

# The Toronto Specimen

M  
051,3  
C1223  
no. 77

A JOURNAL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

TORONTO, SUMMER, 1890.

SINGLE COPIES, 25 CENTS

## An Honest Man.

An honest man's the noblest work of God " — Pope

Now me the man of true and honest heart,  
Who, for the sake of gain, will not depart  
From paths of rectitude, and then I can  
Show you God's noblest work—

An honest man!

Temptation's darts do not disturb his mind,  
True to himself he's true to all mankind,  
By honest toll he earns whate'er he can,  
And proves himself to be—

An honest man!

Truth is his watchword—lips that speak no guile,  
His face illumined with an honest smile,  
Looks eye to eye with ours, nor fails to see  
The traits and signs which mark—

The honest man!

God bless the honest man whose bosom thrills  
With love and sympathy for others' ills  
And "robs" himself of ease so he can  
With woman's tenderness, display—

"The man!"

The world is full of sin and vice and crime  
But honesty will stand the test of time;  
Truth, Virtue, Charity, shall lead the van—  
God's name is honoured by—

The honest man.

JOHN INGLE, Toronto

## Why We Are Here.

PRINTERS have frequently expressed the need of some medium wherein matters of craft interest can be properly discussed. The TORONTO SPECIMEN is intended as such a medium and it will rest with the printer himself whether our effort be a success. The first number appeared some months ago, but its scope was not at all what is now proposed. Then its primary object was to represent the Toronto Type Foundry, but now we desire to go much farther and give the printer and journalist an intelligent and interesting publication, the careful perusal of which will prove profitable. Our columns are open to the discussion of all matters of trade interest, mechanical and artistic, journalistic and literary. There is almost unlimited talent amongst those whom we hope to have as regular readers and contributors. Lend us your assistance in making our little journal a credit to the art of printing. Are you with us?

## Send Your Address.

EVERY master-printer, lithographer, bookbinder, or other employing tradesman whose business is connected with printing, will receive the TORONTO SPECIMEN regularly as issued if he will take the trouble to send us his business card.

## Canadian Press Association.

WE have received the report of the 31st annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, containing also the proceedings of the winter session. The association seems to be in a very flourishing condition. The transactions of the winter session were made specially interesting by a number of valuable papers on topics of trade interest. These papers all show great ability, and it is with regret that we find our space too limited to reproduce them. James S. Brierly, of The St. Thomas Journal, contributed a number of valuable suggestions on the subject of "Foreign Advertising." F. H. Dobbin, Peterborough Review, "Advertising Contracts and the Insolvent Law"; Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock Sentinel-Review, "Newspaper Subscription Rates"; E. J. B. Pense, Kingston Whig, "Printing Office Equipment"; H. Hough, Toronto, "The Premium System," and Roy V. Somerville, Dundas Banner, "The Relation of Newspapers to Political Parties." These papers were, one and all, characterized by marked ability and a careful study of the subject. The association condemned the premium system by almost a unanimous vote.

As a minimum rate for foreign advertising space, the Association agreed that the following would be equitable. Weekly papers, half a cent per line per 1,000 circulation per insertion, daily papers, one-third of a cent with 50 per cent. increase for resetting, and that no discount be allowed from these rates to advertising agents.

The Journal of Proceedings was got out by The Kingston News, and is a neat and creditable job.

## THE 32ND ANNUAL MEETING

was held at the Rossin House on August 5th. Roy V. Somerville, president, read his annual address, which was of rather a more radical turn than usual. Some of the members thought the address was a reflection on the past of the association; this, however, we are sure was not the author's desire. The suggestions in the address were worthy of deeper thought than they were able to receive during the brief session; certainly the suggestions to infuse more interest into the annual meetings by

giving them a more business character were good. The fees are also much too low; though probably Mr. Somerville's suggestion of increasing them to \$10 a year is too big a jump. The constitution certainly does need revising, and something requires to be done to infuse greater interest into the association's meetings. The winter session will, no doubt, bring about some of the reforms suggested in the retiring president's address.

We do not agree with the action of the meeting practically making Toronto the permanent headquarters of the association by electing a secretary-treasurer in this city. The association is one of country publishers, and the big Toronto papers have nothing in common with it. The city editors have never taken any interest in the association, and it is safe to say they never will. Toronto pressmen should have their own guild and should also be members of the older association. The Canadian Press Association should continue to be what its name implies, and not a Toronto institution. We suppose these remarks will be ruled out of order as they come from an "honorary member;" yet why should this class of members be debarred from taking an active interest in the association's affairs? Their interests should be closely identified with the association's and they also should have had experience in the art, otherwise they should not be elected as members. The last president of the association is an example of the class of material that gets into the honorary list, and hereafter he will have no say, whilst the proprietor of the Frogtown Crouker from his wider experience and more elevated plane, can mould the destinies of the association to the limit of his ability.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Andrew Pattullo, Woodstock.  
1st Vice President—H. P. Moore, Acton.  
2nd Vice President—J. C. Jamieson, Belleville.  
Secretary—Treasurer—J. H. McLean, Toronto.  
Asst. Secretary—J. S. Brierly, St. Thomas.  
Executive Committee—L. G. Jackson, Newmarket; J. B. Traves, Port Hope; T. H. Preston, Brantford; W. R. Clinie, Bowmanville; A. F. Pirie, Dundas.

PARNELL has spoken twice from prepared manuscript, and on each occasion he broke down.

## The Toronto Specimen

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY BY

J. T. JOHNSTON, - Toronto Type Foundry.

All Communications to be addressed to the Publisher at 80 and 82 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Canada.

### About Apprentices.

EMPLOYERS frequently complain now-a-days that the young men are not as good printers as in the past. The reason is not hard or far to seek. It may be said we have no apprentice system at the present time, and this is the source of the whole trouble. Young fellows are employed in the country printing offices and learn to set type. As soon as they have acquired a fair speed they are off to the cities, and readily find employment at a higher rate of wages than they are paid in the country.

We know of one office not far from Toronto which has been deprived of four of its apprentices within a year by the bait of more money for their work. They all gave promise of being good printers, and had a splendid opportunity to become expert in all branches of the business; the office referred to doing all classes of work, and turning it out as well as the best of our city establishments. These boys in the city occupy the places of four men, and while they may be able to crowd up as much type, yet they lack a thorough knowledge of printing, and will never acquire it. They are, and will always be, simply type-setters.

"In the days of our youth" from five to seven years was thought to be a short enough period of apprenticeship, but now from one to three years is the period of probation. Is it any wonder, then, that the trade is over stocked with poor printers?

The city offices are to blame for the prevailing downward tendency of the class of printers of the present day. The only qualification they ask for is that applicants for employment can set straight matter. Country publishers are becoming tired of breaking in colts for the city offices, and in consequence teach their apprentices less than they did formerly. They are learning the art of getting the most they can out of the apprentices while they remain in their employ, and keep a boy steadily at what he takes most aptly to.

What is the remedy for this state of affairs? Will some of your readers take the subject up, and suggest a feasible scheme that will meet the views of city and country publishers? It is easy enough to say a proper apprenticeship system would solve the difficulty, but

how is any system to be carried out successfully if there is not an understanding which all parties concerned will adhere to?

At present one compositor out of ten cannot set up a twenty line displayed advertisement properly, and there is not one in a hundred who is a good general compositor and job hand. This should not be, and we sincerely hope some method may be devised by which a vast improvement may be brought about without delay. We would like to have the views on this subject of old practical printers, whose experience with the apprenticeship problem would be valuable in bringing about a desired change. Undoubtedly nothing can be worse than the present want of system.

T.

The Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa has just adopted a regulation requiring that hereafter the spelling of such words as "honour" shall conform to the English usage and be spelled with the "u." This is hardly in accordance with the spirit of the times, the tendency being in favor of brevity. The word "honor" is a Latin word, and those dead and gone people spelled it without the "u."

### Calculation and Miscalculation.

RECENTLY an experienced printer, a shrewd, practical business man, proprietor of a large office in one of our cities, prepared an estimate for a big job. Upon this estimate he expended much care, and thought he had it correctly estimated. But after his tender was in he found that he had entirely forgotten the item of paper. This was an error, not of ignorance, but memory, and similar mistakes are of frequent occurrence. To guard against errors of this class, let me recommend the use of an estimate form. On the form mention every item which may, by any possibility, enter into the cost of work upon which you are likely to be asked to estimate, as paper, composition, press-work, ink, binding, engraving, ruling, stereotyping, etc. By having these various items printed before you on your forms, you will be constantly reminded of them, and the danger of forgetting will consequently be reduced to a minimum.

But the miscalculations which cause the most loss in printing offices are not the result of failure of memory; where forgetfulness slays its hundreds, ignorance slays its thousands.

Said a machinist: "I will give you an instance of the manner in which the bosses make exorbitant profits, while workmen get but a bare living, and the

public are robbed: In our shop they put a piece of iron worth \$2 in the hands of a man whose wages are \$2.50 per day, he has a helper at \$1.50 per day. The finished work, representing a cost of \$6 is sold for \$10. The bosses have a clear profit of \$1." That workman had never thought of such items of cost as rent of buildings, interest on cost of machinery and stock, depreciation and wear of machinery, repairs, taxes, insurance, book-keeping, office expenses, supervision of foreman or manager, selling goods, etc., and knew not what to say when his attention was called to them. Equally ignorant are numbers of printers.

Unfortunately for the typographical art, many master printers imagine that they have correctly estimated the value of a job when they have computed the cost of paper and wages, and added to the sum an advance of 20 per cent. or 25 per cent. This, they think, will yield them a satisfactory profit. Is it so? Let us see: Where workmen are paid 30 cents per 1,000 ems what is the cost of composition? Having kept careful records and made comparisons with others of a committee who thoroughly investigated this matter, I am prepared to say that an addition of from 30 to 50 per cent. to the amount paid the compositor is necessary to cover the cost of the items of proof-reading, imposition and revision. The variation, as most printers will readily understand, is due to the difference in the character of copy and the various styles of make-up. The average will not be less than 33½ per cent. This brings the cost to 40 cents per 1,000. If 25 per cent. be added to this, the amount for composition would be 50 cents per 1,000. But let us note the fact here that this charge will not give us a profit of 10 cents per 1,000 ems, as some may suppose. Out of this must be paid rent, taxes, interest on capital, insurance, book-keeping, office expenses and other incidentals before there can be any net profit. Nor should it be forgotten that the material is constantly wearing away, for which there must be an allowance of from 10 to 20 per cent. per annum.

But, says one, I have a small office and read the proofs, impose the forms and attend to the revision myself, and keep my own books; besides, my plant is all paid for and I have no interest to pay. Well, then, are you not entitled to the interest on your capital? And if you do the work of a proof-reader, a stone hand or a foreman, should you not charge your customer for it the same as if you had paid the money to an employee? If you do the work of two men you should have two men's

pay, especially as he who does double work always loses the equivalent in time through sickness or debility later on.

It will be readily seen that carefully calculating all the items which enter into the cost, there can be little, if any, profit on plain composition where less than 50 per cent. is added to the compositor's price. There is also great danger of miscalculation in reckoning work upon the basis of time. In the first place it is not always safe to calculate the amount of composition by measurement and then put a man to set it on time work. For the average workman will not earn his wages in that way. A printer working 55 hours per week and receiving \$11 therefor has 20 cents per hour. The manager thinks, "I pay 20 cents per hour to the man, and if I charge 30 cents I will have a good profit." He gives the man a time slip and finds that he was five hours in setting the job, that means a charge of \$1.50. But will he make anything on that basis? If he will enquire further he will find that to his time for composition he must add at least 40 per cent. for distribution, and, as in the case of piece-work, the cost of proof-reading, locking up, revision and other expenses must be calculated in order to avoid loss. When all these items have been considered it will be found that the cost of the man's time spent in setting the job must have 100 per cent. added to it to ensure any profit. Again, boy's time is calculated upon as a source of profit, or as a means to reduce prices. If you will take into consideration the time you spend in teaching the boy, the material he spoils, the time he wastes, and your extra work correcting his proofs, you will find that there are not millions in his services.

The cost of presswork, too, is greatly underestimated, and the production of a press is generally over-estimated. On some particularly easily-worked job, when everything is moving like clock-work, perhaps 10,000 copies of a job may be struck off in a day. Then the printer bases all his calculations upon that amount of work and the wages of the man or boy who attends to the press. Now, by a carefully kept record of the production of several presses, at some ordinarily busy time, on ordinary, not extra fine, work, it can be shown that one job, on a card press, with one making ready, 7,500 will represent one day's work; four forms of 1,000 each, or eight forms of 250 each, will also represent a day's work. On a cylinder press the figures will not differ very much from these. But the pressman's is not the

only item to be considered. Every printer should have a table of cost for each of his presses, carefully calculating all the items of cost. The following table has been computed for a press worth \$1,500, and will give an idea of how this may be done:—

Pressman's wages of \$11 per week .....	\$572.00
Rollers of ordinary quality .....	20.00
Repairs, average .....	20.00
Blankets, waste paper and make ready material .....	25.00
Oil for press and counter shaft .....	13.00
Insurance .....	20.00
Interest on money invested at 4 per cent .....	61.00
Room rent, light, fuel and taxes .....	75.00
Steam power, about .....	90.00
Depreciation, apart from repairs .....	75.00
Ink, of ordinary quality, used and wasted .....	20.00
Other expenses, including cleaning material .....	50.00
	\$1,120.00

The above calculation does not allow for cost of manager's supervision, book-keeping nor lost time, and yet the cost it represents amounts to nearly \$3.75 per day. If the press never lost a day in the year it would take about 40 cents per hour to pay the cost, and when we consider that very few presses run more than four-fifths of the time, it will be seen that 50 cents per hour of running time would only about pay cost. To this must be added your percentage, to cover other expenses and to give you a profit.

This subject of calculation and miscalculation is one that might well fill a large book, and has been but cursorily treated here. I have designed only to say enough to set my fellow craftsmen to thinking upon the matter, and they can each evolve much more for their own practical use.

JUSTUS A. GRIFFIN.

#### Toronto Employing Printers' Banquet.

ON the 27th of June was given the second annual banquet of the Employing Printers' Association, Toronto, which was held at the Rossin House. There were present about 80 printers and their friends, and a very agreeable and profitable evening was spent. The chair was occupied by the president of the association, W. A. Shepard of The Mail Job Printing Co.; the vice chairs by C. Blackett Robinson, of The Presbyterian; Jas. Murray, of Jas. Murray & Co., and A. F. Rutter, of Wm. Warwick & Sons. A number of interesting addresses were delivered chiefly showing the great advantages gained by the master printers in forming themselves into an association for the joint benefit of all. The move is decidedly in the proper direction, and cannot fail to have a satisfactory result. "Our craft" was responded to by W. B. Prescott, president of the Toronto Typographical

Union, and G. M. Rose, of Hunter, Rose & Co. Mr. Prescott was glad the employers had formed this organization, as in case of any difference arising between the masters and the union, a committee of each could meet and arrange such much more readily than if each employer had to be seen separately. "Sister crafts" were very ably expatiated upon by Richard Brown, of Brown Bros., and John F. Ellis, of the Barber & Ellis Co. "Our association" was replied to by the Secretary, H. Bruce Brough, of Brough & Caswell, who gave a terse and interesting history of the organization. "The Copyright Association" was ably represented by D. A. Rose, of Hunter, Rose & Co.; and "The Typefounders" by R. L. Patterson, of Miller & Richard, and J. T. Johnston, of the Toronto Type Foundry. "The Press" brought forth from W. F. Maclean, of The World, the wish that the newspapers of Toronto would form an organization similar to that of the printers, and thereby save the vast sums they now wasted in a useless war upon each other. The proceedings were enlivened by songs and recitations, showing that among the printers of Toronto there is sufficient versatility to make a pleasant evening. The principal contributors in this department were Grip Bengough, Poet Imrie, Sunday Breeches Patterson and Fred Diver.

The menu card was presented by Brough & Caswell, and is a highly creditable specimen of printing. In a critical company criticism was silent.

#### Banquet to John Cameron, Esq.

ON Saturday, 28th June, the friends of Mr. Cameron entertained him at a complimentary banquet at the Reform Club, on the occasion of his leaving Toronto for his native city of London. Mr. Cameron had made himself deservedly popular during his last residence of some eight years in the Queen City, during which period he filled the responsible position of general manager of The Globe. This position Mr. Cameron filled with marked ability and his departure will be regretted by his board of directors, the editorial staff and entire establishment. While conducting a political newspaper he yet merited and received the respect of his political opponents, as well as the heartiest esteem of those of his own faith. This was amply testified by the representative character of the assemblage, as the leading Grits and Tories of Toronto were all there to do him honor. The chair was occupied by Mayor Clarke, Toronto's leading Tory.

and on his left sat Hon. Oliver Mowat, Ontario's premier, whose politics we have learned, after careful enquiry, are of the Grit faith—at least, it is reported so in well-informed circles. About one hundred guests were present, and their hearty words of praise of Mr. Cameron's ability as a journalist, rectitude as a man and kindness as a friend must have been gratifying to their recipient. Mr. Cameron has returned to London, where he has resumed charge of *The Advertiser*, of which newspaper he is the principal owner. He has left many very warm friends behind in Toronto, who will rejoice in his future prosperity.

**THE** United Typothetæ of America issued a circular to typefounders and dealers recently protesting against a practice said to prevail of supplying printing outfits to irresponsible parties to be paid for by setting aside a certain proportion of the gross receipts. This circular also stated that outfits had been supplied where less than five per cent. had been paid in cash, and that where such establishments had become financially embarrassed, other parties had been set up to run them as agents of the typefounders or dealers. If such practices prevail in the United States, surely no legitimate typefounder or dealer is a party to them? In this country, so far as we know, nothing of the kind has ever been done; any dealer guilty of such a method of doing business should have the account of every legitimate printer at once closed in his books. The regular terms upon which outfits are supplied in this market are one-half cash and the remainder at short dates with bank interest. No facilities are given here for irresponsible parties without capital to embark in the printing business to the injury of the regular trade. The interests of the typefounder are bound up with those of the printer, and it appears nothing short of suicidal for him to pursue a course which must weaken his only customer.

#### Are You Insured?

**A** MOST important thing to the printer and bookbinder is fire insurance. Keep well secured against loss by fire. With valuable machinery and plant, which constitute almost your whole capital in business, it is simply tempting providence, or the other fellow—most likely the latter—not to keep well insured. Do not neglect it. The annual premium is a most necessary item of expense; if it is advisable to curtail expenses, let it be done in any other direction rather than this.

#### Expulsion Without Trial.

**A** CASE of interest to typographical unions and printers generally was recently decided by Judge Rose at the St. Thomas assizes. The St. Thomas union expelled Felix Beland for being intemperate and irregular, but gave him no notice of its intention to do so, and therefore no opportunity had been afforded him of defending himself. Beland sued for \$500 damages. The resolution passed by the society had deprived him of all privileges and benefits notwithstanding that he was a member since 1877 and in good standing. In giving judgment his lordship said that although no rules may have been violated by the society in not giving him notice of the intention to move for the expulsion, and although the action of the society may have been bona fide, and nothing appears to raise any question as to want of bona fides, yet in his opinion the expulsion without notice was contrary to natural justice and the resolution declaring him expelled null and void. His lordship held that it was no case for damages, but directed that judgment be entered for the plaintiff with costs, declaring his expulsion illegal, the resolution null and void and restraining the society from interfering with plaintiff's right of membership.

#### What is the Reason?

**T**AKING into consideration the capital invested, and the education, intelligence and experience necessary to conduct his business, we believe everybody will admit that the printer gets a poorer return than any other tradesman. Why is it? There is a reason for it and also a remedy. We hope our next number will contain some valuable literature on this subject. Messrs. Typos, let us hear from you.

**I**TALIC is less used as time advances. A few years ago every publication was replete with these ugly and useless characters. In the more progressive offices, both newspaper and job, they are now used very sparingly. The italic case everywhere has been, in all ages, a mass of pi and a nuisance in printing offices. The use of italic should be confined to technical, philosophical or other similar work where the printer cannot please his author or publisher except by its use. It is not only useless but inartistic. Even foreign phrases are simply quotations—why not quote them? Or, better still, why not eschew their use by destroying the last few pages of the dictionary? Pedantry is an infallible sign of the amateur editor.

**T**HE Canadian Press Association will not have its usual annual excursion this year. Why? That is the question that is troubling a good many. It seems that for some years past the trips of the Association have turned out more of a farce than anything else, and have been getting more so every year. A few journalists and a number of "hangers-on" have been going about the country representing themselves as the Canadian Press Association and not bringing much credit to it. As a result representative journalists have become disgusted with the excursion business, and have gradually fallen out of the holiday outing, which should, under proper management, be a most pleasant and enjoyable one. Too many outsiders, having no connection with journalism, have crept in as honorary members, etc., and the party last year resembled more a grangers' picnic, as it assembled in the Union Station to go east, than anything else. A cheap trip seems to have been, of late years, the main object of those who have formed the excursion party, and it has been few in numbers and light in calibre. Perhaps dropping the excursion for a year or two, and weeding the membership carefully, will bring about an improvement.

T.

**N**EATLY set advertisements are creditable to a newspaper; besides giving it an attractive appearance they please the advertiser and go a long way in securing patronage. The practice is quite common to utilize worn out type for such display; now this is a great mistake. Fancy type should never be used in newspaper advertisements, but a large use of plain but ornate letters will greatly add to the attractiveness and popularity of advertisements. E. J. B. Pense, of *The Kingston Whig*, read an able paper at the last meeting of the Canadian Press Association, in which, amongst many valuable hints to newspaper men, he said: "Chicago has unmistakably taken the lead in type making and type using; some of its papers are models in advertisement treatment sure to be copied extensively. A larger amount of grotesque letter, plain, not rimmed or shaded, will be employed in the future, let us hope, relieving the stiff look of pages under the old prim letters and equally prim display." This is sound sense, and newspaper men should heed it. By the judicious introduction of a few sizes of new style type into the display pages of Canadian newspapers, ample repayment will assuredly be made on the small outlay.

**See to the Presswork.**

GOOD presswork should be the aim of every printer. Even a poorly set job will present an attractive and workmanlike appearance if well printed with good ink on good stock. On the other hand, no matter how elaborate or artistic the composition may be, the job will be spoiled by poor presswork. This is so patent a fact that it seems a waste of time to mention it; yet how few printers, especially in country districts, heed it. See that every job is well printed. It is not a difficult matter; you have the presses to do it; the ink is readily obtainable—as also the stock and the rollers. All that is needed is cleanliness and care. Keep the presses clean and well oiled, and do not allow your rollers to become played out. It is good policy to have plenty of good rollers and to wash up your presses frequently. A few minutes will suffice for washing up, especially where there is a reserve set of rollers to take the place of those taken from the press. All this applies with as much force to newspaper work as to fine job work. Every newspaper should be carefully and well printed, and placed in the reader's hand in a neat and shipshape style. A newspaper's popularity is its most valuable asset, and it cannot be popular if it is printed and delivered in a slovenly manner. Always bear this in mind, and impress upon your pressmen the absolute necessity of good work. If your presses are not in good repair, have them exchanged or overhauled; you will find it will pay you to do so.

**Typographical Journals.**

REGULAR and careful perusal of the trade publications cannot fail to have a good result. Printers are especially favored, inasmuch as they have, devoted to their trade, several journals of rare excellence. These journals are all worthy of the most careful attention. By reading them the printer gets a large amount of invaluable information, which places him in a position to do better work and make more money in doing it. It is only by keeping abreast of the times that one can make a living in these fast days. Subscribe for reliable trade publications, read them and pay attention to the information gleaned. Every printer who desires to excel in his art should take the advice here offered, and commence by taking *The Inland Printer*, which is in the front rank. Two dollars thus laid out will prove a good investment.

KNOWLEDGE, like timber, should be used sparingly until it is seasoned.

MUCH indignation prevailed for some time in newspaper circles in Toronto at the action of a committee of the City Council in holding secret sessions regarding street railway matters from which press representatives were excluded. The action of the committee was prompted by the advice of their counsel, S. H. Blake, who is reported as saying:—"These young men who attempted to frighten the committee into opening its doors are neither better nor worse than other young men of their age. They would be bound in honor not to print anything to prejudice the city's case. Some of them could live up to that obligation and still be exposed to a temptation to sell as private individuals information that the street railway company might consider cheap at \$500." To this *The Globe* retorts: "Upon this point *The Globe* has simply to declare its perfect confidence that the Toronto Street Railway Company, never had, has not now, and never will have enough money in its coffers to induce *The Globe's* representative at the City Hall to betray the smallest interest of the City of Toronto." Every word of this can be said with equal truth of the newspaper reporter in every town. Newspapers are invariably loyal to their municipalities—they are, indeed, always their very best friends and advocates—and with all respect to the profession which Mr. Blake adorns, we venture the statement that lawyers have much oftener betrayed their clients' interests than newspapers those of their own town.

FREEMASONRY in this country has bestowed its highest honor upon John Ross Robertson, of *The Toronto Telegram*, who has just been unanimously chosen the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada. Mr. Robertson is a zealous Mason, and will carry into his high office that thoroughness and assiduity for which he is noted.

THE editor of *The Canada Citizen* waxes quite wrathful on the use of tobacco. He says, "Neither a cow, a horse, a cat, nor even the filthy swine, will use it—not even bugs, flies or mosquitoes." He says also that he "never knew a human being to use it to the usual extent who was not injured in body, mind and soul." Craiks may be satisfied to look to "filthy swine" and all the rest of them for examples of diet and habits, but sensible people generally have an idea that human beings are rather higher in the scale. The same "argument" could be used against the wearing of clothes.

**Obituary.**

WILLIAM CAREY, of *The Hamilton Spectator*, went over to the majority in May, regretted by a large circle of friends. He and Mr. Southam, his partner, took over *The Spectator* when it was not in the best shape, and by their combined energy and business ability have placed it in the front rank of Canadian newspapers. Mr. Carey was a careful, progressive and straightforward business man, and was most popular with those who know him best.

ALEXANDER JACQUES, so well known throughout Canada and the States, died at Ottawa on the 7th July, aged 70 years. "The Old Man," as he was familiarly called, was a good printer. Of late years he devoted most of his time to the advance work of the Forepaugh circus, at which his naturally shrewd and genial manner made him successful and popular.

JOHN COLLIE, late editor of *The Galt Reformer*, died in June at the early age of 31 years. Mr. Collie was a young man of marked ability in his profession. He was a conscientious and upright man, and a kind and trusty friend.

HENRY ROWSELL, of the firm of Rowse & Hutchison, died at Toronto on the 29th July. He had been in the stationery and printing business for nearly fifty years, and was a prominent and charitable citizen.

JAMES CAMPBELL, formerly a well-known Toronto publisher, is dead.

NEWSPAPERS should firmly refuse to give gratuitous notices. No exception should be made to this rule unless it might be for some purely charitable object. A custom prevails in small towns of giving local notices where printing or advertising is given to the newspaper office; even value of that sort is not adequate. Newspapers ought to publish nothing gratuitously except it be legitimate news and of interest to their readers. The practice of giving that for which no value is received prevails in no other business and should be put an end to in the newspaper business. The reader objects to it as it deprives him of space in the paper he pays for which should contain interesting reading matter and not puffs. Stop it.

It is said that if the editors of the London daily papers were to write their signatures on a sheet of paper it would be less intelligible than an Egyptian hieroglyphic. And yet these are the men who insist that contributors shall write clearly.

**Early Printing.**

THE earliest record of a book printed in the English language with an imprint of the date is of one printed by William Caxton at Westminster, of the title page of which the following is a copy:—"Dictes and Sayinges of the Philosophers, emprinted by me William Caxton, at Westminster, the yere of our Lord m. cccc. lxxvij."

Printing was practised in the Tenth Century by the Chinese, but the use of movable types was not invented until 1423, by one L. Coster, of Haarlem, and then appears to have been rediscovered by J. Gutenberg in 1438.

Engraving on wood was practised by the Chinese as early as 1,000 B.C. The first movable types were engraved upon wood about the year 1423, and a few years later a soft metal was substituted for the wood. Engraving on steel dates from 1450, and etching on copper from 1512.

Stereotyping was discovered by William Ged, a printer of Edinburgh, in 1735, and electrotyping in 1837, by one Spencer, of Liverpool.

THE newsboys and bootblacks of Toronto have been provided with badges by the city, and their calling regulated so that girls are not allowed to sell papers on the streets, nor are boys under eight years of age. The badges are of white metal, round, and about two inches in diameter. Boys who have been convicted of dishonesty have been refused badges, and one of the city papers very tritely asks, "Will some special philosopher say how thieves are to be reformed by refusing to them the means of making an honest living?" Much indignation has been expressed at tagging the newsboys as if they were so many dogs.

THE Toronto Globe has moved into new premises on the corner of Yonge and Melinda streets. The establishment is fitted up in the most modern style and is admirably equipped. All machinery is driven by electric motors, as are also the presses of the Toronto Lithographing Co., which is a sub-tenant of The Globe's. Printers will find this establishment an interesting one to visit, and will no doubt be made heartily welcome by C. W. Taylor, the popular manager.

GUTTA PERCHA and india rubber are not the same, as many people think. India rubber is the sap of a South America tree; gutta percha is obtained from the gutta tree, which grows only in the East Indies.

THE Point System has become now universal on this continent—all the foundries on this side of the water have adopted it. In England some progress is being made in the same direction, owing to the fact that there, as here, printers cannot possibly keep apace with the times except by the continual addition of the handsome original faces produced by the United States foundries—all of which are cast only on this system. In the English newspaper offices there is no thought of the Point System, as they use no display letter, or if any, then only a few faces, and these of the plainest. But it is quite different in the jobbing offices, where the substantial saving in time effected by using Point System type is becoming recognized as the great argument in its favor. When such is the case in a country where labor is cheap, how much more potent is it here where, even in rural districts, higher wages are often paid than in the large cities of England. Whatever saves time saves money, and this the Point System does. There is no style or design of type made on the old bodies worthy a place in a modern printing office which is not also made on the new bodies; but none of the new styles can be had on the old bodies. Thus those printing offices which adhere to the old system require spacing material for both, which is a great increase in outlay besides entailing great loss of time in composition.

When buying any new font of type, the printer will consult his own best interests by ordering it on the Point System.

AN esteemed English contemporary refers to the printers' efforts to secure the Point System over there as "an imaginary agitation." The principal argument our friend urges against the system is as follows:—"Suffering present inconvenience, it may be, from having the bodies of type of several foundries in his office, what amount of confusion will exist can be imagined upon the introduction of a new series of bodies which would virtually double his working difficulties." This is as strong an argument in favor of the Point System as could be desired. The adoption of uniform bodies by the typefounders will do there as it does here, namely halve the printer's working difficulties—not double them. The argument used above is about as good as that of a firm on this side of the water, which disposed of the whole matter in this grandiloquent fashion:—"Pay no attention to such glittering and misleading phrases as the 'Ameri-

can System of Interchangeable Type Bodies,' the 'Point System,' etc. Do not exchange a certainty for an uncertainty. Experiments are invariably expensive. Only use the type that has given the best of satisfaction in Canada for a score of years, and in Great Britain for three-quarters of a century." This is in the high, tragic style so familiar to all of us who have heard "My breeches!—Oh!! my breeches!" that it would be superfluous to mention the author.

THE printer has, during the past few years, been provided with many improvements in the way of machinery and labor-saving devices for the more rapid and profitable prosecution of his business. Faster presses, capable of better work, have been placed at his disposal; stereotyping, electrotyping, and engraving have been greatly developed and cheapened, while innumerable time-saving devices of all kinds have been introduced and paper and ink have become cheaper. Besides all this, better materials and more artistic faces of type, ornaments, etc., and much higher grades of inks have enabled the printer to make great advancement in the quality of his work. Altogether, the improvements placed before him have enabled him to do his work better and cheaper than he could ten years or so ago. How different is it with the typefounder! Still type is cast a single letter at a time, as in the beginning. Greater care and accuracy are required of the typefounder than formerly, and his metal and wage bills have been steadily advancing, but, as far as this market is concerned, no increase has taken place in prices of the type. The only compensation to the typefounder for all his increased trouble and expense is in the comparatively trifling gain consequent upon using steam power—a very insignificant one at best. Indeed, many of the older foundries do not use steam at all, but still make all their type on the hand machines of their fathers. From present indications it would appear that, as far as the typefounder is concerned, he is at the limit of his inventive talent as to type-casting machinery. The type-casting and finishing machines in use, whilst undoubtedly a success in their way, are so expensive to build and complicated to operate that they can hardly be said to be profitable.

UNTIL the fifteenth year a person requires ten hours' sleep; from then until twenty, nine hours' sleep; after twenty nature determines her own supply—it may be six or eight hours.

## SELECTED.

**The Printers' Towel.**

When I think of the towel, the old-fashioned towel,  
That used to hang up by the printing house door,  
I think that nobody, in these days of shoddy,  
Can hammer out iron to wear as it wore.

The tramp who abused it, the devil who used it,  
The camp, who got at it when these two were gone,  
The make up and foreman, the editor, poor man,  
Each rubbed some grime off while they put a heap on

In, over, and under, it was blacker than thunder,  
Harder than poverty, rougher than sin;  
From the roller suspended it never was bended,  
And it flapped on the wall like a banner of tin.

It grew thicker and rougher, and harder and tougher,  
And daily put on a more fukler hue;  
Until one windy morning, without any warning,  
It fell to the floor and was broken in two.

CARDINAL MANNING describes labor as "the honest exertion of the powers of our mind and body for our own good and for the good of our neighbor."

THE mercantile marine of Great Britain exceeds that of all other powers by some 300,000 tons.

SHAKESPEARE, so far as is known, was born on the same day of the month that he died, the 23rd of April.

THE Duke of Bedford expended £5,000 to popularize cremation. A sort of burnt offering, as it were.

THE steam engines of the country, worked by 40,000 men, could elevate a second great pyramid in 18 hours. It took 100,000 of the ancient Egyptians twenty years to build the Great Pyramid.

JOURNALISTIC LUCK—Country editor (out west). This has been a lucky day for me. Faithful wife: Has some one been in to pay a subscription? Editor: Well, n-o, it wasn't as lucky as that; but I was shot at and missed.

THE Sultan of Turkey is an all-round Oriental. He writes plays and has them acted, and recently he anonymously sent the manuscript of a novel written in French to a Parisian publisher. It was rejected incontinently, and now the publisher threatens to commit suicide.

FOLLOWING are the gentlemen who have been appointed by the United Typothetic of Toronto as their delegates to the annual convention of the United Typothetic of America, to be held in Boston September 2, 3 and 4, 1890:—W. A. Shepard, C. Blackett Robinson, Daniel Rose, H. Bruce Brough, James Murray, A. F. Rutter, John Urrie, W. F. McLean, Thos. Moore, Jas. Dudley, R. G. McLean, D. A. Rose and Thos. Todd.

EVERY town has a certain amount of printing required to be done, and a certain number of printers to do it. Some printers think the only way to get their share is to cut prices. The business-like way to get a fair share of what is going is to give the customer good work and proper value and make a reasonable profit while so doing. Look for work, canvass the town for it; everybody requires printing; don't sit in your office and wait for it to come to you, but go yourself for it. Many a job of printing is never done at all, but some makeshift takes its place, because a few words were not spoken at the right time. Do your work in such a manner that the public will see there is nothing to take the place of printing; be punctual in fulfilling your promises, and charge fair prices. It is well to have an understanding with the other printers in your place, and unite on fair paying prices for your work; live faithfully up to your understanding, and the chances are ten to one your fellow printer will do the same. Printers should dwell together in unity—don't put on your green goggles when you are viewing your competitor. He has his faults, no doubt; so have you. We know a good many more cases than one where two printers in a town each thinks the other without a redeeming quality, yet our business and personal relations with both are of the pleasant, and we find each perfectly straight and honorable. Remove the goggles and take another look. Strive to get the better of your rival by excelling him in the quality of your work—not by cutting prices.

JOHN LOVELL, of Montreal, is probably the oldest printer in Canada. In a letter to the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto he states that he is a printer of 67 years' standing. The large business of Mr. Lovell's firm has just recently been increased by the amalgamation of several other concerns, and the whole formed into a joint-stock company.

"THE hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," writes the poet, but the average woman rocks with her foot. It is a man who rocks the cradle with his hands, so that for once truth and poetry are combined.

AN English typefoundry professes to have discovered an aching void for a new body between Pica and English. Such an important discovery could not fail to merit prompt action; the bewildered printer is now asked to buy it and its name is Una.

## Second-Hand List.

BARGAINS are offered in the following second-hand type and machinery. The presses are all in first-class running order, having been repaired and thoroughly overhauled in our own machine shop:—

Hoe Country Cylinder, bed 31 x 13.  
Napier Newspaper Press, bed 31½ x 11½.  
Guernsey Newspaper Press, bed 31 x 11.  
Four-roller Adams Book Press, platen 18 x 21.  
Mammoth Bar 1 Press, Platen 28 x 13.  
Double Royal Hand Press, platen 25 x 10.  
Double Demy Hand Press, platen 23 x 35.  
7 x 11 Old Style Gordon.  
13 x 19 " " with Steam Fixtures  
13 x 19 Globe, Fountain and Steam Fixtures.  
Adams Hand Cylinder, 28 x 13.  
Coupon Ticket Machine for 10 Coupons.  
8 x 12 Kelsey with Foot Power.  
4 x 7 Ruggies Card Press.  
28 inch Plow Paper Cutter, with Back Gauge.  
150 lbs. each Brevier and Long Primer Old Style, with Italle.  
50 lbs. Nonpareil Old Style, with Italle.  
50 " Pica Old Style, with Italle.  
100 " Bourgeois 9 point.  
100 " Long Primer 10 point.  
500 " Small Pica 11 point.  
250 " Brevier 8 point, used in this number of the Specimen.

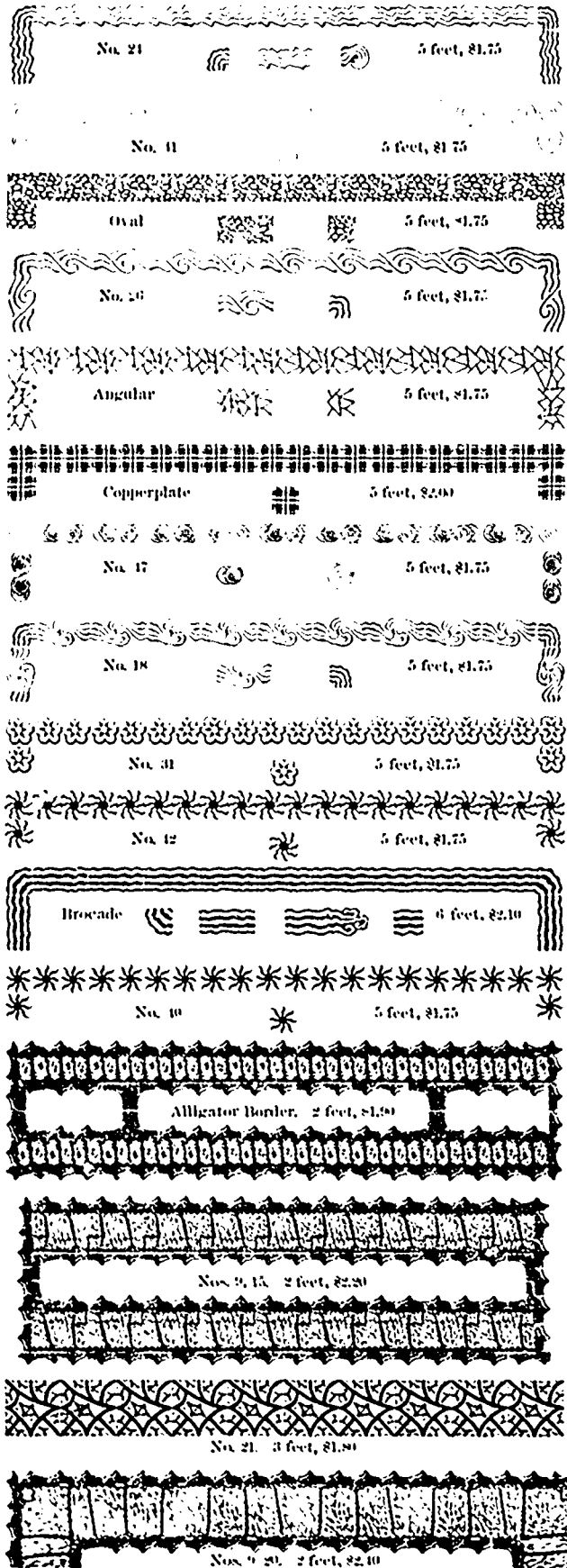
100 " Brevier 8 point, for Mailing Lists.  
Also a large variety of job type of latest designs as good as new, and cases, galleys, sticks, etc. For prices and particulars address

## TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY.

DURING his visit to England it is expected that the Minister of Justice will discuss the Copyright Act with the Imperial authorities. At present the attitude of the Imperial Government gives American publishers great advantages over our own, as the royal assent has been withheld from the Canadian Act, the contention being that a year's notice is required before it could become law. Sir John Thompson will no doubt make a satisfactory arrangement whilst in England, but the Copyright Association should not relax its efforts. The matter is one of great importance to Canadian publishers.

THE English Typographia is an interesting publication issued quarterly by Austin, Wood & Browne, typefounders to Her Majesty's Government. The firm is a progressive one, and The Typographia shows a large variety of useful and ornamental faces of their manufacture. The writer is indebted to Mr. Browne for many courtesies during a recent visit to the world's metropolis.

LET your foreman see this number of THE SPECIMEN. Read it yourself, first, and then, instead of putting it in a pigeon-hole, hand it to him. You will find by so doing that it will be to your own advantage. There are many things in it that are well worth remembering.



1A, \$2.20. 8a, \$1.95. 36 Point Walton. Complete Font, \$1.15

# GLOSS BLACK INK

## The Eight Happy Maids 8

5A, \$1.80. 10a, \$1.85. 30 Point Walton. Complete Font, \$3.05

# ARTFUL SLAVES

## First Quarterly Announcement

6A, \$1.75. 12a, \$1.60. 21 Point Walton. Complete Font, \$3.15

# HUMORISTS BURLESQUED

## Glances Modern their Feelings Hurt

### 12345 Claps 67890

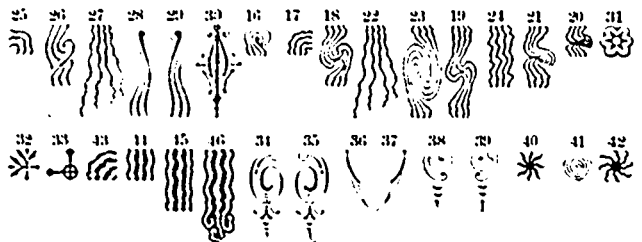
8A, \$1.35. 16a, \$1.50. 18 Point Walton. Complete Font, \$2.85

# THE FEW PLAIN QUESTIONS

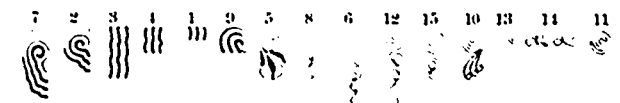
## Every Man Understands His Own Business

### 1234 Best Letters 5678

### ELITE ORNAMENTS, \$2.50.



### BOOK ORNAMENTS, \$2.00.





# Banquet

PATENTED OCTOBER 29, 1896.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

6A, 16a,

Paragon (20 Point).

\$3.75

Meeting of the National Editorial Association  
Many Valuable and Practical Papers were Read, the more Worthy  
25 will be presented 38  
To our Readers in the near Future

6A, 12a, \$4.90

Double English (28 Point).

Ornamental Caps, 4A, \$1.70

The Minnesota and Northern Railway  
Vestibule & Trains Pullman & Sleepers  
25 Harvest Excursion 38

4A, 8a \$5.00

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

Ornamental Caps, 3a, \$2.50

American Furnishing Emporium  
Art Decorations  
Quaint English Ornaments

Spaces and Quads Extra.



10A, 20a.

Great Primer (18 Point).

\$5.00

POINTS ARE NOT OF EQUAL

135 Antiquity with Printing, Though not long 486

8A, 16a.

Double Pica (24 Point).

\$4.00

THE NECESSITY OF

25 Introducing Stops or Pauses in 36

6A, 12a.

Double English (26 Point).

\$5.10

SENTENCES Brought Forth

8A, 16a.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$6.70

36 The RAILWAY Age 89

4A, 8a.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

\$9.10

FINE Printer

3A, 6a.

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

\$10.20

Newest SERIES

3A, 6a.

Six-Line Pica (72 Point).

\$13.00

ROSE Race

EBONY.

PAT. MAY 6, 1900.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

8A, 18a.

Great Primer (18 Point).

\$4.75

**NIGHT, SABLE GODDESS**

**From her Ebony Throne, in Rayless Majesty Stretches**

**234 Forth her Leaden Scepter 567**

6A, 12a.

Double Pica (24 Point).

\$4.75

**MANNING & WOOD**

**Railroad and Commercial Printers**

**26 Broadway 28**

4A, 2a.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$7.25

**WORLD'S FAIR**

**Chicago the Peoples Choice 93**

3A, 6a.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

\$9.75

**Anniversary**

**Discovery of America**



12A.

Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point)

\$1.00

POINTS ARE NOT OF EQUAL ANTIQUITY WITH  
PRINTING THOUGH NOT LONG AFTER ITS INVENTION THE NECESSITY OF  
234 INTRODUCING STOPS OR 568

10A.

Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point).

\$1.00

READERS BROUGHT FORWARD  
359 THE COLON AND FULL POINT 248  
THE FIRST TWO INVENTED

\*\*\*\*\*

THE ACME COMPANY

GENERAL JOB PRINTING

SOUTH HAVEN

\*\*\*\*\*

8A.

Two-Line Fica (24 Point).

\$2.00

INFANT PUNCTUATION  
CAPS FIGURES SPACES QUADS  
23 RULE WORK 45

10A, 20a,

Pica (12 Point).

\$3.00

In the Journey through life the  
Farther we Speed the Better we learn that  
32 Humanitys Need 58  
Is Charitys Spirit that Prompts us

8A, 16a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

\$3.50

The Commendable Deeds  
Are recorded with bright type  
But the Evil men do

6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

\$4.00

The Thomas Pheline Quartette  
Songs that Chill the Blood and Harrow the Soul  
Wearisome Pleasures

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$6.00

74 Original Designs 25  
The Best of Materials  
Superior Workmanship

3A, 6a

Four-line Pica (48 Point).

\$8.00

Printing Machines  
Describe 436 Revolutions

**MARINE.**

**AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES**

8A, 18a

Pica (12 Point).

\$2.70

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

Points are not of Equal Antiquity  
7 with Printing 8

8A, 12a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

\$8.40

**THOUGH NOT LONG  
After its Invention the 93**

8A, 10a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

\$4.00

**NECESSITY OF INTRODUCING  
Stops or Pauses in Sentences for the 35**

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$6.70

**GUIDANCE  
Of the Reader Brought**

3A, 6a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

\$7.30

**3 FORWARD 5  
The Colon or Full Point**

3A, 5a,

Five-Line Pica (60 Point).

\$10.00

**FIRST 2 Invented**



## ALGONQUIN SERIES

The Algonquin and Algonquin Ornamented are effectively used when printed in different colors, one over the other.  
As initials and in combination they can be admirably worked.

\$4.32

42 POINT ALGONQUIN

G a. 4 A

**HEADERS FOR Illuminate Timetable 2**

\$4.85

48 POINT ALGONQUIN

G a. 4 A

**BOSTON Conventions Arrived 97**

\$5.70

60 POINT ALGONQUIN

G a. 4 A

**LEARNED Professors 24**

## ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED SERIES

\$4.32

42 POINT ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED

G a. 4 A

**Illuminate 3 Timetable HEADLINE**

\$4.85

48 POINT ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED

G a. 4 A

**CHICAGO Excursions Arrive 2**

\$5.70

60 POINT ALGONQUIN ORNAMENTED

G a. 4 A

**READING Designers 48**



PATENT PENDING.

30 & 9 A—PRICE PER FONT, \$3 00

THREE LINE NONPARED STATIONER SCRIPT—18 POINT.

LOWER CASE, \$5 00

*The Firm has much pleasure in returning their Thanks to  
The American Printing Trade  
For the Appreciation with which they have received the Stationer Script  
And now Complete the Series with this New Face*

*Miss Evangeline Catchem*

*Mr. & Mrs. Walter C. Hancymore*

20 & 6 A—PRICE PER FONT, \$8 00

TWO LINE PICA STATIONER SCRIPT—24 POINT.

LOWER CASE, \$5 00

*We respectfully Request the Attention of the Printers to this  
Elegant New Script Face  
Appropriately Named "The Stationer Script"*

15 & 5 A—PRICE PER FONT, \$9 50

THREE LINE PICA STATIONER SCRIPT—36 POINT.

LOWER CASE, \$5 75

*Admirable for Business Cards, Notes,  
and other Fine Work*

# QUAINT OPEN AND QUAINT

PATENTED

\$1.00 6 POINT QUAINT OPEN 24 A  
SACRAMENTO • RIVER • ADVENTURE

TOURIST : SHOWS 23 FOREIGN : JEWEL

\$1.00 10 POINT QUAINT OPEN 20 A  
COMICAL AND FACINATING

68 BLOWING : THE • CLOTHING CO

\$1.00 12 POINT QUAINT OPEN 14 A  
EXCURSION • SEASON

FISHERMAN • 7 • ENTERPRISE

\$1.00 8 POINT QUAINT 24 A  
SACRAMENTO • RIVER • ADVENTURE

TOURIST : SHOWS 23 FOREIGN : JEWEL

\$1.00 10 POINT QUAINT 20 A  
COMICAL : AND • FACINATING

68 BLOWING : THE • CLOTHING CO

\$1.00 12 POINT QUAINT 14 A  
EXCURSION • SEASON

FISHERMAN • 7 • ENTERPRISE

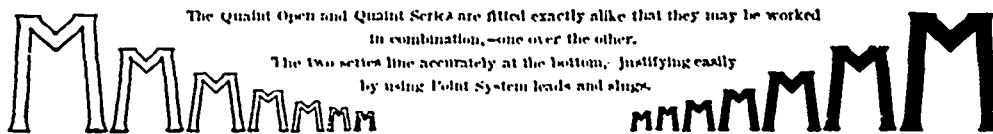
10 A. \$2.25 18 POINT QUAINT OPEN AND QUAINT 10 A. \$2.25  
IMPERFECTIONS • 5 BOTHER 5 : DEMONSTRATOR

8 A. \$2.00 24 POINT QUAINT OPEN AND QUAINT 8 A. \$2.00  
RECUPERATION : 67 • GROUNDMARKS

6 A. \$3.40 30 POINT QUAINT OPEN AND QUAINT 6 A. \$3.40  
RICHARD : SECOND • REIGN 9

4 A. \$4.00 48 POINT QUAINT OPEN AND QUAINT 4 A. \$4.00  
RETIREES : 23 MODEST

The Quaint Open and Quaint Series are fitted exactly alike that they may be worked  
in combination, one over the other.  
The two series line accurately at the bottom, justifying easily  
by using Point System leads and slugs.



## CURSIVE SCRIPT

Extra Lower Case, \$3.25 18 POINT CURSIVE SCRIPT 40 A. 10 A. \$6.00

The earliest complete printed book known, called the Mazarine Bible, is supposed to have been issued from the press of Gutenberg and Faust, about 1459. The initial letters in this work are illuminated by hand. In the following year 1460 Gutenberg decided to leave the business in the hands of his mercenary partner.

## GRADY SERIES

\$2.75

18 POINT GRADY

12 n. 8 A

**AMBITIOUS WRITER STRICKEN DOWN WITH PNEUMONIA**  
Career of Unusual Interest Terminated Suddenly with Dreaded Disease 1889  
Extraordinary Specimen of Cultured Man Universally Respected

\$3.50

24 POINT GRADY

10 n. 6 A

**SILVER TONGUED SOUTHERN POLITICIAN**  
Quoted by Leading Newspapers Throughout the Country \$475  
Dashing Journalistic Endeavors Highly Appreciated

\$4.00

30 POINT GRADY

8 n. 5 A

**DESERVING PATRIOT LAUDATION**  
Gallant Democrat with Brilliant Future 82  
Forever Respect Laboring America

\$5.40

42 POINT GRADY

6 n. 4 A

**GENEROUS INDIVIDUAL**  
Captivates 36 Country Audience

15 A

TWENTY POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$1 50

ANCIENT YET USEFUL CHARACTER

10 A

TWENTY-FOUR POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$2 75

THE ORIGINAL CADMUS SERIES 8

25 A

TEN POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$1 50

QUITE ORIGINAL DESIGN IN OLD STYLE  
USEFUL CHARACTERS 467

20 A

TWELVE POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$1 60

ARTISTIC PRINTERS MUST ADMIRE  
NEW TITLE SERIES 825

10 A

TWENTY-EIGHT POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$3 75

MEMORIAL ARCH 79-89

8 A

THIRTY-SIX POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$5 00

OLD STYLE PRINTER

6 A

FORTY POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$5 00

PRIMITIVE 46

20 A

FOURTEEN POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$2 00

TYPOGRAPHICAL NOVELTIES  
QUALIFICATION 185

18 A

SIXTEEN POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$2 25

OUTFITS FOR PRINTERS  
TYPOTHETÆ 284

4 A

FORTY-EIGHT POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$5 25

DURABLE TYPE

4 A

SIXTY POINT CADMUS TITLE

\$6 00

CADMUS 7

WEBSTER  SERIES.

PATENT PENDING.

0a 3A

30-POINT WEBSTER.

\$5.00

HANDSOME NEW ORNAMENT  
Gorgeous Bannerets  
Most Fragrant Flower 38

0a 5A

24-POINT WEBSTER.

\$1.00

HONORABLE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION  
Remarkable Annual Statements  
Meeting of Shareholders on Monday 29

12a 7A

18-POINT WEBSTER.

\$3.25

GENEROUS RECEPTION GIVEN FOREIGN STATESMEN  
Splendid Banquet and Grand Concert  
Ticket for Returning by Steamboat or Railroad 23

18a A11

12-POINT WEBSTER.

\$3.00

WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL MACHINERY ON EXHIBITION AT MANUFACTORY  
Catalogues Showing Diagrams are Now Completed  
Examinations by the General Public Specially Desired To-day 94

21a 10A

10-POINT WEBSTER.

\$2.75

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF VALUABLE AND BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS SECURED  
Customers are Respectfully Requested to Examine These Fine Articles  
Have Extensive Facilities for Transacting Business Faithfully and with Despatch 56

•QUAINT  •GOTHIC.  
PATENT PENDING.

8A

48-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$5.00

**CRUMBLING BRICKS  
DANGEROUS 86**

8A

30-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$3.50

**HUNTING SOUND WISDOM  
CRITICAL PERSON**

8A

24-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$3.00

**REMINDERS OF LOVING FRIENDSHIPS  
INVOKE TENDER MEMORIES 32**

10A

18-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$2.50

**UNFURLS FREEDOM'S BANNER TO THE BREEZE  
HONORING AMERICAN EMBLEM 90**

12A

12-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$1.50

**EXPORTING HIGH GRADE PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING MACHINERY  
SUPERIOR MECHANICAL PRODUCTS \$48  
IMPROVED APPLIANCES WINNING RECOGNITION ABROAD**

16A

10-POINT QUAINT GOTHIC.

\$1.25

**POWERFUL ENGINES DEvised AND CONSTRUCTED FOR MINING ENTERPRISES  
HYDRAULIC FORCES UTILIZED 15  
BUILDERS FIND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE VERY USEFUL**

**EEEEEE**

The various sizes of the QUAINT GOTHIC Series can be easily lined in combination as Caps and Small Caps, with Point System justification.

**EEEEEE**

QUAINT  ROMAN.

PATENT PENDING.

4A

48-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$0.70

**VESPER HYMNS  
GLOAMING 87**

4A

36-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$1.40

**BLOW WINTER WINDS  
ROUGH NIGHTS**

6A

24-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$3.00

**HUNGRY AND THIRSTY TRAMPS  
ENJOYING HOT DINNER \$3**

8A

18-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.80

**SOCIALISTIC INCENDIARY HARRANGUES  
DESTROYING HAPPINESS 90**

14A

12-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.00

**GOOD CONDUCT RECEIVES RESPECT OF ALL HONEST PEOPLE  
LET TRUTH AND JUSTICE ALWAYS LEAD  
INSINUATIONS CONSIST OF ARTFUL WINDINGS \$73**

14A

10-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.00

**CGUNTLESS SHOALS OF SHRIMPY TRIBES ABIDE BY SOLWAYS FALLOW TIDE  
RUGGED CLIFFS AND CASTLES 13  
ALONG DEEP AND FADELESS BLUE OF WATERS MILD**

**HHHHH**

The various sizes of the QUAINT ROMAN Series can be easily lined in combination as Caps and Small Caps, with Point justification.

**HHHHH**

NEW FACADE  CONDENSED

PATENT PENDING.

11A • 46-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$4.75

ROMANTIC ATTACHMENTS MADE DURING VACATION

17A • 42-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$4.50

WILL BE FOUND USEFUL WHEN THE SPACE IS VERY LIMITED  
MANUSCRIPTS CORRECTED MOST CAREFULLY 98

10A • 36-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$4.00

RETURNING REFRESHED AND HILARIOUS BY MODERATE STIMULATIONS  
ANNUAL PROGRAMMES FOR PLEASURE EXCURSION 65

18A • 30-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$3.50

BOUNDING OVER THE STORMY BILLOWS WHEN OLD NEPTUNE SEEMS ENRAGED  
EXTRAORDINARY NAUTICAL ADVENTURES NOT BELIEVED 36

22A • 24-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$3.00

UNAVOIDABLE BUT LAUGHABLE SITUATION  
PERFORMANCES PATRONIZED 59

26A • 18-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$2.75

GENEROUS AMERICANS BRING LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS  
SECURING REWARDS FOR SOLDIERS 69

44A • 12-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$2.25

ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE OLD FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL CLUBS  
LESSONS IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE 28

52A • 10-POINT FACADE CONDENSED. \$2.00

LIVES OF MANY CELEBRATED CHARACTERS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN HISTORY  
BEAUTIFUL LETTER-PRESS PRINTING AND SUPERB BINDING 43

72-POINT, 60-POINT, 54-POINT AND 48-POINT IN PREPARATION.



Chas. Eneu Johnson & Co.

**FINE  
PRINTING  
INKS**


**Leading Colors and Grades Carried  
in Stock. \* \* \***

**Toronto  
Type Foundry**

These Inks are of the very best quality and fully warranted. TRY THEM and you will use no other.

**The Central  
Press  
Agency**

**Electrotyping  
Stereotyping  
Photo-Engraving  
Plates for Newspapers  
Serials  
News Plates  
Miscellany**



**12 Melinda St., Toronto**

**\$1,000**

Every Country Printer who wants a Cylinder Press will appreciate the above figures: \$1,000. This sum will provide a First-Class Printing Press, capable of doing all the large work of a country office, either by hand or steam power, and besides will print a six-column quarto newspaper. It is no longer necessary to pay \$1,500 for machines that will not do the work as well, which are complicated in their working and too heavy to drive by hand power. The ordinary country printing office does not require steam power; with any other press it is necessary to drive a machine this size; with this one it is not essential.

A First-Class Country Cylinder Printing Press, bed 33 x 48 inches, table distribution, two rollers over the form, all complete with blankets, tapes, roller molds, and delivered at any railway station within 150 miles of Toronto for \$1,000. Machinist sent to erect the press and start it running without extra charge.

Second-hand presses of all makes taken in exchange at liberal prices. Easy terms of payment will be given to responsible parties.

Write for terms and full particulars.

**TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY.**

**E. W. BLACKHALL**

93 Wood Street  
Toronto

GENERAL DEALER IN

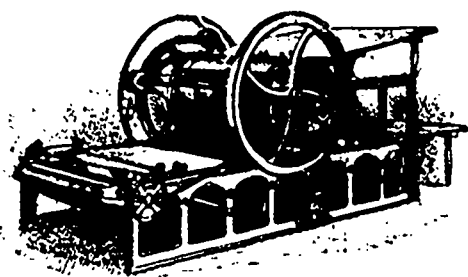


**Bookbinders'  
Machinery**  
Ruling Machines  
Cutting Machines  
Embossing Machines  
Strikers  
Wire Stitchers

**Second-hand Machinery a Specialty**

A large assortment constantly on hand at close prices. Send for circulars and prices.

The  
**Campbell**

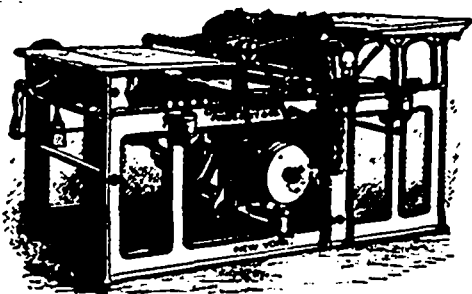


### Hand Cylinder Country Press

Nearly 3,000 in use throughout the United States and Canada. Peculiarly adapted to the general wants of the country printer, by reason of its simplicity, efficiency and durability. Economical in the use of ink and paper, and does not wear out type or composition rollers quickly. Prints, with equal facility, newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, letterheads, billheads, etc.—in short, anything in size from a visiting card to a full-sheet poster.

\*\*\*\*\*

The  
**Campbell**

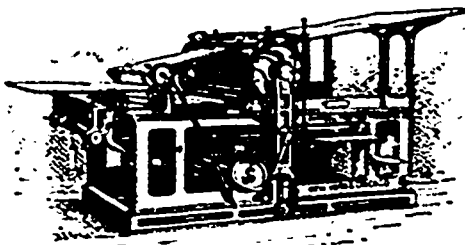


### Two-Revolution Pony Press

We desire to call your particular attention to this press and the great profit at which it can be run in offices having large amounts of Railroad, Insurance, Blank Book, Fine Circular, Envelope and the like class of work. Indeed, all jobs usually put upon half, quarto and eighth-medium job presses, as well as upon pony drums, can be printed much better and more cheaply upon this machine. To Envelope Manufacturers these presses are especially valuable, as they can be run with feeder on each side, thereby doubling the production at very high rates of speed.

\*\*\*\*\*

The  
**Campbell**



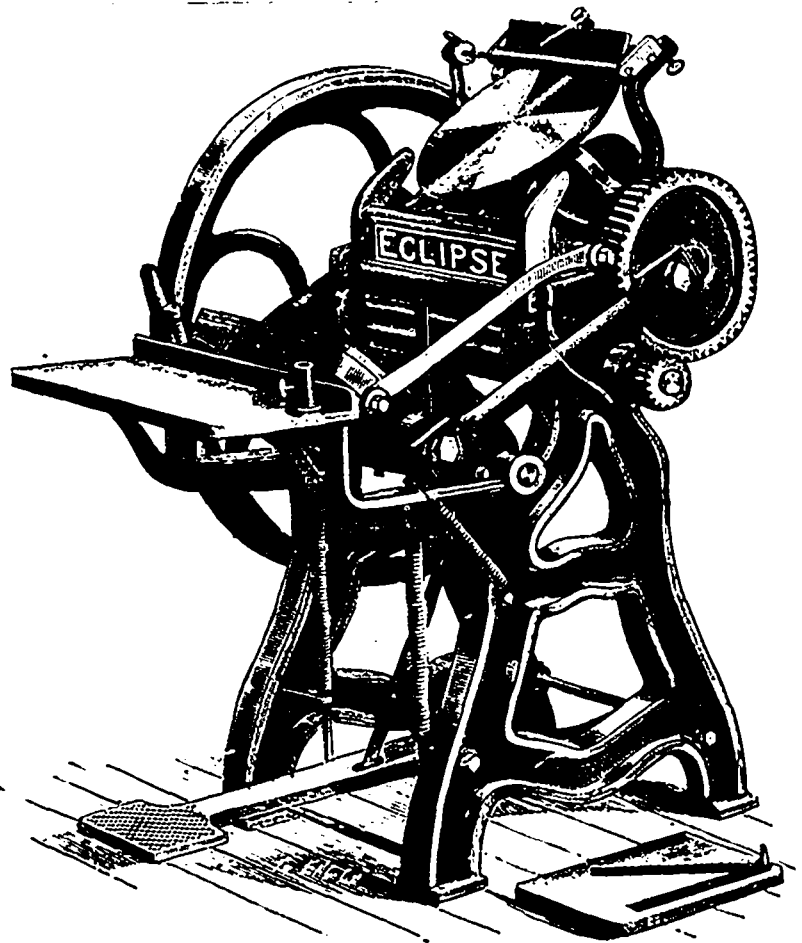
### Two-Revolution Job and Book Press

This press is especially designed for fine Book, Job or Color Work, and commends itself to printers on account of its simplicity and the ease with which it may be handled. It has no tapes, but delivers the sheet clean side to the fly, in front, thus preventing all smutting of the sheets. This mode of delivery also does away with the necessity of a delivery cylinder under the feedboard and leaves the bed as accessible as an imposing table. The impression can be tripped at will by the feeder, which, among other advantages, gives an opportunity for double-rolling where extraordinary distribution is required on heavy cut forms.

105 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.  
325 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

**CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MFG. CO.**

The \* \* \*  
Eclipse

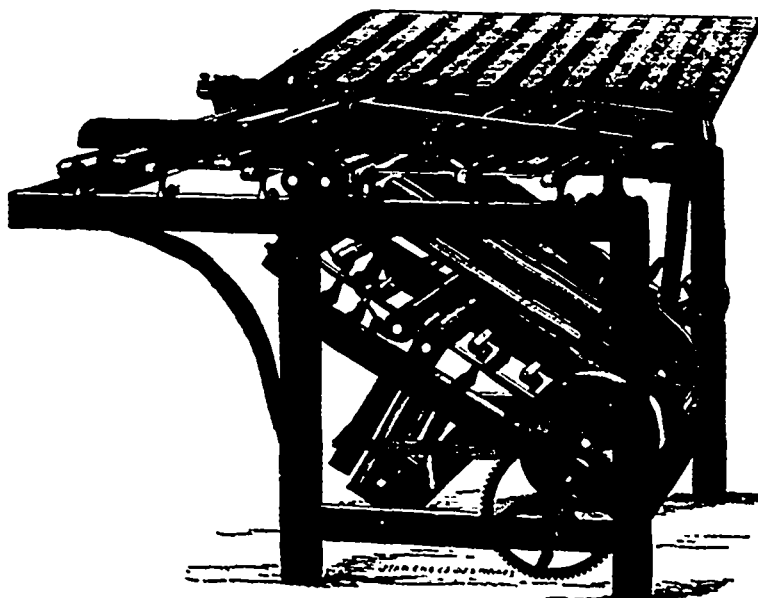


Sizes and Prices 8 X 12 - \$140.00  
10 X 15 - 200.00

With throw-off, 3 chases, roller moulds  
and rollers cast.

Toronto Type Foundry

# Country Folding Machine



For 4 or 8-page Papers  
Attaching or hand-feed

THIS is a machine especially designed to meet the wants of publishers of country newspapers, and is made in two styles. No. 1 is built in a strong wooden frame; the rolls are made of wood with iron cores, with brass ferrules on each end of the roll. All the wearing parts are of iron and just as durable as the best machines. The machine makes four folds, but will deliver from the third or fourth fold as desired. It is easily operated and will wear a lifetime. There are no cams to set in changing number of folds or size. It can be operated as fast as the most expert feeder can feed it, and does not require one quarter horse power to drive it. Made only in one size, which will fold a seven column quarto paper or anything down to one-half that size.

No. 2 is the same style machine as No. 1, but with iron frame and iron rollers.

The prices of these machines will bring them within the means of every printing office in the country which has need for a folding machine.

Materials and workmanship are fully warranted on either machine. Write for prices.

For folding machinery of all kinds, address

The TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, Toronto, Can.

# Buntin, Reid & Co.

MILLS AT VALLEYFIELD,  
ON THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.

**Wholesale Stationers**

· · · ENVELOPE AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.  
 · · · PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS. EVERY  
 · · · VARIETY OF PAPER USED BY PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS AND  
 · · · BOXMAKERS. FULL LINES OF STRAW-BOARDS AND WHITE  
 · · · PULP-BOARDS, MILL-BOARDS, TWINES, INKS, ETC.

**29 Wellington St. W.**

WE HAVE by far the Best Assortment of Card and  
 : Bristol-Boards in the Country. WHOLESALE ONLY.  
 ENVELOPES specially for the Printing trade at low prices.

## Toronto

## F. Diver & Co. ESTABLISHED 1878

14 King Street East

Toronto

**Electrotypers**  
 AND **Stereotypers**

For every description of  
 Letterpress Printing  
 and  
 Bookbinders' Stamps, etc.



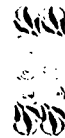
MANUFACTURERS OF

### Patent Shaved Leads

SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE

Send for prices.

## Wood Split Pulleys



WE SUPPLY these Pulleys at manufacturers' prices, and fully guarantee every pulley sold. They are cheaper than iron pulleys, transmit more power, and being sectional are easier to put on the shafting.

In ordering please observe the following particulars:

Give diameter of pulley, width of belt to be used, and say whether belt is shifting or non-shifting; give also the exact bore.

Orders filled promptly. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.

For driving printing presses, binding machinery, etc., these pulleys are absolutely the best.

## Toronto Type Foundry

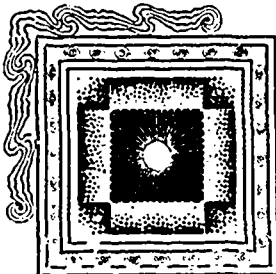
TORONTO, ONT.

# Canada Paper Company

LIMITED

## MONTREAL AND TORONTO

SPRINGVALE AND WINDSOR MILLS



### PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND Wholesale Stationers

#### Specialties in Writings

RAILWAY MANILLA  
SPRINGVALE  
WINDSOR MILLS  
SILVER STREAM

CLEAR LAKE  
CLEAR LAKE LINEN  
THISTLE DEW LINEN  
BURMESE BOND

RULED AND FLAT

#### Coated Papers

Book and Lithographic, White and Tinted

P  
A  
P  
E  
R

**Book Prints, WHITE, TONED AND TINTED.**

**Envelope Papers, WHITE AND TINTED; LAID AND WOVE.**

**Cover Papers, ORDINARY TINTED AND ANTIQUE LAID.**

**Colored Poster Papers, NUMEROUS SHADES.**

**White News Prints, SEVERAL GRADES.**

**Window Blind, GREEN, BUFF AND DRAB.**

**Manilla and Brown Wrappings.**

#### PRINTERS' REQUISITES

Including Envelopes, Shipping Tags, Cards, Cardboards, etc., etc.

#### BOOKBINDERS' REQUISITES

Including Leathers, Cloth, Millboard and Strawboard.

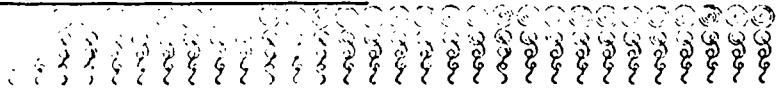
This Work is printed on Canada Paper Co.'s Coated Book.

# THE BARBER & ELLIS CO.

43, 45 and 47 Bay Street, TORONTO.  
AND 823 Craig Street, MONTREAL

Wholesale Dealers in Book, Print, Flat and Litho.

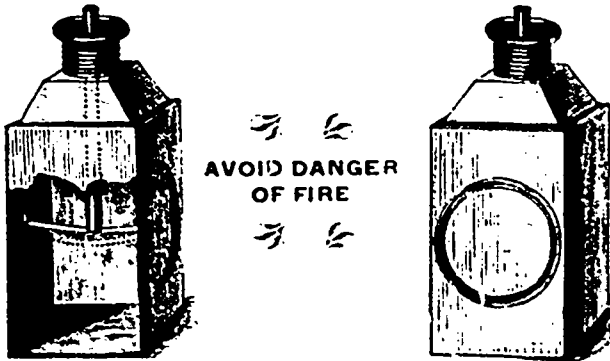
## \* PAPERS PRINTERS' INKS AND COMPOSITION.



**BOOKBINDERS'** Leathers, Cloth Head Bands, Vellum Cuttings,  
Lacing Vellum, Mill and Straw-board, Wire Staples and Wire on Spools.

\* PATENT \*

### Self-Closing Benzine Can



This Can has sides which can be pressed in like the bottom of an oil can.

The valve is so placed that it is protected from injury, and the opening for filling is large, so that the can may be easily filled.

The can is a protection against fire, as it is always tightly closed when not actually in use. It prevents any waste of benzine and saves time.

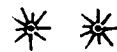
Size, 3 in. square by 7 1/2 high, holds nearly a quart.

Price, 75 Cents

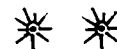
SOLE AGENCY

**Toronto Type Foundry**

Blankets, Hard Packing,  
Tapes, Rollers



## TORONTO TYPE © FOUNDRY



Gauge Pins, Ink Knives and every  
Press Room Requisite