously along the ground according to the whim or purpose of the writer.

"Now this should not be so. We have a country of our own that, with all its faults and failings, deserves our deepest respect and warmest love, and that demands a nobler fate than to be a shuttlecock beaten to and fro between the battledores of contending parties.

"Fight your political battles as fiercely as you like, gentlemen. Were there no such battles to fight you might often perchance be sadly short of excuse for existence. But I pray you, do not so trample upon your mother's body in the ardor of your conflict.



L. W. SHANNON,  
1st Vice-President C. P. A., 1894.

"In the second place, the press may promote national sentiment by showing more faith in the people themselves, and less in millionaire manufacturers and powerful politicians. It is the nation at large that makes a country great, and not its place-holders or place hunters, nor the money-grabbing monopolists. If the

press could only have the courage of its convictions in public affairs, and use its best endeavors to have the right kind of representatives in our civic, local, and federal parliaments, it would marvellously help the growth of national sentiment. It was sufficient to send a thrill of horrified protest through the heart of every honest man in Canada when in all the audacity of type the plea was presented on behalf of convicted and condemned plunderers of the public chest that they had only done as others had done before them, and were no more guilty than many who had gone unpunished.

"And, in the third place, the press may foster national sentiment by showing a deeper interest in national literature; and now, if I may seem to speak with more warmth upon this point than upon the other two, you will, I know, forgive me because of my intimate association with the matter in hand.

"If Canadian literature be so far a plant of slow and uncertain growth I would make bold to say that much of the blame lies at the door of the press. Gentlemen of the editorial-sanctum, you are too prone to value none but paying facts—you allow too little rein for your imagination and your sympathy. If I were to turn this occasion into an experience meeting, and were to call upon you one by one to tell what, in the year of grace, 1893, you did to help our national literature (outside, of course, of your own contributions to it), how long would it take you to give your testimony? Do you think that there would be one of you needing the injunction sometimes heard in experience meetings of another kind: 'Be short, brother, be short'?"

"The fact of the matter is that with few exceptions, of which *The Week* is the most notable, the treatment of pure literature is shamefully perfunctory. Politics and prize fights, fashion and follies, gossip and gold getting—these have the right of way, while literature is persistently side-tracked.

"Now, without expecting our newspapers to attempt to keep their patrons au courant with literature in general, it does not seem too much to ask that they should at least make an effort

to keep them posted as to what is being done by various authors in order that they may take an interest, and cherish a pride in their achievements.

"And this Canada of ours has good reason to be proud of what has been achieved by her sons and daughters, especially within recent years. To mention but a few of the living writers who have won a worthy place in English literature: As poets, we have Lampman, Roberts, Carman, Scott, Campbell and McKenzie; as historians, we have Kingsford, Withrow, Hannay, and Bryce; as writers of fiction, we have Wm. Kerby, Lily Dougal, Gilbert Parker, Grant Allen, Sara Duncan and William McLennan; as essayists, we have Prof. Clarke, Martin Griffin and Arnold Hamilton.

"Surely the above brief and imperfect list in itself constitutes sufficient ground for claiming from the press a livelier interest in our national literature.

"It is true many of the writers mentioned have to seek their publishers abroad, and to the world they appear as belonging to either England or the United States. But for this state of affairs the press must again bear its share of blame. If more trouble were taken to call the attention of the people to their duty towards their own, our authors might find it worth while to bring out their books at home instead of going abroad with them.

"Of course your columns are always open to mention of books at advertising rates, or you may now and then deign to give a brief notice of a book of which a copy has been sent you, but, gentlemen, you do little more than this, whereas you might in almost every issue sow some seed that would help towards the harvest we all ought to rejoice to see.

"Why is it that our Canadian newspapers fight so shy of literary topics? I am confident their readers would be grateful for a more frequent consulting of their tastes in this direction. The experiment is at least worth the trying, and I earnestly commend it to your approval. And now I must be done. I know have but faintly touched the topic assigned me, but I comfort myself with the conviction that with gentlemen of your quick intelligence and open minds, a mere suggestion can effect as much as an elaborate argument, and I am sure that you are in no less hearty sympathy than I am with the spirit of Miss Machar's noble lines, and no less eager for their happy fulfilment:

A people poor in pomp and state, but rich in noble deeds,  
Holding that righteousness exalts the people that it leads,  
And yet the waven mould is soft, the opening page is fair;  
It rests with those who rule us now to leave their impress there.

The stamp of true nobility; high honor, stainless truth;  
The earnest quest of noble deeds; the generous heart of youth;  
The love of country soaring far above dull party strife;  
The love of learning, art, and song; the crowning grace of life  
The love of science piercing far thro' nature's hidden ways;  
The love and fear of nature's God—a nation's highest praise.

So, in the long hereafter, this Canada shall be  
The worthy heir of British power and British liberty;  
Spreading the blessings of her way to her remotest bounds,  
While with the fame of her fair name the continent resounds.

True to her high traditions, to Britain's ancient glory,  
Of patient saint and martyr, alive in deathless story;  
Strong in their liberty and truth, to shed from shore to shore,  
A light among the nations, till nations are no more.

#### THE MISSION OF THE NEWSPAPER.

On being introduced, the Rev. E. H. Dewart, D.D., editor of the *Christian Guardian*, spoke as follows:

To supply a knowledge of what is taking place in the world, and to present such instruction and argument as shall promote



right opinions on all subjects related to human well-being, seem to me to be the two main purposes of the newspaper.

As regards the first of these—the diffusion of information—it is unnecessary to say much. All live newspaper men show such intense earnestness in this department of their work that there is scarcely anything to be desired, and no need for exhortation to greater diligence. Indeed, so thoroughly wide-awake are the brethren of the press in regard to this matter, that when the ordinary processes of nature do not furnish the desired quantity of news, some of them draw on the resources of an inventive genius, and manufacture items of interest, rather than suffer their readers to be left without their expected supply. In the United States the dailies are becoming more and more mere newspapers, and the leading editorial, that is the strong point in British journalism, is fast becoming a secondary feature of American journals.

The way in which the modern newspaper gathers up and presents in orderly form the news of all lands is one of the most wonderful examples of the enterprise of our times. We sometimes hear expressions of astonishment at the way in which commercial enterprise gathers the productions of every land—the aromatic spices of the East and the rich fruitage of the South—the products of the mine and of the loom, of the sea and of the land—and lays them as tribute at our feet. But this process receives its most brilliant and marvellous illustration in the achievements of the press, by which the deeds and thoughts of men—the rarest flowers of fancy and the ripest fruits of wisdom—are gathered from every country and every age to satisfy the thirst for knowledge, and enrich with every variety of intellectual wealth.

It is a difficult and delicate question. How far should records of crime receive prominence in the published news of the day? It will be generally admitted that to make the young familiar with the details of crime is evil rather than good, and has a demoralizing tendency. The knowledge of this tendency should have its due influence on the editors of newspapers. It is, however, but just to editors to say that they have something to say in their defence, for the common course of newspapers. It is sometimes said that if one paper does not publish these accounts, another will. That will be generally admitted to be a weak excuse. Another reason given in defence is that the papers are only supplying the demand of the people. Some one has said that if you want to catch fish you must bait your hook with what the fish like, rather than with what you may think they ought to like. No doubt the editor of a newspaper must pay some regard to the tastes and wishes of his readers; yet, it should be his aim to elevate and refine the tastes of the people rather than to pander to a low and depraved taste. In catering for the popular taste there is a limit below which the journalist should not go. As it is beyond all question that the record of a brave or generous act has a wholesome moral influence on the reader, and that the details of many forms of crime have a contrary effect, this fact should never be lost sight of by the conductor of a public journal.

The chief defence of the publication of the story of crimes is that the light thrown on these transactions by the press, the exposure of the criminal and the crime, greatly promotes the detection and punishment of crime, and rouses public feeling against these forms of wrong doing which the press exposes and denounces. I believe this is true, though in many cases there is a sensational use made of crime that must be condemned;

yet, on the whole, the good effect of the information published by the press is greater than the evil effect.

But in addition to the dissemination of news, I hold that the newspaper has an important mission as the teacher and guide of its readers. Every public journal should represent some principles and convictions. The paper that has no principles or truths to enforce has no more right to live than a preacher who believes nothing and has nothing to teach the people. So long as multitudes are in ignorance and error on many social, political, scientific, moral, and religious questions, there is a vast field to be occupied and a great educational work to be done by the periodical press. It may be said that the great diversity of opinion on all these subjects among the conductors of newspapers disqualifies them for the office of teachers and guides of the people. This objection is more plausible than forcible. The things about which all educated and thoughtful men agree are far more numerous and important than those about which they differ. If no work for the good of humanity shall be done till perfect instruments are found, we will have to wait a long time. I was much impressed many years ago by reading a lecture by Dr. Boyd, the "Country Parson," on the good work done by imperfect agents. Amid the cavils of croakers, it is well worth remembering that there is a great deal of important and helpful work done in the world by imperfect workers. No man should wait till he has an assurance of his infallibility before he puts forth any effort to brighten and bless the world. The diversity among newspapers largely consists in the presentation of views of different sides of great truths, which it is desirable the people should understand in their completeness.

The gigantic growth of the influence of the press, in its work of expressing and moulding public opinion on all subjects, is an astonishing act which imposes a tremendous responsibility on those who are permitted to use and direct this mighty agency. Every journal, whatever its creed or politics may be, should be in an important sense "a preacher of righteousness and truth." I am glad to recognize the increasing prominence which our newspapers give to the work of the Christian churches, and to all moral and social reforms. Though not faultless, the public press is generally on the right side. By its exposure and condemnation of crime, by its defence of the poor and oppressed against cruelty and injustice, by its vindication of freedom of thought, by its loyalty to civil and religious liberty, and by its untiring battle against ignorance and credulous superstition, the newspaper has vindicated its claim to a foremost place among the great educational forces of our modern civilization. Its past achievements are an earnest of greater things to come.

#### JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION.

The paper by Mr. Arthur F. Wallis, chief editorial writer of the Mail, was a notably bright and clever piece of writing. It overflowed with a delicate satire, which was pointed without being bitter, and the applause and laughter which was almost



J. S. BOWEN  
PRESIDENT, P. A. U. A.



continuous throughout its delivery evidenced the quick and hearty appreciation of the audience.

In his prefatory remarks Mr. Wallis referred to the surprise which he experienced when the "learned chairman" had asked him to read a paper before the association. He wondered, first, he said, what the association had really done, and whether the proposed punishment would not be too heavy. He felt disposed to demur on the ground that he did not regard himself as an instrument of retributive justice. But after taking the subject into consideration, as is the custom with our statesmen, and bearing in mind that editors are, as a rule, fairly respectable people, one only having been incarcerated during the past twelve months, he said he came to the conclusion that possibly everything was all right, and that the invitation was simply one of his friend's funny jests. He had heard it said that the best way to disarm a good joke is to take it seriously, and so he thought he would comply with the request, through which skilful process he rather flattered himself he had turned the laugh against the chairman.

"Some people," he said, proceeding with his subject, "have been disposed to deny that journalism is a profession. It is said that a lawyer once described a journalist as a man who has employment without a profession, whereupon a journalist replied that a lawyer is a man who has a profession without employment. Where this happened history does not record, but if it happened at all it must have been in a country where the law as to libel was drafted by editors instead of by lawyers. In no other country could the lawyers be idle. It is difficult, however, to believe that there is such a country."

"Now, in order to settle the point whether or not journalism is a profession, it is necessary to ask ourselves what a profession really is? The old definition seemed to imply that it was something that could be followed in a frock coat and without discoloring one's hands. But this theory has passed away with the ancient restriction placed upon the use of the word 'professor.' We all know now that a 'professor' is not necessarily a teacher. He may be, if so disposed, a barber, or even a whitewasher. Possibly the large majority of professors to-day, on this continent at least, are engaged in these callings. As all sorts of people have become professors, so the term 'profession' is applied to a vocation of almost any kind which one follows continuously, owing to inability to find anything better to do.

"Politics have become a profession with some people. You give yourself up entirely to the interests of your party, and you may reach parliament, or on the other hand, you may be tried for corrupt practices and go to goal. The public institutions on the other side of the line— are said to contain many martyrs to the profession of statesmanship. It appears to be the legal rule in the United States to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and the doubt always is, when a politician is tried, that, save for circumstances over which he has no control, he can possibly be honest.

"If a barber is entitled to be regarded as a professor, then journalism is certainly a profession. In fact, the two occupations are more or less related, for you cannot follow either unless you are expert in the use of the shears. This is what may be called reasoning by analogy.

"Those people who do not regard journalism as a profession suppose that journalism is awaiting them as a last resort when they have failed in other departments of effort. As they have to do is to write pieces and print them, and there you are. But

the weakness in this theory is that it overlooks the fact that you have to sell as well as print what you write, or you will soon find the wolf at your door."

It took a long time to convince old fashioned people that journalism had any rights as a profession. The kings first objected to it, then parliaments looked jealously at its great power. "There seemed to be an idea current among the statesmen," Mr. Wallis remarked, "that after the barons had clipped the wings of the king, and after the landowners had shaken off the barons, the thing had gone quite far enough, and that anyone who would propose any additional reform must be an enemy of good government and a traitor to the flag. We in Canada," he continued, "had to labor with some degree of vigor before the profession could truthfully say it was free. The first English paper published in Montreal tells us of the care the editor— restricted as he was— found it necessary to exercise in the publication of comments, and even of news. 'I will insert,' he says, 'everything that one or more gentlemen will be pleased to communicate to me— provided always no mention be made of religion, government, or news concerning the present affairs, unless I am authorized from Government for so doing.'"

"Those were summer days for the politicians. If our journalists would only be kind enough to refrain from printing anything concerning the present affairs until authorized by the Government to do so, any one of us might wish to be a minister.

"The press," he said, "does not restrict itself to local questions. No man ever received so much really good advice gratuitously and without solicitation as did Prince Bismarck from the press of Canada in his palmy days. Some of our politicians," he dryly added, "used to think that their local papers ought to do more for the party and less for Bismarck. But they themselves had set the fashion of straying into other fields. For years they have been telling the Imperial statesmen how best to govern Ireland." Passing on to a consideration of the history of Canadian newspapers, he said that "whatever might be said about the papers of the past, it must be admitted that those of to-day are abandoning invective and bitterness, and are becoming reasonable and fair. A child might read them without fear of contamination, and the politician certainly may be sure that, while his policy is criticized, his private character, if he has any, will be left unharmed."

"Unhappily, with the advancement in one direction, there is said to have been a decline in another. An able and highly respectable gentleman denounces the profession of journalism as the source of crime and the means of its propagation. 'One of the greatest evils of modern times,' says that distinguished lawyer, 'is the daily newspaper, with its vile details of every brutal crime—as instruction for beginners. Journalists tell the public how to poison folk and how to cover up crime.'

"How some of us might reply to that great lawyer if Christian charity did not restrain us! We might say that, although journalism has its faults, it does not take pay from the guilty to help him to escape. But recriminations are not answers.

"There is certainly a poisonous species of journalism, although happily not in our own country. It is unfair to charge the entire press with license simply because this bad sample is to be found in other lands. Here the public press must give the news bad as well as good. But its exposure of crime always carries with it a moral— namely, that sin is speedily discovered and that punishment comes swiftly upon its heels.

If the daily preaching of this moral does not supplement

the greater and nobler work of the church that of moving men to do what is good for the sake of the good they can do then the statistics, which show that education and the printing press have been followed by a falling off in crime, are altogether astray."

In proof that journalism is not a fountain of vice he quoted an article which, he said, appeared in the chairman's excellent paper. The audience applauded and enjoyed the reference. "I noticed it the other day and it impressed me very deeply," he said. "A lady had been suffering indescribable agonies for many, many years. Physicians had been in vain, for despite their attentions she continued to live. Two or three bottles of the medicine restored the victim to happiness and her friends."

"How can anyone say, in the face of articles of this kind, that journalism in creating a public opinion does not try to make it healthy?"

"In all departments of the profession the aim is to do good and not harm. Of course mistakes sometimes happen. But the errors of journalism are far outweighed by the improvements it has effected in our relations one to the other. The time was when we sought our reforms with swords and guns. Now we fight one another with ink and paper and describe our opponents as honorable gentlemen, although we cannot always prove it. From the point of view of comfort the two systems are not to be compared. There may not be so much glory in the modern style as in the ancient, but there is a larger measure of personal safety and fewer wooden legs."

The paper concluded with a reference to the reward of journalism, which in some places, it is said, despite all it accomplishes, is not magnificent. But if they could not all become sheriffs—and he did not think they could unless the offices be divided and subdivided and the fees be increased—there was still a good time coming, and they could work and wait for the event foretold by Will Carleton, "when loudly the trumpet shall sound."

#### NEWSPAPERS AS EDUCATORS.

Prof. Alfred Baker, of the mathematical branch of Toronto University, in his paper followed the same division of a newspaper's function as Dr. Dewart had made. The duties of a newspaper, he said, were to furnish the people with facts and to instruct them how to make deductions from the facts. He referred to the press as being entrusted with the post-graduate education of the people after they leave the schools and colleges. In the collection and presentation of news there was nothing to be urged in the direction of greater diligence or energy. The newspaper of the day, he said, is ideally the very expression of enterprise. If the Greeks had invented newspapers, America would have been discovered centuries before it was, and the discovery would have been made by a representative of one of the leading newspapers. Prof. Baker's criticism of the collection of news was that proper perspective is not observed in presenting it. Too much prominence to murders, divorces, and everything that falls under the penal code—too much to whatever is social and personal.

In the department of deductions he thought it was unwise to repress the editorial into the short and somewhat jerky articles that appear in some of the New York papers. He did not think the people should be left by newspapers unguided or unaided to make their own deductions. The editor is supposed to be a specialist, and the public may rightly look to him for advice on public questions. He believed in impersonal journalism. An

editorial was the product of many minds, and there was no reason why the man who merely puts the words together should have his name to it. Editors, he said in conclusion, should be fair and just. They cease to be teachers when they cease to be the representatives of truth, and truth cannot reside where there is prejudice, bigotry and strong party feeling.

#### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

On Friday morning, in spite of want of electric cars, and in spite of a huge snowstorm, about forty of the delegates returned to the Board of Trade for business at ten o'clock. The Resolution Committee brought in the following report:

1. Resolved that this association desires to place on record its appreciation of the efficient services of Mr. C. W. Young as Canadian representative in the Press Bureau at the recent World's Fair in Chicago, and for the attention and courtesy extended to members of this association while in attendance, as well as press reports.

2. That this association recognizes the value of the payment in advance system in connection with subscriptions, and urges its adoption throughout the province, as far as circumstances in the various localities will permit.

3. That owing to the general depressed state of trade it would be unwise at the present time to press for an advance in subscription price of country weeklies.

4. That this association strongly condemns the practice of wholesales in printers' supplies who canvass merchants for work in competition with those printers whom they are also supplying, and that the members of this association are hereby requested to withdraw their trade from such houses unless such operations are discontinued; also that a copy of this resolution be sent to each house in the trade.

5. That the action of the executive in connection with proposed amendments to the libel law is hereby most heartily endorsed, and that they continue action along this line until the said amendments are upon the statutes.

6. That this meeting of the Canadian Press Association hereby expresses its regret that the Dominion Government has not yet proclaimed the Copyright Act assented to by the Governor-General on the 2nd of May, 1889; and affirms its belief that the act is quite within these subjects enumerated in the British North American Act, as being within the jurisdiction of Canada. It also expresses the opinion, and pledges itself to join as an association in a memorial to the Dominion Government, if all interests affected thereby should join in such memorial, asking the said Government to proclaim the act immediately.

7. Resolved that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded Rev. Dr. Dewart, Arthur F. Wallis, Mr. Sam. Hunter, Messrs. J. McDonald Oxley, and Prof. Alfred Baker, for their able and interesting addresses; also to Miss Jessie Alexander, Miss Lilie Kleiser, Miss May Jardine Thompson and Mr. Alfred D. Sturrock who contributed music and readings at the public session on Thursday evening; and that their services be duly acknowledged by the secretary.

8. That the sincere thanks of this association are due and are hereby tendered to the directors of the Board of Trade building for their extreme kindness in placing their commodious and comfortable room at the disposal of the association during its sessions.

9. Resolved that this association strongly urge upon the Dominion Government now revising the tariff the necessity of

making a very substantial reduction of the duties now levied upon plate matter and other printers' supplies.

Number 6 was referred to executive for consideration.

#### ELECTRICITY VS. STEAM POWER.

C. H. Mortimer's paper on Electricity vs. Steam Power in Printing Offices was a worthy one. He showed how, not many years ago, the printer's muscle was the only motive power for press work, and then followed successively steam power and electricity. The motor has been largely adopted in Toronto offices, and seemingly with great satisfaction. It is cheaper in its first cost, the 3 h.p. motor costing \$150, and the 10 h.p. motor \$250 to \$300. This effects a saving for subsequent operation of 20 to 30 per cent. A steam engine requires all shafting to be connected. With the motor the shafting is shorter, as each motor can be used for one or more machines. This creates a great saving of power, belting, shafting, etc. The motor takes up less space: it saves the salary of an engineer: it is much more cleanly, as no coal is necessary: it generates no heat, and thus increases the pleasantness of the printing office in summer time; it is more steady than steam, giving a continuous and steady power, it is always ready for work.

#### A DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

The special committee to which was referred the discussion of libel cases, reported as follows:

That they approve of the proposal to retain a standing counsel in libel cases for all members of this association who are contributories to a special fund for that purpose, to be assessed as follows:

Toronto dailies	\$100.00 a year.
Hamilton, London, and Ottawa	50.00 "
Smaller cities and towns	25.00 "
Town and city weeklies	10.00 "
Village weeklies and monthlies	5.00 "

That they recommend that the committee as now constituted be continued in office to ascertain (1) how many members will contribute to such a fund; (2) what a standing counsel can be engaged for, and what he would undertake to do for an annual retainer; (3) and if they find the subscription list sufficient then to engage such a standing counsel; (4) to inform the contributories by circular any decision they may come to or any arrangement they may make; (5) and to have this matter in charge until otherwise instructed. Said standing counsel to engage to take charge of any amendments to the libel law that are in the interest of publishers, and generally to watch all legislation on this subject. They also recommend that this special committee of the executive continue to act in securing improvements in the criminal and civil libel laws, especially at the forthcoming meetings of the legislatures.

H. B. DONLY	W. F. MACLEAN.
JNO. A. MACKAY	J. S. WILLISON.
T. H. PRESTON	ROBT. HOLMES.
A. F. PIRIE	W. S. DINGMAN.

#### JOURNALISM AT WORLD'S FAIR.

C. W. Young, of Cornwall, secretary of the Ontario Press at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, read a paper dealing with matters prominent in the minds of press men at that time. Mr. Young pointed out the difficulties in the way of getting everything that was desired, but nevertheless they had been courteously treated by the managers of the Fair.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers were elected by acclamation, and the only contest was for positions on the executive. At the request of some of

the active members, who have been on the committee for several years, they were not re-nominated. P. D. Ross was first vice president last year, and the association would have liked to elect him this year to its first office had he not written a letter expressing a wish that he be not nominated, because of a press of private business at this time. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford.

First Vice President L. W. Shannon, News, Kingston.

Second Vice-President J. S. Brierley, Journal, St. Thomas.

Secretary-Treasurer J. B. McLean, Canadian Grocer, Toronto.

Assistant Secretary H. B. Donly, Reformer, Simcoe.

Executive is as follows. W. S. Dingman, C. W. Young, Andrew Laidlaw, R. Holmes, and J. S. Willison.

The auditors appointed were Messrs. J. A. McKay and T. A. Bellamy.

#### EXPORT DUTY WANTED.

THE annual meeting of the Paper Makers' Association of Canada was held in Toronto last week. President John Macfarlane, of the Canada Paper Company, presided, and other members present were E. B. Eddy, Hull; J. C. Wilson, Montreal; J. D. Rolland, St. Jerome, Que.; Joseph Ford, Que.; J. R. Barber, Georgetown; John Riordan, Merriton.

The officers were elected, Mr. John Macfarlane being re-elected president of the association.

The principal question discussed was the attitude of the Dominion Government towards the pulp mill industry. Before the McKinley bill was passed there were 28 pulp mills in operation in Canada. The McKinley bill closed sixteen of these. American paper makers had purchased pulp wood limits in Quebec and in Ontario. Many of their pulp mills were dependent upon their Canadian limits for a supply of spruce wood. The Wilson bill has not effected any change in the McKinley tariff. The Canadian Government could force them to take off the duty on pulp by the imposition of an export duty on spruce wood. Pulp could be manufactured in Canada as cheap as anywhere in the world, and if the duty was removed by the Americans, the pulp would be manufactured in Canada and exported at a profit.

Resolutions were passed and will be forwarded to the committee on Tariff Reform.

#### EFFECT OF MACHINERY ON LABOR.

A NEWSPAPER dispatch from Washington announces that the House Committee on Labor on January 17th ordered a favorable report on Representative McGann's resolution providing for an investigation relating to the effects of machinery on labor. The resolution authorizes the commissioner of labor to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the relative productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manufacturing with machine power and the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children. Ten thousand dollars is appropriated to enable the commissioner to carry out provisions of the resolution.

The result of this investigation will be waited for with the greatest interest by the general public. It is anticipated that facts of the greatest moment to society will be so emphasized as to demand a recognition hitherto denied them.

## SOCRATIC DIALOGUES UP-TO-DATE.

## VII.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.—A demon let loose.  
PERSONÆ.—CLEOPHAS—A student of humanity.  
(With apologies to the late Mr. Le Sage, of *Vannes*.)

CLEOPHAS—I observe a very large building just to the left at the foot of that hill. Every floor is full of machinery and people working. But I cannot quite distinguish what they are doing.

ASMODEUS—That is a great printing house, one whose name is notorious among the trade.

CLEO.—Ah! for the high quality of their work, I suppose?

ASMO.—Not precisely. Their fame is rather founded upon the rapacity they show in grasping orders and under-cutting their neighbors. The kind of reputation they enjoy is not an enviable one.

CLEO.—I presume they do not mind standing in bad odor with their competitors, provided they get the profit of their labor?

ASMO.—But they do not get that in many cases. Rather than see an order go to a competitor's hands they will take it at a price that will not pay for labor and material employed in its execution.

CLEO.—But that is mere silliness—childishness. Sooner or later it must cause them to suspend payment. And then the partners—they cannot live upon losses. I think you must be trying to work upon my credulity.

ASMO.—Remarkable to state, I have adhered to our compact all through, and lettered nothing but truth to you!

CLEO.—Then you would have me believe—

ASMO.—That there are worse devils than I jostling elbows down below us, who, however, wear the cloak of honesty until it is either torn from their shoulders, or they voluntarily throw it off when it will no longer serve for a disguise.

CLEO.—But unriddle me this riddle. If any considerable portion of this firm's work is done without profit—not to say at a loss—how do the partners live?

ASMO.—This house is not to be confounded or classed with such as that, and that, which you see to your right and left. These are old established, well-conducted concerns, which have been gradually built up upon a substantial basis. But this below us is a mushroom affair—a thing of yesterday. A year or two since its founder entered upon business in a very insignificant way, but, possessing very large stores of energy, unweighted by any inconvenient rectitude or good principle, he soon drew together a busy connection and earned a reputation for push and enterprise.

CLEO.—But during that time he must have lived on what did he subsist, if not on his profits?

ASMO.—On his creditors, to be sure.

CLEO.—I should never acquire the commercial instinct. I fear, for your proposition is quite Greek to me.

ASMO.—You will understand it better when I put it in plain figures. When this man of whom I speak began operations his capital scarcely reached a couple of hundred pounds, at the end of a year his debts were nearly ten times that sum. At the end of another year they were more than trebled. He then obtained a partner with some thousands capital and few scruples, and their debts soon mounted into five figures. Their trade has brought them little or no profits, but the machine maker,

the typefounder, the inkmaker, the papermaker, and the paper maker's agent have subscribed a handsome living for the two "enterprising" men.

CLEO.—But the creditors must be doing so with their eyes open, which is a proceeding I cannot understand. Why don't they pull the firm up short?

ASMO.—They act on the principle of "In for a penny, in for a pound." They fear nay, they know that if they forced these men into the bankruptcy court now they would only get the veriest trifle of their debts, whereas they each hope that by keeping them afloat they may eventually, by some lucky coup, recover the whole.

CLEO.—What do you mean by a coup in this case?

ASMO.—Oh, they may find another partner, or, what is more probable, they will get some thousands out of the public by way of subscriptions to a limited company.

CLEO.—In this last case, if the transactions of the firm do not show a profit, will the public really subscribe to it?

ASMO.—Oh, that will be the least part of the difficulty. The records of the firm are kept upon a most ingenious principle, showing clearly every tittle of development, exaggerating asset values, glossing over and concealing deficits, and generally putting a very erroneous complexion upon things. Balance sheets always show a margin upon the right side; the partners keep up at least one good establishment each; and everything is done to maintain an air of substantiality. When the time comes to set out the position in a prospectus form it will look well—very well, and the public will bite.

CLEO.—And the creditors?

ASMO.—Will be mostly transformed into shareholders and debenture-holders.

CLEO.—Will they be willing—

ASMO.—They will have Jobson's choice—that or nothing. They will rely on the hope that the company may survive long enough for them to sell out, and so get back the amount of their otherwise unsecured debts.

CLEO.—And will the company survive?

ASMO.—Would these stones beneath us float on the bosom of Thames?—*World's Paper Trade Review*.

## THE POINT SYSTEM IN CANADA.

MILLER & RICHARD have decided to make their type on the point system for all who care to have it in that size. This will enable Canadian printers who use Miller & Richard body type, and some American display type, to have both agree in the system of sizing.

This difference in systems has long being a vexation to printers, and much credit will undoubtedly be given to Mr. Patterson for his foresight in introducing the change. A great deal of worry over spaces and quads will be obviated, and a saving in time of workmen will be effected.

Thomas Flawn, of the *Witness*, an operator on the Mergenthaler linotype machine, has set 240,950 ems of corrected matter for a week of forty-eight hours, an average of a fraction more than 40,000 ems per day, and 5,000 ems per hour, or nearly ten columns of reading matter. This breaks the Canadian record by 20,450 ems, which was previously held by William O'Brien, of Toronto, who set 220,500 ems, and thus won the hundred dollars in gold offered as a prize by the Linotype Company of Montreal to establish a record.

**NOTES.**

Arsene Marcotte, bookbinder, Quebec, has assigned.

Chas. Sarney, printer and publisher, Thamesville, Ont., is advertising his business for sale.

The Minnesota Type Foundry Co.'s advertisement on page one should be read by every printer in Canada. This firm have something of importance to say, and they say it.

An advertisement of a good country newspaper folder will be found on page one. It is manufactured by the Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa., and is sold by Miller & Richard, Toronto.

T. P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, who has been ill for two weeks with a bad attack of congestion of the lungs, is now on the mend, but will be confined to the house for another week or ten days.

In the case of Dame Corinne Paquin vs. Levesque, an action to recover the price of a machine sold by Dame Paquin to Louis Bedard & Co., proprietors of La Fortune newspaper, the Court of Review, Montreal, decided, confirming the decision of the court below, that a partner, whether silent or otherwise, is liable for the debts of the firm.

The plant of the Hill & Weir Printing Co., Toronto, was sold on the 7th of February at a miserable price. The machines and type had suffered much from neglect, and as a consequence were spoiled by rust. The big two-color press, the only one in Canada, sold for \$200. Neglect of plant is an egregious error—unless the firm intends to fail; then the loss is some other person's.

The Canada Paper Company has made the corporation of Windsor Mills an offer that if the town will build a dam on the river suitable for the purpose, the company will expend \$40,000 on a plant and put in water-wheels and dynamos to complete the construction for a supply of power sufficient to run their entire works. Then they will build a pulp mill at an expense of about \$60,000.

At last the Toronto Globe has gone down off its elevated plane—down, down to where the Empire, Mail, News, and Star sit and sell premiums. You can now buy a package of flower seed or a work of art over the counters in the office of the once greatest paper in Canada. How the Mail, the Empire, and the Montreal Star will rejoice. Soon one may expect to buy seed wheat at the Manitoba Free Press office, and a book of Moody's sermons or the autobiography of John B. Gough from the Montreal Witness.

Any member of the C. P. A. who didn't read Grip's issue with articles on this association, missed a treat. One of them will be found in this issue. Grip is a journal with much sound sense; its only fault—and one hates to say it has one—is that it tramps more on the corns of the Tories than on those of the Grits. Of course the Tories have more of these pedal excrescences, but a man likes a little salve once and a while, even if he believes his disease is one which is a just punishment.

Music is now supposed to attract printers. Those who were present at Toronto at the time of the Typothetae celebration will remember the song of Mr. Imrie, dedicated to that body. Lately I have seen an original song and chorus inscribed to Typographical Union No. 6, entitled the "Harvest Moon." It is a gentle, pleasing melody. Few printers write music, but many have composed songs. Munsell published a book called

"Songs of the Press," and many not gathered there are well known. The most famous song writer of America was undoubtedly Gen. P. Morris. For forty years he composed songs and verses more closely allied to songs than anything else. One of his friends and contemporaries was Samuel Woodworth, the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket." Both were printers and took a very warm interest in the typographic art. For many years the songs of these two writers were played and sung all over America, and even yet they are occasionally heard, although Morris has been dead nearly thirty years. Hays was the foreman of a job room in Louisville, when he composed music, wrote songs, and set type all on the same day; and Foster, the author of "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," was a printer in Pittsburg.—Bookmaker.

A recent enumeration of the newspapers and magazines of New York shows that they number 951. The senior is the Commercial Advertiser, begun in 1793; the second is the Shipping List, which originated in 1795, and the third is the Evening Post, which started in 1801. No others are older than 1820. There are forty-one daily papers. There are no tri-weeklies, and few semi-weeklies. It is only three or four years since the Daily Times discontinued its semi-weekly edition, on the ground that there was no longer any reason for its existence.

**THE NEW OFFICERS OF C. P. A.**

**U**NFORTUNATELY Mr. Preston's biographer failed to send us in the necessary items as to his birthplace, age, etc. But everybody knows T. R. Preston, of the Brantford-Expositor, and the wonderful success he has made of that paper. Last fall he received a high compliment in being offered the editorship of the Winnipeg Free Press, a position now occupied by Molyneux St. John. Mr. Preston was at one time connected with the Toronto Globe, and afterwards went to Winnipeg. He can make money out of publishing a newspaper, and that is a stout recommendation for him. Moreover, that he commands the respect and good will of his fellow publishers is evidenced by his election to the position of president of the C.P.A. What more need be said?

I. W. Shannon is a coming man. Although just turned 35, he is a graduate in Arts of Queen's University, took a course in medicine with high honors and a gold medal, taught school for a couple of years, is major of the P. W. O. Rifles, and has published the Kingston News since 1880. He has accomplished everything he ever undertook—except getting married; but, it is said, he still has hopes. Mr. Shannon's father published the News years ago, and is a past president of the C.P.A., and is now postmaster of Kingston. Mr. Shannon is a Canadian, and a representative one. What more could be said?

The second vice-president of the C.P.A. is Jas. S. Brierley, publisher of the Journal, St. Thomas. He is about the same age as Mr. Shannon, and, it is currently reported, has about the same hopes about marriage. He was born in London in 1858; he learned his apprenticeship and struck out for himself in business in the same city. In 1881 he connected himself with the St. Thomas Journal, of which he is now editor and proprietor. He has one of the most beautiful publishing offices in Canada, and its arrangement shows the system of the man who has learned the worth of system. Up from the ranks he came because he had the ability. He is still going up. What more should be said?

**STILL IT WILL LIVE.**

**T**HE death of George W. Childs is much to be regretted. He was a genuine philanthropist, and spent freely of his large wealth in kindly deeds. He did not confine his benefactions to the city of Philadelphia, where he lived, but scattered them with a lavish hand. The United States is dotted with them. Even in far off San Francisco, on the western edge of the continent, there is a monument erected by George W. Childs. It is the giant prayer book cross of stone, in Golden Gate Park, and it commemorates the first reading on American soil of the services from the Book of Common Prayer, by Francis Fletcher, author of the book "The World Encompassed," which feat of travel he achieved as chaplain aboard Sir Francis Drake's ship, the Golden Hind.

But of all the monuments erected by Mr. Childs, the most striking is his newspaper, the Public Ledger. It has both circulation and influence—two things which do not always go together in the newspaper world. How much newspapers have changed in twenty years is shown in the death of Greeley and Childs. When Horace Greeley died, it was freely predicted in New York that the Tribune could not live without him, so strong was then the newspaper legend of one man being a newspaper. Yet Whitelaw Reid took the Tribune and made of it a better newspaper than it ever was under Greeley, and it is to-day one of the finest newspaper properties in New York city. This newspaper legend has vanished. The death of Childs will cause scarcely a ripple on the placid bosom of the Public Ledger.—Argonaut.

**TRIM ALL CUTS TO NONPAREILS.**

**W**E have not revelled in the luxury of the point system so long that the majority of printers cannot recall (and some are still experiencing) the vexation arising from the various sizes of types made by different foundries, which were supposed to be a uniform size, but which varied so much that it was difficult to tell where the nonpareil left off or the minion began. The trade for generations accepted these conditions without a murmur, simply because type had always been made so, and it was presumed it always would be. But we have been emancipated from this condition of things, and the labor which was once irksome and irritating has become a pleasure. Great as this improvement has been, there are many things remaining which can and will be done to still further simplify the labor of the printer. And right here let me make a suggestion which will help to bring about, in a small measure, this reform, and save the printer many annoyances, a good deal of work in the aggregate, and help to do justice to the pressman as well, namely, that you insist on your electrotypes and other cuts being made to nonpareils. This is such a simple matter that at first thought you will be inclined to think that it is not worth the trouble, and that you may expect trouble from your electrotyper because he will tell you, "We have always trimmed them up to the face of the cut, and that ought to be good enough now", but if you insist on your rights you will get them. As I have said, at first sight it does not appear where the advantage comes in, but every job printer and pressman knows that the fewer pieces of leads about a cut the better. A nonpareil slug is better than three six-to-pica leads. Every office has, or ought to have, labor-saving leads and slugs, and as these usually run in nonpareils up to at least ten ems, it will be seen that in using cuts trimmed to nonpareils they will always harmonize with

your labor-saving material, and that in running around a cut you save all the time and trouble usually necessary to space out a cut with leads, cardboard, etc. To make this more clear, suppose you had a cut eleven nonpareils wide which you wished to use and have run around in a thirteen em pica column, you would set your stick for the type to be run around to fifteen nonpareils, and the cut would exactly fill the space. How often do you suppose you cut would fill the space exactly if you let your electrotyper trim your cuts as he pleases? Not often. If it did not, then your would have to do it by using leads, all of which takes time and is not as satisfactory in the end. But suppose you had a whole page of cuts about one inch square, to put together, your page would be full of small pieces of leads in your endeavor to get them to line up, and the time consumed would be considerable. With your cuts made to nonpareils both ways it would not need a lead in in the whole page, and it would be almost as solid as one piece. Try this, and you will wonder why you did not think of this before.

Another thing which newspapers will find a great convenience is to have cuts designed to fill a thirteen-em space made to fill it, or any other size column which they intended the cut for. It rarely ever costs any more and saves the work of spacing out, saves the material used for the purpose, and lessens the chances of small pieces working up on the press.—Inland Printer.

**NEW STYLES IN STATIONERY.**

**P**APER and envelopes of all hues are piled up in tempting array in the windows, but only the unsophisticated woman buys anything but cream, white, or blue. The brick reds and magentas, with designs in white fleurs-de-lis or bow-knots at the top, may be novel, but they are not nice. A sort of pepper-and-salt grey, which is also shown, is not in such bad taste, but it is not sensible, for neither jet black nor white ink will be very clear upon it. Another style which may attract the woman who does not know any better is brown paper, both chocolate and coffee color, embossed in silver. But this is not so correct as the blues and whites. The blue paper is coming in every conceivable shade. Some of it is slightly mottled, but for the most part it is very plain, decided color, not very pale. The thick, unglazed linen, the glazed paper, and thin "overlaid mail" comes in these colors. Writing paper is adorned either with a coat of arms, a monogram, or an address stamped across the middle of the top. Silver on blue and dark blue, or red on white, are the favorite colors, though gold is also used, especially for monograms. A rather good effect is obtained when a sort of bronze enamel is used. The envelopes are always plain. Little sheets of cream colored paper, or, rather, large cards, with gay Greenaway figures in the corner, are used to invite children to little parties.

Sealing wax in all possible shades is displayed, but white for blue paper, dark blue or red for white, and black for mourning are the colors most used. Some pretty effects are obtained by using a sort of clear amber wax mottled with silver. Wax, by the way, is a necessity in these days of very insufficiently gummed envelopes. Seals are of two sorts, either the single initial in old English lettering or the monogram. As the former can be bought from a stock, and the latter have to be made to order, the latter are esteemed much more highly. An extremely pretty seal consists of a bar of silver broadening at each end. At one end the single letter is cut deep, and at the other the monogram.—Chicago Stationer.



### THE EMPIRE ON LIBEL.

IN his address to the C.P.A. convention, President Pirie referred to the Empire's article on libel, as regards the judge's powers, and remarked that the Empire had well set forth the desired change. The Empire's article is given for the benefit of those who have not read it.

"The question is raised as to whether judges should be allowed to punish journalists for expressions of opinion delivered in their newspapers after the public trial of cases of public interest. A judge's right to maintain order in his court when engaged in hearing cases is unquestioned; without the exercise of this prerogative courts of law might be paralyzed and their usefulness destroyed. In such cases committal to prison on the ipse dixit of a judge is right enough. But we think the time has come when men engaged in discussing public affairs of the nation in public journals should be relieved of the danger of being sent to prison as criminals on the personal order of a judge, without trial by their peers. There can be no doubt of the idea of judges sitting as accusers, judges, and jury, all in one, being repugnant to the ideas of personal liberty and independence which prevail at the present day. The country is governed by intelligent public sentiment, and judges, like other officers of the Crown, may safely rely upon enlightened public opinion for their protection. Their public services, their impartiality, ability, and high personal character form a better protection than can be secured through committing offenders to prison or the imposition of fines and costs. We recognize the fact that the law, while within the reach of judges, has been seldom appealed to, and that unjust criticism of the decisions of our courts is seldom seen. This is due not to the fact that the power of imprisonment is in the hands of judges, but to the general belief that the judges are fair minded, honorable, capable men, and to a general recognition of the social necessity that exists for preserving a bench without reproach. Under all these circumstances, it would seem to be time to declare that there should no longer be that anomaly in our constitution which enables one of Her Majesty's subjects, of his own motion, to arrest and imprison without trial another subject of Her Majesty for offences alleged to have been committed in connection with the exercise of the liberty of public discussion. The judges should, in our opinion, be placed on the same footing as other citizens. If they are libelled in the press, if they are falsely accused, let them appeal to the courts and to a jury of their fellow countrymen, who will not fail to see that ample justice is done."

### SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

THE George Bishop Engraving Co. matter is still in statu quo. What the outcome will be is not known, but the impression seems to be that the property floated by Mr. Bishop on his own responsibility will be taken up or arranged for in some way.

There have been some changes in the directorate and management of the Jewelers' Guide. Mr. E. Mann, the founder of the paper, who has had editorial charge since its inception, has sold out his shares to the joint stock company which has practically controlled the paper for some time.

There is considerable talk in newspaper circles here over the difficulty between the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical authorities and Mr. Beaugrand, of La Patrie. Mr. Beaugrand claims that the Liberal press are discriminated against, claiming that the Conservative press, Le Monde, for instance, is allowed to pub-

lish in its columns Dumas' great work, "The Three Musketeers," which is on the index of works which good Catholics are not allowed to read. He made a bet of a case of champagne that this was so, and to prove it published a fake ad. to the effect that he intended to publish in his paper, "Monte Christo," which is certainly the most moral of Dumas' works. Sure enough, the archbishop instructed his vicar to notify Mr. Beaugrand that Dumas' works were interdicted, and that if he persisted in publishing "Monte Christo" the faithful would be warned against his paper. In the meantime Le Monde goes on publishing "The Three Musketeers," and Mr. Beaugrand has a subject for some biting editorials, several of which have appeared on the subject.

There has been gossip during the month that the old Herald is once more to change hands, a syndicate headed by Ald. McLean, of Ottawa, the late Queen's printer, having, it is understood, had some negotiations with the people who control the paper at present. Nothing has been consummated yet, but some changes which have occurred on the staff make it look as though something was on the tapis.

The paper trade is very quiet at present here, and the general complaint is that buyers are operating from hand to mouth. This policy is due to a fear that there may be some changes in the tariff, but people who ought to know say that this is hardly possible. In the case of ordinary papers there is only 20 per cent. duty, which even printers allow is not more than is wanted; while in the case of coated papers, card board, etc., if any reduction was made in the 35 per cent. duty, it is claimed that it would kill out the only two establishments in the country which turn out any goods of this sort. In the meantime, however, owing to the uncertainty, business is quiet.

The average amount of type set by hand composition per hour is 800 ems, but last week Thos. Flawn, an operator on a linotype machine in the Witness office, set 240,950 ems corrected matter for the week of forty-eight hours - an average of a fraction over 40,000 ems per day and 5,000 per hour. This breaks the Canadian record by 20,450 ems, which was previously held by Wm. O'Brien, of the Toronto Globe who set 220,500, and thus won the \$100 gold prize offered by the Linotype Co., of Montreal, to establish a record. Following was Mr. Flawn's daily composition:

Thursday	47,900
Friday	43,750
Saturday	28,600
Monday	38,900
Tuesday	41,500
Wednesday	40,300
Total	240,950

### SELF SPACING TYPE.

FEW printers and perhaps not many type foundries realize, or if they do they have kept it quiet, that there is the possibility of so improving the manufacture of type as to cause a greater revolution in printing than any one other factor outside of the type-setting machine. I refer to self spacing type.

There will be hundreds of objections to this assertion, and as many or more reasons will be given why it is not practicable. Notwithstanding all of these objections, I make the prediction that the time will come when they will have been overturned, and that all type cast will be upon the point system, both ways.

Body type was long ago cast upon this system, and is a success. To be sure there are those who do not believe in it

but then one of the leading type foundries in this country made the statement in one of his pamphlets, after the point system had been adopted by the American type foundries, that this system was not a success, and that his foundry had more calls for the old bodies than those upon the point system.

Where is there a printer who would buy a line of type to-day which is not upon the point system? If so great an authority could not see the advantage of the point system after its adoption, it will not be wondered at if many are found to object to my statements and predictions.

It has often been asserted that it would be impossible to invent a practicable commercial typesetting machine. Such predictions in the face of recent improvements seem ridiculous. The skeptics, as usual, were those most closely allied to the trade, and it was left for others to do the inventing; but they came just the same.

Every job printer knows the utility of type cast upon the point system, compared with the old methods. Great as this improvement was it cannot compare in the slightest degree with the advantage which will be experienced in having all job type cast upon the unit system. If it was a good thing to have type cast upon the point system and to make all type line top and bottom by using point justification, it would be even better that every series of type made shall be cast upon the unit basis both ways.

Should this be done the printer would have no difficulty in making every line justify without the aid of paper or cardboard, no matter what the size of the type he might use, nonpareil and seventy-two, or any other size coming out with mathematical exactness, and insuring a perfect lock-up and every type upon its feet. This in turn would make the presswork easier and save the wear upon the type which is sure to follow when it is off its feet.

Many other things might be said in favor of this: but the most important which occurs to me is its economical feature. Type cast in this manner would do away with the majority of competent and tasty job printers. All that would be necessary in large job offices would be to engage the services of a designer, who can sit at his desk and draw out each job as he wishes it to appear. Having all of the specimens of the type used in the office before him, and knowing the exact number of units each type will make, the designer can tell at once with absolute accuracy what lines can or cannot be used—something no printer can do now. The sketch being drawn, the artist would indicate the style of type to be used by figures, each series being numbered. For instance, if the series of De Vinne in the office is No. 12 and the line to be set is to be 48 point, the copy for that line will show No. 1248. With such copy before him, any boy who has had a few years' experience at the business can do the work, and the time now lost by expensive men studying how to set a job can be saved.

No doubt type foundries will claim that there can be no encroachment upon the width of letters, and that to do so would spoil the symmetry of the face. This may be true to a certain extent, but for the greater amount of commercial work, utility would be considered first by the owners of job offices, and the price would often win over the customer, who, in most cases, is looking after the "almighty dollar."

As the ownership of the patents on self-spacing type has passed into the hands of the type foundries, it cannot consistently be charged that the foregoing has been written to boom the product of some particular concern. American Bookmaker.

# BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

HAMILTON, = ONT.



- Ivory (White Wove)
- Crystal (White Wove)
- Springside (White Laid)
- Fernside (Cream Laid)
- Lakeside (White Wove)
- Boyd Brook (White Wove)
- Arlington (White Wove)
- Westlock (White Wove)
- Pirie's Super Satin (White Wove)
- Pirie's Fine (White Wove)

TINTED.	LINEN.
Delaware Laid, 6 colors	Oxford
Scotch Wove, 5 "	Silver
Agawam Bond, 4 "	Standard
	Century

Agawam Bond.

**"Japan Linen Bond."**

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Special Attention Guaranteed to Mail Orders.



### THE STAR'S LIBEL CASE.

THE jury in the Pelland versus Graham (Montreal Star) case found that Mr. Pelland had suffered damages to the extent of \$150 by reason of the publication of the charges made against him by the Hon. Mr. Oummet, Minister of Public Works, at the nomination meeting at Ste. Rose, on January 26, 1892. The jury also found that the Star's report had been an accurate and faithful reproduction of Mr. Oummet's speech; that the report had been published in good faith, without malice, and in the public interest. It therefore remains for the Court of Review to decide whether the Star is to be condemned to pay the \$150. In arriving at this amount, the jury assumed, in accordance with the learned Judge's instructions, that the accusations made by Mr. Oummet against Mr. Pelland were false, since no attempt had been made to prove their truth, the Star having merely taken the position that it was not to be held responsible for any damages resulting from a faithful report of the public utterances of a Minister of the Crown. Whether the charges had been true or false, it would not attempt to prove. This position, His Honor held, was a perfectly logical one. Whether it was well founded in law or not would be decided later.

The questions the jury had to answer were as follows

1. Did the defendant in his newspaper, the Star, publish, at Montreal, on the twenty sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, the article produced in the declaration in this cause? Yes.
2. Does this article refer to the plaintiff in this case? Yes.
3. Does this article report faithfully and in good faith the declaration made by the Hon. J. A. Oummet in a public meeting of the electors of the County Laval held on the twenty sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety two aforesaid, the day appointed for the nomination of candidates in a Federal election? Yes.
4. Was the said report published in good faith, without malice and in the public interest? Yes.
5. Has the plaintiff suffered damages by reason of the publication of the said article, and if so, to what amount? Yes. \$150.

The jury were then discharged

### COMPETITION IN WAGES AND COMPETITION IN PRICES.

WHEN a workman cuts wages below the standard living rate, endangering the well being of his fellows needlessly to secure a situation, he is visited with the contempt of the community. He is classed with all that is mean and under hand. He is not a non-union man, he is a "rat."

Could employing printers visit upon their fellows the consequences of broken faith and of price cutting below a living rate, the benefits of unionism in business would be as much appreciated as it is in the trades. In this issue our correspondent from Toronto outlines a condition of things that it is safe to say is general throughout the country, and we observe that the employers of Toronto are awakening to the deplorable condition of affairs, as will be noted in the account of their meeting printed elsewhere. It has come to a pass that greed has overmastered reason among printers, and, for the dollar in sight, they are willing to do work for the cost of

the stock. This is dishonest. The printer who cuts prices in this way without regard to his obligations to his creditors is, if any, little better than a pilferer. We have figures before us submitted by several houses, that prove the firms offering them to be either knaves or fools. The paper houses and dealers extending such printers credit deserve the lash of condemnation. Reputable printers have one recourse, however: Let them give the price cutters all the cut-rate work they can take they will punish themselves and their complaisant and discriminating creditors at one and the same time.

### TRADE NOTICES.

THE Dexter Folder Co., of Fulton, N.Y., have just shipped to Williams & Co., 46 Gold street, New York, one of their point feed double 16 and double 32 book folding machines, which is a marvel of ingenuity and simplicity, especially in the arrangement for delivering and packing the sheets. This packing device for double 16 and double 32 work has been a source of continual disappointment and vexation to manufacturers of folding machinery, as well as users, and until now has never been satisfactorily solved. In this machine the shoo-fly, or turning frame is entirely dispensed with. Both copies of double 32's pass through the same set of fourth fold rollers, the fourth folding blade making two strokes for each full sheet, the same as the third fold. The sheets from the fourth fold pass directly from the rollers to the packing box precisely the same as at the third fold. This is made possible by a very ingenious arrangement recently perfected by the Dexter Folder Co. The machine above referred to is the second one of the same kind shipped to New York.

The J. I. Morrison Co., 28 Front street west, this month are advertising type and presses for sale in connection with their usual lines of wire stitchers and wire. Intending purchasers of any of the above machinery would do well to communicate with them. A postal card would have their immediate attention.

Canadian printers who have been running improved country Prouty presses will be pleased to learn that the press which they think so much of was given the first prize at the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago. There are hundreds of printers in Canada and the United States who will feel that the judgment which they passed in purchasing the Prouty was attuned by the best judges in the land.

The Canada Paper Co. has closed several new contracts for "news" with country weeklies and with a couple of dailies. While they claim to have the best quality of "news" on the market for country weeklies, they also claim to be in a position to meet the market on all quotations. During the recent press convention in Toronto, Mr. Campbell secured several large orders. Their No. 1 Litho. has been having a continued sale, the demand surprising themselves even.

## Newspaper Plates by Mail, Postage Paid

THE MAIL PLATE CO. OF CANADA.  
P. O. Box 577, Toronto, Ont.



Has purchased the right to issue any pages put up by The Stereotype Plate Co., the Dominion, except in the Province of Ontario. It is putting up the entire list of that Company except Plan A, Plan B, and Plan Q. Terms, invariably cash in advance. Same prices as stereotypers' plates, but we pay the postage.

Bases 50 cents per column F.O.B. at Toronto. . . .

# .. Miller & Richard ..

## Type Founders, Press Builders, Electrotypers, Etc.

7 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

### WHAT PRINTERS SAY ABOUT THEIR TYPE:

#### From the Montreal Star

The new dress of type used in printing the various editions of THE STAR was made by Miller & Richard, Edinburgh. It speaks for itself.

#### From the War Cry

We should have mentioned previously that the new dress of type was procured from Miller & Richard, this being the second dress supplied to us by this firm. The durability of their type is well known the world over, while the courtesy of the management is a further incentive to the patronage of the trade.

#### From the Winnipeg Free Press

THE FREE PRESS appears to-day in new type - what printers call "a new dress." We always think that the best of everything is not too good for THE FREE PRESS, and is, therefore, usually what it has. So it is with its new type. There is scarcely a doubt but that Miller & Richard of Edinburgh and Toronto make the best type in the world. For that reason it is in their manufacture that THE FREE PRESS is presented.

#### From the St. Thomas Journal

The new dress of type in which THE JOURNAL has attired itself has elicited many complimentary remarks from subscribers and contemporaries, and we have to confess we are rather well pleased with it ourselves. It is only justice to one of the most reliable and fair dealing of firms to state that this new type is the product of the celebrated Edinburgh Type Foundry, Messrs Miller & Richard have built up a reputation for "hard metal type" which is now world-wide, but is not more firmly established than is their record for square dealing. THE JOURNAL has been using their type for thirty-four years, and this latest purchase is the best testimony it can offer of its appreciation of the merits of the products of this foundry. To Mr. R. L. Patterson of Toronto, the Canadian representative of Miller & Richard, not a little of the success of the firm in the Dominion is due, his unfailing courtesy, and business acumen being prominent factors in the steady increase of the business of the Canadian branch of the Edinburgh foundry.

#### From the Expositor, Searforth, Ont.

OUR NEW DRESS. As will be seen, THE EXPOSITOR comes out this week clothed in a new dress of type. The old dress, although in use eight or nine years, was still very fair, but it did not give the clean, neat impression necessary to set off a newspaper in first class style, and as we always make it a point to keep THE EXPOSITOR up to a high standard in appearance as well as in the quality and quantity of the matter which it contains, we laid aside the old garb and donned the new. The new type, as indeed nearly all the material in THE EXPOSITOR office is from the celebrated firm of Miller & Richard of which Mr. R. L. Patterson is the manager of the Canadian branch at Toronto. THE EXPOSITOR has dealt almost exclusively with this firm for many years, and we have always found them straight, prompt and fair in every way, whereas their material is to be depended upon every time.

#### From the Sarnia Observer

With this number of THE OBSERVER the present proprietor enters upon the fifteenth year of his connection with its policy and management. We celebrate the anniversary by presenting THE OBSERVER to its readers and patrons in a somewhat enlarged form, and with an entire new outfit of type, making it one of the handsomest newspapers in the Dominion typographically. The new dress is from the celebrated foundry of Miller & Richard, Type Founders to Her Majesty, whose durable Scotch type metal and handsome faces are known and appreciated by printers the world over.

#### From the Elmira Signet

The entire new plant of the Elmira SIGNET Office was bought from the well known and reliable firm of Miller & Richard of Toronto. They have furnished us with the latest improved machines and with excellent type. The Toronto warehouses of the firm are among the most replete in Canada, although they constitute only a branch of the business. The firm also possesses an establishment in Edinburgh, Scotland. It is at the latter place their type is cast, and it is said to be the best finished and longest wearing type in the market. The straightforward and gentlemanly treatment one receives at the hands of this firm makes it a pleasure to deal with them.

#### From Peterborough Examiner

To-day THE DAILY EXAMINER appears in a new dress, and we are sure that our numerous readers will note the improved legibility of our columns with satisfaction. In selecting the style of type we have had an eye to the eyes of both our middle-aged and elderly readers, and have selected rather a large faced letter whose easy legibility they will appreciate. The type from which to-day's and future impressions of THE EXAMINER will be printed was purchased from Messrs Miller & Richard through Mr. R. L. Patterson, Toronto, the Canadian representative of the firm. An experience of many years with the type of this firm has been of the most satisfactory character, and we confidently expect identical results from the present order.

#### From the Expositor, Brantford, Ont.

To-day THE EXPOSITOR presents its readers with a Christmas present in the shape of a complete outfit of new type. It is less than four years since we put on the garment we have just discarded, but as our desire is to be up to date, typographically and otherwise, the natural time for making the change is slightly anticipated. The body type for the new dress has been procured from the well-known type foundry of Messrs Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, of which Mr. R. L. Patterson, of Toronto, is the energetic representative. The type made by this popular house has acquired a reputation for hardness, scarcely second to that of Red Fife wheat, and is everywhere in demand because of its durability.

#### From the Christian Guardian

We have received many complimentary congratulations from our readers on the improved appearance of THE GUARDIAN in its new type. We ought to have stated that the type was obtained from Mr. R. L. Patterson, the Toronto Agent of Miller & Richard of Edinburgh, Scotland.

#### From the Nor'-Wester, Winnipeg, Man.

What printers call the "dress" - that is the type upon which it is printed - of the NOR-WESTER is the product of the old and celebrated type-founding firm of Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland, as is that of nearly every leading paper of Canada, notwithstanding that it costs more than many other makes, and for the all-sufficient reason that the publishers believe that this firm manufacture the best type in the world, and that in the long run it is the cheapest, as well as being unsurpassed, if even equalled, for producing handsome printing.

#### From the Gleaner, Fredericton, N.B.

The plant which enables us to give THE GLEANER its neat, tasty and metropolitan appearance is from the well known type foundry of Messrs Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland, whose Canadian agency is at Toronto under the management of Mr. R. L. Patterson. The plant was ordered from this house after careful enquiry into the prices and quality of the goods of other foundries, and we consider ourselves fortunate in having placed the order with Messrs Miller & Richard, whose celebrated Scotch type has long enjoyed a world-wide reputation. The order was completed in a highly satisfactory manner in all respects.

#### From Woodstock Sentinel-Review

THE SENTINEL REVIEW begins the year in a new dress. Not a line of type in which it has hitherto been printed will be used again. Every letter in to-day's paper is new and very carefully selected. The SENTINEL REVIEW has, we believe, always been printed (at least under its present management, extending now over 17 years) in type made by the eminent Scotch founders, Messrs Miller & Richard of Edinburgh. We have thus had sufficient experience to judge not only of the beauty but the durability of their type. Our readers will agree that it is very clear, and that it makes an extremely bright looking paper. The reading matter type is the same in style as we have used in the past, and which we know has always been grateful to the eyes of middle-aged and old readers. The advertising type was very carefully selected by our experienced foreman along with Mr. R. L. Patterson, the Canadian Manager of Messrs Miller & Richard, who is an old printer with the eye of a true artist in all matters typographical. Thus no paper in the country can buy a prettier new dress than the SENTINEL REVIEW does this morning. Our readers, we know, will be delighted with the improvement, and it is quite safe to predict that business men will be more than delighted to pay for advertisements set in such beautiful display type. With the pride of a young girl in a new frock we start out this bright new year.

### Scotch Type on Point System.

In a few weeks Miller & Richard will have in stock at their Toronto warehouse a supply of their celebrated Scotch body type cast on the American Point System.

**A COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET.**

ON the evening of February 9th the employees of Warwick Bros. and Rutter tendered the firm a handsome banquet. Nearly a hundred male employees sat down



THE MENU.

to the feast at the Arlington House, and the guests of the evening were Guy Warwick, A. F. Rutter, C. E. Warwick, and T. S. Tait, of Scotland. George Warwick was unavoidably absent, not having returned from British Columbia. The menu was an eight-page folder, cut out into the shape of the Warwick trade mark, as shown in the accompanying cut. It was exceedingly nobby and taking. The dinner was of a high order; the music, songs and recitations were bright and pleasing, while the toasts were ably pre-

sented and responded to. The intense attachment that exists between the firm and the employees was manifest in all the remarks. The members of the firm spoke most feelingly of the kindness and considerateness of their employees.

Mr. Guy Warwick thanked the men heartily for another unmistakable sign of the good-will and kindly feeling which exists between them. He pointed out that last year was a hard one on business houses, but their firm had held their own, and had been fortunate enough to secure the Government contract for another five years. The change in the firm name, he said, made it more truly representative of themselves.

Mr. Rutter spoke kindly of the men's good-will to the firm, of the deceased founder of the firm, and of the present head of the firm—Mr. Guy Warwick. His references were touching in showing the profound respect and high esteem he had for his employees and his partners. He referred to the present occasion as being one of the proudest of his life.

Mr. Tait, of Scotland, made a neat speech, and said that he was glad they were able to make good paper, to help in the success of Warwick Bros. & Rutter. He expressed himself much pleased with what he had seen of Canada and the Canadians.

Speeches were made by the foremen of the different departments—office, warehouse, printing and binding—and by other of the employees. All went to show that employer and employees' interests are not antagonistic, but rather lie in the same direction.

**A SEVERE CRITICISM.**

THE following shows what Grip thinks of the C. P. A. convention: The Provincial Press Association met in annual convention here last week, and transacted, we presume, a lot of important business. At all events, in accordance with the new and improved methods of the association, it devoted itself to business rather than to amusement, and a number of new and good ideas must have been exchanged between the members. The summer excursion having been exchanged for

a winter business meeting, another advance step was taken this year in having an "open session" instead of a banquet. This function came off at St. George's Hall, Elm street, and proved a unique and delightful affair. The evening was devoted to papers on various phases of journalism, alternated with songs and recitations by talented outsiders. The essays were so good that if Mr. Grip had command of a big daily paper he would gratify the public by printing them in extenso, or at all events giving a good digest of them. None of our dailies thought it worth while to do this, though any amount of space is always to be had for "sports and pastimes" and society rot. And this suggests a very live subject for discussion at the next annual meeting—the question: "What is Reporting for?" Mr. Grip's notion is that the average reader of a daily newspaper is not fond of devouring catalogues, and yet the alleged "reports" of this, as of other similar conventions, were little better as reading matter than a prize list of a fall fair would be. We were informed that Mr. Moore, of the Acton Free Press, spoke on This, and Mr. McGillicuddy, of the Goderich Signal spoke on That, and that Mr. Rutter gave a very interesting talk on Something Else (the fact being, by the way, that Mr. Rutter was not present at all), and that Mr. Wallis read an able paper on Tother Subject. Now, of what earthly interest to anybody is this sort of "information"? What the reader wants to know is the gist of what these gentlemen said, providing their matter really was "interesting," as the reporter avers. The sooner this indolent, slipshod, dry-as-dust style of journalism is "reformed altogether" the better it will be for the newspaper patron—and, consequently, for the papers themselves.

# News



**P**RINTERS and Publishers who appreciate a superior quality of News Paper will find our paper is unsurpassed in appearance, works well, and has plenty of strength. It is always to be had at lowest market rates in spite of superior quality. See our travelers or send for samples.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO . . . .

**Letter Orders.**

**CANADA PAPER CO.,**

15 Front St. West, TORONTO.  
578 Craig St., MONTREAL.

**LIMITED**

### CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY

F. DIVER, Manager.

83 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

ELECTRO and STEREOTYPERS    READY SET NEWS PLATES  
DESIGNERS    PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Etc.  
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LEADS AND SLUGS

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### PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

The only Journal in the interest of the Craft published in Canada.



## J. H. WALKER

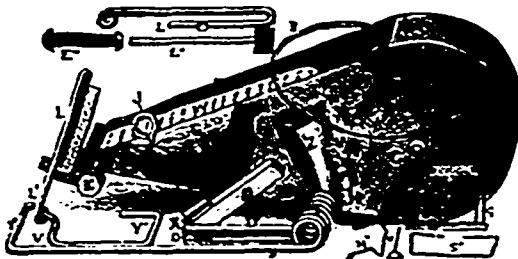
Wood Engraver  
and Designer

Established 1850.

181 ST. JAMES STREET . .

MONTREAL

## Dick's Seventh Mailer



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, assembled, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 letter threads. Three a week had been stamped.

Over 8,000 Now in Use. PRICE, \$20.25, Without Royalty.

Address, REV. ROBT. DICK ESTATE, Buffalo, N.Y.

### WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Fairly New  
Ahead of the Times.  
A Great Educator.

Successor of the "Unabridged."



Everybody should own this Dictionary. It answers all questions concerning the history, spelling, pronunciation, and meaning of words.

A Library in Itself. It also gives the often desired information concerning eminent persons, facts concerning the countries, cities, towns, and natural features of the globe; particulars concerning noted litigious persons and places; translation of foreign quotations. It is invaluable in the home, office, study, and schoolroom.

#### The One Great Standard Authority.

Hon. D. J. Brewer, Justice of U. S. Supreme Court, writes: "The International Dictionary is the perfection of dictionaries. I commend it to all as the one great standard authority."

Sold by All Booksellers.

G. & C. Merriam Company, Publishers, Springfield, Mass.



Do not buy cheap photographic reprints of spurious editions. Demand for free prospectus.

# Buntin, Reid & Co.

Mills at VALLEYFIELD on the River St. Lawrence.

Wholesale Stationers,  
Paper and Envelope  
Manufacturers

29 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, TORONTO

#### SPECIALTIES IN

Cover and Box Paper,  
Serpentine Cover Paper,  
Serpentine Box Paper

These are the latest and best made by the best  
tradesmen. Write for a list of prices and samples.

### "Carew" Typewriter Papers

We have the highest quality of paper  
made in Canada. It is the best  
typewriter paper in the world.

Sample Books and Prices on application.

LENNOX BONDS IN ALL DELICATE SHADES.

## CRAFT NOTES.

ROBT. HALL has retired from the active management of the Brandon Times. J. M. Robinson is again editor-in-chief, and D. H. Scott continues as business manager.

Minnesota has a new paper, the Manitoba Mercury.

J. F. McBride has revived the Telegram at Digby, N.S.

The Fort William Echo, published by J. W. Robertson, is a debutante.

The Montreal Gazette "comps" held their annual drive and dinner recently.

Chas. N. Ryan, of the Evening News, Toronto, is able to be at work again.

T. J. Holden, formerly with Thorold Post, is now with the St. Catharines Standard.

J. S. Mitchell, Adelaide street, Toronto, secured the contract for all school printing.

Sturgeon Falls has a new paper. Name, Colonization, publisher, J. M. E. Lavallee.

J. C. White, an old Montreal Gazette newspaper man, was in Vancouver, B.C., recently.

Wm. Douglas, of the Evening News, has been elected a member of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Fred Campbell, of Toronto, manager of the Canada Paper Co., spent most of last week in Montreal.

A St. Petersburg editor has hit upon the notion of printing his journal on paper suitable for making cigarettes.

W. D. Kehoe, editor and proprietor of the Sault Ste. Marie Express, was in Toronto and Ottawa recently.

E. M. Johnson, proprietor of the London, Eng., Standard, visited Canada recently, on his way to the Orient.

E. E. Sheppard, of Saturday Night, is on his road home from England, he has entirely recovered from his recent accident.

Andrew Pattullo, president of the Woodstock Board of Trade, recently delivered his annual address. It was a great effort.

Ex-mayor Fleming has issued a writ for \$5,000 damages against the Citizen Publishing Company, of Toronto, for alleged libel.

J. L. Lewis, city editor of the Hamilton Spectator, and Miss Agnes Hamilton, youngest daughter of the late James Simmo, were married recently.

A. C. Campbell stayed only a short time on the Toronto World, and is now on the Toronto Mail. His place on the World was taken by a Mr. Lamsden.

The Palmerston Reporter has entered upon its third year of publication. The Reporter has been greatly improved since it came under the present management.

R. D. Harkness has purchased the Iroquois News. He has spent a number of years on American journals. When a young man he published the Iroquois Times.

A suit for alleged libel has been begun against the Investigator, an insurance journal, by Geo. E. Robins, manager of the Northern Fire Insurance Co., of Winnipeg.

The Daily Gleaner, of Fredericton, N. B., has a new dress of type, being Gleaner No. 35, from Miller & Richard, of Toronto. The Gleaner is an exceedingly neat daily sheet and a credit to its publisher, Jas. H. Crockett. The matter in it is

well arranged, the advertisements displayed according to the most modern taste, and the press work much above the ordinary.

Robert Mathison, jun., son of R. Mathison, of Belleville, is in Ontario after having spent the past eight years in the newspaper and printing business on the Pacific coast.

Jno. McFarlane, president of the Canada Paper Co., spent a few days in the Toronto branch this month. He seemed pleased with the success of their business in Ontario.

The Argonaut, of San Francisco, is an ably edited journal. Its contents are bright, crisp, readable, full of information and very superior. It is run on much the same lines as The Week, of Toronto.

R. C. Hamilton is now the proprietor of the Colonial Standard, Picton, N.S. Albert Dennis, who gave the Standard more than a local habitation and a name, is publishing Pick-Me-Up.

C. B. Lambrecht, printer, Baden, Ont., has assigned to F. Holwell. This party commenced in 1890, and published the Star, with a small circulation. He had only limited capital at the start.

The Sunbeam arrives again after a short absence. It is a handsome and entertaining monthly, published and edited by the maidens acquiring culture at Dr. Hare's famous ladies' college at Whitby, Ont.

Miss Rebecca Marion, secretary of the British Canadian newspaper, of Toronto, has issued a writ for \$10,000 against Mrs. Agnes C. Youmans. The trouble is alleged slander. Mrs. Youmans cannot be found.

The annual report of the Ontario Press Association will be ready in about ten days. Persons desiring copies, and members desiring extra copies, should write the Secretary, J. B. McLean, 10 Front east, Toronto, at once.

The Rochester (N.Y.) Typothete celebrated February 22nd, Washington's birthday, by a jovial gathering. A. F. Rutter, president of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, was invited to partake of the hospitality.

James A. Austin, for nearly forty years an employee of the Globe Printing Company, died on Saturday, Feb. 17th. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. One son is head bookkeeper for Warwick Bros. & Rutter.

The Ridgeway Standard has changed hands. Mr. Bower having decided to retire from the newspaper business, has sold the plant and good-will to Mr. Wm. Wesley, of the Walkerton Herald, who will continue it on the old lines.

The Palmerston Telegraph has changed hands, and is now under the proprietorship of Daniel Grant, of Toronto, formerly of Acton. Mr. Laey, the founder of the Telegraph, is compelled to retire from newspaper work owing to ill health.

P. N. Bruchest and A. Archambault. Paul Napoleon Bruchest and Alfred Archambault both priests of the Archdiocese of Montreal, have registered as partners, publishers, editors, and proprietors of the weekly publication known as the Semaine Religieuse.

T. S. Fair, of Thos. Tait & Sons, Inverurie, Scotland, has been on a visit to Canada, and made a very favorable impression. Mr. Fair comes of a family which has been paper making for several generations, and have accumulated considerable wealth while establishing an excellent reputation. They manufacture the special lines of writing paper which Warwick

# DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

## Electricity for Registering Sheets

Is something you ought to know about.

*Highest Award at Columbian Exposition.*

*Highest Grade Machinery.*

*Largest Output of Folding Machines.*

Your own interests will suggest that you should at least send for our Catalogue before buying a Folding Machine.

### DEXTER FOLDER COMPANY

Offices New York, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and London, Eng.

Fulton, N. Y.

# PRINTERS' ROLLERS

CAST ON IMPROVED PRINCIPLES. OUR TABLET COMPOSITION IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET. . . . .

## STEPHEN McNAMARA, - - Chicago.

Clark and Van Buren Streets.

# Cardboards

PASTED BLANKS and COATED BOARDS

. . . For . . .

Of the Finest Qualities

## Printers and Lithographers

KEPT IN STOCK BY THE

MADE TO ORDER BY

Wholesale Houses.

# Ritchie & Ramsay

MANUFACTURERS OF Coated Papers and Cardboards

TORONTO, ONT.

Bros. & Rutter have made famous in Canada. Tait & Sons make large shipments to this country, and their customers are pleased with the courteous treatment they always receive.

The Canadian Druggist has been much improved in appearance by some recent changes. This monthly possesses a good advertising patronage, and was it not forgetful at times when using other people's articles, it would be a popular journal among its contemporaries.

Chief of Police Young, of Chatham, has ordered the cessation of the sale of the Detroit Sunday newspapers in that city. About 500 citizens subscribe for these papers, and most of them are raising a row over their deprivation of their Sunday morning literature.

The New York Herald publishes a handsome special supplement giving photos of all its employees, with a brief biographical sketch of each. On the list are no less than 22 native-born Canadians, and quite a few who have spent a portion of their lives in the Dominion.

The Watford Guide Advocate, in its issue of January 12th, shows enterprise in having several original woodcuts to illustrate its news. The Watford bachelors' ball gave Mr. Williams an opportunity which he did not neglect. The Advocate is a neat, tidy paper at all times.

A copy of the petition concerning the Ontario libel amendments has been sent to a member of the C. P. A. in each riding, who is to have it signed and forwarded to the representative of his riding for presentation to the Government. This should be done in every case without delay.

City Editor: "Well, what did you learn about the accident on the P., D. and Q. Railroad?" New Reporter: "Oh, it was nothing." City Editor: "Nothing? Why, the despatches say it was terrible." New Reporter: "Well, I just came from the president of the road, and he ought to know." *Life*.

D. A. Jones, of the World, Beeton, called on PRINTER AND PUBLISHER recently. Mr. Jones has been ill for some weeks, but has almost recovered. Since Mr. Jones has sold out his Bee Journal he has devoted his whole time to the World and to his American corresponding, of which he does a great deal.

The employees engaged in all branches of the book and paper trade in Toronto will form a federation, comprising bookbinders, typographers, cylinder pressmen, Webb pressmen, lithographers, mailers, press-feeders and assistants, electrotypers, and stereotypers. Organization will be completed by March 8.

The Montreal Herald, in its report of the Quebec Press Association dinner, says: "There was the presence, for the first time, of Mr. F. H. Preston, president of the Ontario Press Association. He evidently enjoyed the night, and the western newspaper men may be proud of their representative, and of the brilliant speech he made."

Geo. F. Garnett, editor of the Ingersoll Chronicle, died on Feb. 21st, after a few days' illness. Deceased was stricken down early in the week with diphtheria, from which he never recovered. The news of his sudden death was received with dismay by his many friends, and cast a gloom over the town. He was 36 years of age, and, it is said, carried a life insurance of \$20,000. He leaves a widow and three small children.

The executive committee of the Toronto Bookbinders' Union held a special meeting in Richmond hall recently. The meeting was held for the object of submitting to the employers

a proposition that workers' hours be reduced to fifty-two, in lieu of the present existing hours of fifty-five. The gathering was not largely attended, and, in consequence, discussion on the subject was adjourned.

The Lindsay Watchman says a Peterboro' tailor who stole \$25 from the pocket of a Peterboro' printer was sent to jail for a short term. The thief should have been sent to the penitentiary for stealing the printer's savings of a lifetime. The Peterboro' papers, however, appear to be delighted, as it is rumored that the man who lost the money was about to start another daily paper. *Deseronto Tribune*.

The Planet Printing establishment at Chatham seems to be securing some large contracts and filling them satisfactorily. Recently a contract was given for designing and printing large three-color "bill stands" for the American Opera Company. The commission took 7,800 full sheets of extra job paper, the stands being 24-sheet dimension. When the work was done, the manager telegraphed back: "Stands are elegant." The Planet is acquiring a continental fame for job work; and Mr. Stephenson deserves credit for the energetic and enterprising way in which he has popularized the Planet imprint.

One of the most attractive structures in the town of Regina, N.W.T., is the new Leader office building, which was erected in the latter part of last year. It covers an area of 30 x 55 feet. One-half of the building is two and one-half stories high, the remainder being but one story. The front portion of the building is occupied by the editor, manager, sub-editor and clerk, while the rear is for the mechanical work. The front windows are of large plate glass, over which are ellipse heads of leaded colored glass. The composing and press rooms are large, airy and well lighted. The second story has two large rooms, the editor's private room, and a fine library.

The True Witness Printing and Publishing Co. is applying to the Dominion Government for incorporation. The proposed amount of capital stock of the said company is \$10,000. The number of shares is one thousand, and the amount of each share is to be \$10. The names in full, and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Michael Burke, gentleman; the Hon. Edward Murphy, merchant, member of the Senate of Canada; Patrick Wright, merchant, and Cornelius Alexander McDonnell, accountant, all of the city and district of Montreal, and who are to be the first or divisional directors of said company, and all of them are British subjects, and are resident in the city of Montreal, in the district of Montreal, and Province of Quebec.

The Nor'wester, of Winnipeg, is a new daily with an exceedingly clean appearance. The dress is Miller & Richard's minion No. 30, a type which is composed of very clear, distinct and fat letters. It is exceedingly easy to read, as compared with some of the work done on the Toronto dailies with their type-setting machines. The Nor'wester thus speaks of this matter: "What printers call the 'dress' that is the type upon which it is printed of the Nor'wester is the product of the old and celebrated type-founding firm of Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland, as is that of nearly every leading paper of Canada, notwithstanding that it costs more than many other makes, and for the all-sufficient reason that the publishers believe that this firm manufactures the best type in the world, and that in the long run it is the cheapest, as well as being unsurpassed, if even equalled, for producing handsome printing."

# Bookbinders *Telephone 91.*

Paging and Peforating neatly done.

PAPER RULERS, Etc.

Embossing and finishing for the Trade.

FINE LEATHER BINDING

of every Description, and

PAMPHLET BINDING

promptly done.

## MUNROE & CASSIDY

(Successors to James Murray & Co.)

28 Front Street West, - - Toronto.

# ILLUSTRATIONS . . .

For BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS  
PORTRAITS  
LANDSCAPES  
BUILDINGS  
CATALOGUES

Our Photogravure work, which is executed on hand-rolled copper, is equal to that of the best American houses.

.. Prices Right ..

Write for quotation and specimen book to

## Desbarats & Co., 73 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

### THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

By subscribers who are humbugged by canvassers and agents and induced to place their announcements in shady trade mediums.

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## A YOUNG MAN.

**E**D. W. BOK'S closing words to young men in a recent article in the *Cosmopolitan*, are as follows:—First—That, whatever else he may strive to be, he must, first of all, be absolutely honest. From honorable principles he can never swerve. A temporary success is often possible on what are not exactly dishonest, but "shady" lines, but such success is only temporary, with a certainty of permanent loss. The surest business success—yes, the only successes worth the making—are built upon honest foundations. There can be no "blinking" at the truth or at honesty, no half-way compromise. There is but one way to be successful, and that is to be absolutely honest, and there is but one way to be honest. Honesty is not only the foundation, but the cap-stone as well, of business success.

Second—He must be alert, alive to every opportunity. He cannot afford to lose a single point, for that single point might prove the very link that would make complete the whole chain of a business success.

Third—He must ever be willing to learn, never overlooking the fact that others have long ago forgotten what he has still to learn. Firmness of decision is an admirable trait in business. The young man whose opinions can be tossed from one side to the other is poor material. But youth is full of errors, and caution is a strong trait.

Fourth—If he be wise, he will entirely avoid the use of liquors. If the question of harm done by intoxicating liquor is an open one, the question of the actual good derived from it is not.

Fifth—Let him remember that a young man's strongest

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recommendation is his respectability. Some young men, apparently successful, may be flashy in dress, loud in manner, and disrespectful of women and sacred things. But the young man who is respectable always wears best. The way a young man carries himself in his private life oft-times means much to him in his business career. No matter where he is, or in whose company—respectability, and all that it implies, will always command respect. And if any young man wishes a set of rules even more concise, here it is:

Get into a business you like. Devote yourself to it.

Be honest in everything. Employ caution: think out a thing well before you enter upon it.

Sleep eight hours every night. Do everything that means keeping in good health. School yourself not to worry: worry kills, work doesn't.

Avoid liquors of all kinds. If you must smoke, smoke moderately. Shun discussion on two points—religion and politics.

And lastly, but not least—Marry a true woman, and have your own home.

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