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# THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. 11. No. 5

TORONTO, MAY, 1893

\$2.00 per year

## The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

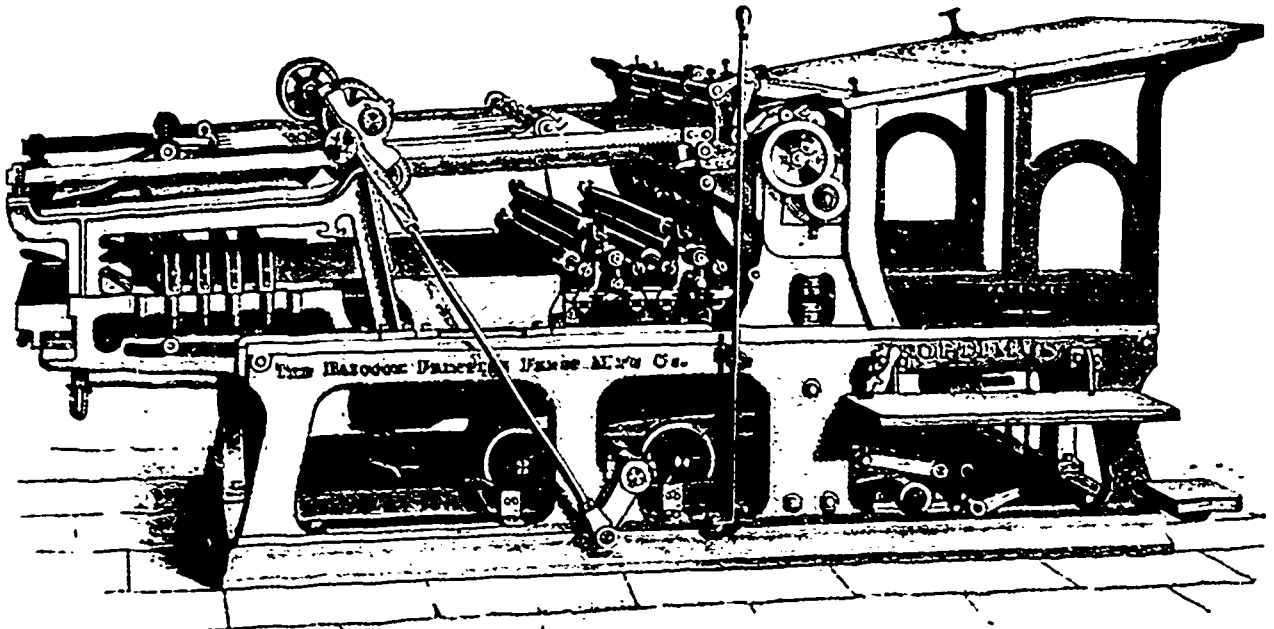
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NEW YORK OFFICE

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Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction  
Guaranteed

**All COLORS and GRADES**

---

**Letter-Press**

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**Lithographic**

---

. . Specimen books and printed samples furnished free upon application . .

# Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. II.—No. 5

TORONTO, MAY, 1893

\$2.00 per year

## EDITORIAL NOTES

THE publisher of the Bolivar, N.Y., *Breeze*, does not accept advertisements from agents nor patent medicine men. He is to be envied.

THE Geneva, N.Y., *Advertiser* accepts advertisements from a limited district only, its local patronage justifying such an unusual proceeding.

THE Covington, Ind., *Friend* has solved the objection to "inside pages" held by some advertisers, as the heading is repeated and local matter published on each page.

CONSIDERING the annoyance suffered in newspaper offices with cuts mounted on wood, owing to the wooden bases warping and swelling, an extra price should be charged for using them.

A WESTERN editor published a two column letter from a non-subscriber, who generously bought two papers containing his letter. The editor figured the matter out as follows:—Composition, etc., \$8.00; value of space at advertising rates, \$60.00; total, \$68.00. By two papers, 10c. Did you ever meet with a like experience?

SOME of the publishers over the border evidently have their lines cast in pleasant places, as the Manchester, N.H., *Telegram* refuses advertisers preferred positions, limits the space occupied by an advertiser, allows him to cancel his contract at any time if the advertisement does not pay, and refunds money paid for such advertising.

AT the recent meeting of the Missouri publishers no papers were read, the president having arranged a programme which brought forth discussions on practical subjects. The session lasted two days, and was pronounced one of the best gatherings ever held, being "stripped of the school-boy business so frequently indulged in by press associations," as one of the members put it.

HERE is a tip on the latest mode of bringing delinquent subscribers to book. A Vermont editor who could evoke no response to his dunning appeals, judging that those written to were dead, published their obituaries. This brought them to life, and they invariably handed in their dollars to secure a correction.

AMONG the by-laws adopted by the publishers of Livingston county, N.Y., was one to the effect that all subscribers who were in arrears one year or more would be dropped on January 1st. Two papers in one town so rigidly observed the by-law that they each cut off between two and three hundred delinquents. It may have required some "sand" to do this, but it will pay in the end.

WHY should the country publisher burden his columns with complimentary puffs of local entertainments; such as church fairs, bazaars, and other exhibitions from which money is made? Such entertainments are money-making concerns, and should pay their way. The *Ohio State Journal*, the *Nebraska Pioneer*, the dailies of Crawfordsville, Ind., and other journals have become weary of the practice, and now charge for such notices, some at full and others at half rates.

THE greed of advertisers is a bottomless chasm, and impossible to satisfy. The *New York Sun* recently admitted an advertisement of a column and a half on its first page, which was set up exactly like reading matter—square head and all—the only distinguishing mark being the letters "adv." at the close. It occupied a space that has for years been kept sacred to the *Sun's* cable news, and the advertiser intended that it should deceive the reader. It was a case where Commander Dana—that Nestor of journalism—lowered the *Sun's* colors at the behest of the business management, and hoisted false ones. So, likewise, the *New York Herald*, that has for many years somewhat openly boasted of its denial of the admission of advertising cuts and display type, has had to recede from its position, though not to a discreditable extent.

THE preliminary examination of A. J. Parker, of the *Canadian Queen*, had a tinge of eastern romance in it, the realistic part being the statement of the Chatham man who got no return for his money.

\* \*\*

THE desire displayed by some of our publishers to secure "want ads," and the way they are spun out, although charged for by the word, would lead the guileless ones to imagine that "want ads" make a paper hum, and so they do if sufficient are received at a paying price.

\* \*\*

THE usefulness of the Employing Printers' Association was made manifest quite recently, when certain members compared notes, and ascertained that a would-be publisher desired them to carry him along until his patronage was large enough to enable him to pay his bills. They didn't.

\* \*\*

A GERMAN, resident in Berlin, has invented an ointment which cleanses adhesive old ink from forms with great readiness. It may be used on rollers, letter-press and lithographic, without injuring them, and is very cheap. Doubtless some of our enterprising dealers in printers' supplies will soon have the ointment on the market.

\* \*\*

THE complaint is sometimes made by printers that money is lost by turning out large jobs, whereas the reverse is the case with small jobs. If this is true then there must be some carelessness displayed in reckoning up the cost of the large job. A careful survey of the figures after the first computation has been made might reveal some inaccuracies and lead to the discovery that some omission has been made.

\* \*\*

A WOULD-BE publisher recently went on a cruise around this city, and after "Sailing" for a short season, dropped anchor at one port three times. Naturally enough he was asked to pay the usual dockage fees, but rather than do so he hoisted his catvas and sought refuge in other harbours, but the harbour-masters would have none of him, and now he is being tossed about on the angry waters, rudderless and with bare poles.

AN exchange says the Wilkesbarre, Pa., *Times* has a subscriber who has paid 108 years in advance. He should be sent to the Chicago Fair, as no greater curiosity will be there than a man who has such unbounded confidence in a publisher. May be this generous man was once a publisher himself, and knows how such an act will be appreciated. For obvious reasons his name is not made public; perhaps if it were his purse would not be long enough.

THERE is no reason why the country publisher should not get out two or three special issues yearly and add a few hundred dollars to his bank account. Special Christmas, Fair and Dominion Day editions could be produced with good results, provided a little judgment were used in procuring suitable reading matter, illustrations, etc. A convention, or gathering of any kind in the town would also be a good reason for a display of enterprise.

THE objectionable Pharmacy Bill has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature, but before it has an opportunity of reaching an advanced stage the publishers should impress on the members representing their respective ridings the necessity of rejecting such unjust legislation. The bill is framed in the interests of Druggists only, and will interfere with the business of the ordinary merchant and shut out proprietary medicines. The country publisher draws no mean revenue from the general merchant and medicine manufacturer, and he should guard their interests. Now is the time to act. The bill may be before the Legislature any time.

\* \*\*

THE Employing Printers' Association of Toronto intend making a determined effort to secure a reduction, if not the wiping out of the tariff on type, presses, and other printers' supplies. It is understood that Westman & Baker, press builders, in this city, and Miller & Richards, type founders, are not averse to a removal of the tariff, as they do not fear foreign competition, and would prefer the tax which now goes to the Government being retained by the publishers and printers.

\* \*\*

STILL they come, and the publisher's heart will rejoice, because the rate for hand composition must come down. Another type-setting machine is now on view in New York, known as the Dow. The lines of type to supply the compositor are ranged in a circular manner, at the top of the machine, and therefore each letter is exactly the same distance from the end of the composing line, thus insuring no wrong delivery or transposition. Dust cannot gather in the channels.

\* \*\*

THE Minister of Finance is now on a tour through Ontario, seeking light regarding the tariff. Are the publishers and printers making an effort to remove the burdens of taxation, in the form of duties, that fall heavily on them? Are they considering the interests of some of the largest advertisers, or business houses that would advertise, by remaining silent? Very little argument should be required to convince Hon. Mr. Foster that the printers and publishers require some other protection than the N. P.

A BILL was recently introduced into the Connecticut Legislature providing for the punishment, by fine or imprisonment, of any person "faking" news or publishing an account of any event "which never happened." If such a law were in force here, what a hard time some of the Canadian correspondents of American newspapers would have. Our jails would either be full or there would be a continual rush of American gold to this side of the line.

\*.\*

SEVERAL changes have taken place in the printing business in this city of late. Brough & Caswell, who carried on a profitable business, have sold out to a good advantage; the plant of James Murray & Co. is on the market; Hill & Weir are organizing a stock company so as to enlarge their business, and several smaller concerns have assigned. In the face of these changes it cannot but be remarked that many of the old established houses, who conduct their affairs in a business like way, and never descend to the cheap and nasty style of work, are still in the ring, and in no way disfigured. They do good work, charge a fair price, pay fair wages, and stand on their own bottom. Cutting prices, and doing work of the lowest possible grade is demoralizing alike to those who practice it and the trade.

#### COMBINES AND ADVERTISING

YOU ask me if combines affect advertising. Competition is the life of trade, certainly it is the life of the advertising business. Any system that restricts or reduces competition acts with primary and double force against the newspaper. Newspapers are the first to suffer from any diminution in competition. The first resolution made by a combine is always "Cease advertising." In fact the reason for many combines is the desire of the more conservative to curb the push of the enterprising.

The course of the medical combine illustrates this. The newly fledged M.D. full of vim and push, with a good medical education, probably better and fresher than that of the established doctor, wants to push to his right place, in the front. How will the old hands keep him down? That appears a difficult task and yet how simple the solution. *Make advertising unprofessional.* There you have the remedy in three words, and the young man may groan and kick but he is powerless. Not only will those who hold the trade try to shame him out of advertising, but if he persists, will bring the laws made in the interests of his combine, to bear on his case and compel him to hide his light and give the easy going ones a chance.

All combines are constructed on the same first principle "Enterprise and push are unprofessional" or are undesirable which is the same thing, and the other name for enterprise and push is advertising.

Combines are sometimes made national under the name of "protection." The discussion as to the general results of protection, whether they be good or bad does not come within the province of this article, but as to the immediate results to newspaper men there can be only one finding. *Protection kills advertising.* Not only does it rob the publisher of foreign advertising which is made useless by the annoyance as well as the expense of the crushing duties; but the home manufacturer protected by law, no longer needs to advertise his goods. He has the market to himself. For a time he may suffer from home competition but soon he learns the lesson taught him by the government "combine and protect."

The newspaper publisher must certainly be the most patriotic as well as the most unselfish of human beings. He devotes his time and means to aid his political party and to place his leaders in remunerative offices, he will also on receipt of instructions commit hari-kori, devote his best energies to creating a combine which will rob him of his living. Would his leaders do as much for him?

Advertising is the sign of push, vim and energy. It may be and often is blocked by the efforts of those who have already reached the top and who want to keep the others down; but the result must be disastrous. If it is a trade that is held in check the progressive young man will bolt the trade and engage in some business where he will be allowed to use his abilities. If it is a section or a country that endeavors to check enterprise for the sake of the man who is already on top then that section or country must be prepared to lose its energy. *The bright pushing man is not afraid to move out and try another field.*

Advertising is the sign of life in a city or a country. When either city or nation or business gets the dry rot, advertising ceases. The Capitalist knows that his money is safely invested in any town whose papers are full of live advertising, or in any class of business which is being well advertised; but let him beware of that city or that line of business which is withdrawing or has withdrawn from the advertising field. It is worked out and its end is approaching.

THOMAS W. DYAS.

THE *Canada Revue*, of Montreal, has commenced legal proceedings against Archbishop Fabre for his denunciations of that journal. A curious incident is reported in connection with the service of the writ upon the Archbishop. When the bailiff, a French-Canadian, who was charged with the duty of serving the writ, handed it to the Archbishop, it is stated he kissed the Episcopal ring, and begged his Grace's pardon for what he represented was a disagreeable duty. The case is likely to be one of the most famous ever brought before a Canadian court of justice.

# Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

THE J. B. McLEAN Co., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,  
Proprietor

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, MAY, 1893

## FOUR OR EIGHT PAGES?

THE introduction of late years of the quarto or eight page paper has led to the almost complete banishment of the blanket folio. While the quarto has secured a certain amount of popularity, many publishers are yet in doubt as to the wisdom of the change. The thoughtful publisher views his paper from a three-fold standpoint, viz., the publisher's profit, the subscriber's satisfaction and the advertiser's advantage. The publisher realizes that his profits will be affected by the satisfaction it gives the subscriber and the results reaped by advertisers, hence he aims to meet their wants. The question of the best form of a country weekly was recently discussed in *Newspaperdom* by a score of publishers, whose views were not harmonious. One of the writers said that "size was not so much the telling point as contents," and favored the four-page, each of which he declared to be alike valuable. He contended that the folio was better for advertisers, one page being as valuable as another, and the advertiser who had a position at the bottom of the column being as well served as his competitor who headed the column. Another publisher was of the opinion that no hard or fast rule should govern, as the paper ought to fit the field. He had changed the form or size of his paper four times in three years, which was at least a display of fickleness, although he made it pay. A six column quarto was changed to an eight-column folio; then the columns were lengthened an inch and a quarter; a reduction in the columns of two and a quarter inches followed, and a further reduction of an inch was made this year, the present size of the sheet being 26 x 39. He declared a nine or ten

column folio to be a "vexation of spirit," alike to publisher and reader. In direct opposition to this is the opinion of another publisher, who said "a nicely printed nine-column folio weekly is the model, in my judgment." This correspondent thought that advertisements showed up better on the large pages of a folio. They certainly admit of more bad display than in smaller pages, or speaking more correctly, the badly displayed advertisements are not so noticeable. "All advertisements are inserted in closer proximity to reading matter," was the view held by an advocate of the quarto. "Matter can be better classified, brevity will be invited and the pages will have an individuality of their own," said an admirer of the quarto. He further asserted that advertisers did not like their announcements hidden away in a conglomerate mass, and the more pages the more positions and less crowding. An advocate of the quarto said he believed that the pages would grow smaller in size and more in number until the columns were twelve inches long and the pages four columns wide. This shape would, he thought, be convenient to hold and read, and give lots of tops and bottoms for preferred positions.

The above quotations are ample to show the diverse views held by publishers, and it must be admitted that little light is thrown on the subject, as, in the language of the showman, "you pays your money and you takes your choice." While the quarto is a modern institution, and quite popular with publishers, yet it has its disadvantages and annoyances, chief among them being the uncut edges. The trouble of opening a quarto, and the efforts made to locate the page wanted, are inconveniences that the reader does not appreciate. The quarto, to be a success, should be cut and pasted.

## TYPE-SETTING MACHINES IN ENGLAND

THE Thorne type-setting machines were introduced in the *London Sportsman* in 1891, the proprietors at that time running a society office. Every effort was made to keep the office manned by unionists, bonuses having been given the men to induce them to reach a certain product. The proprietors were not satisfied with the results, and believing that the compositors were hostile to the introduction of the machines, non-union labor was introduced in 1892. The staff of compositors was given two weeks' wages—over \$1,500—and immediately discharged, as it was found that the machines were being disabled. For a time the office was partially crippled, as the old staff consisted of ten machine hands and thirty-eight hand comps., whose places could not be readily filled. After a short struggle another staff was secured, which now consists of ten machine hands and twenty comps. The men

make better wages than the Society men earned, and the machine hands prefer that work to hand work. The best hour's work on the machine has been 13,000 ens, and the best average hour for a week, 9,000 ens.

The Society is watching the progress of the machines in the *Sportsman* office with great interest, as it is anticipated that at least six newspapers in London will adopt them if the *Sportsman's* success continues. *The People* experimented for a season with a machine, name not given in the authority from which we quote, and then abandoned them, as did also the *Preston Guardian*. The outlook is not bright for the London Society of Compositors, as the Mergenthaler, the Formotype, and other machines are being gradually introduced, and the *Times* and the oldest evening paper, the *Globe*, are set up by non-society labor. The mistake made in London would be repeated here were it not for the conservative element in our unions, who recognize that machine composition must come some day, and that it would be a foolish proceeding to interfere with the progress of inventions.

#### THE HOME OF FAKES

**D**URING the past year or two Canada, especially Toronto, has secured an unenviable notoriety with publishers in the United States, and our city has been christened the "Home of Fakes." Numerous publications have been started here of late, which held out great inducements to subscribers, and announcements to that effect were inserted in many United States as well as Canadian newspapers. The obligations entered into by the publishers of the premium publications were never fully met, and scores of good honest publishers have been victimized. When the fake publications had ceased to draw, the promoters resorted to other means to gather in the shekels, and then patent medicines were introduced, which were largely advertised, but the advertisements were rarely paid for as agreed, and it is doubtful if the prizes promised the purchasers of the pills were ever forwarded. Then the farmers were singled out, and a new combination was largely advertised at a season of the year when the agriculturist was on the look out for something new for the field or garden. How many of them have been taken in it is difficult to say, and how much publishers have lost is a conundrum we are not prepared to grapple with. The outcome of the whole business is a sad reflection on the integrities of our business men, as hereafter publishers will be very chary in accepting advertisements from houses or firms unless they are well-known. The honest man, who enters business with the best of motives, may for a season find his *bona fides* questioned, and he, not knowing the cause, will be

apt to resent the self-defence exercised by the publisher. But the coil is tightening, and vice, like virtue, has its reward.

#### A REMINDER OF THE PAST

**C**ONFORMABLY to instructions given at the meeting of the Canadian Press Association, a *fac simile* of the first newspaper printed in Upper Canada has been issued, and copies sent to all members of the Association. The pioneer newspaper was called the *Upper Canada Gazette, or American Oracle*, and strange as it may seem, its general appearance does not carry one back a century, owing to the popular hold taken of late years by old style type. While the sheet is well worthy of preservation so also is the historical data, printed on an accompanying sheet, as it relates not only to the venerable and defunct *Gazette*, but to other newspapers and newspaper men of that time. Along with the data is a cut showing the form of the first imposing stone, which is now in the possession of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and which the curator, Mr. Daniel Boyle, describes as "a limestone slab about six inches thick, and some 2 x 5 feet in superficies. The whole of the surface is not smooth; in one place there is quite a depression, or rather the remains of a quarry fracture, to work out which the dressing has not been carried sufficiently deep, but there is ample room on the finished portion to accommodate a form of the old *Gazette*. An inscription has been cut on the face of the stone, testifying as to its former use, and naming the donor, Mr. Kirby, of Niagara. It was lying in a very neglected state some years ago, but after I took charge of the Museum we had a case made for it, and it now stands in a conspicuous position in the room." The work of preparing the *fac simile* edition was entrusted to Mr. T. H. Preston, of Brantford, who has every reason to be proud of it, and who is entitled to the thanks of the Canadian Press Association.

MR. P. E. W. MOYER, of the *Berlin News*, has just celebrated his silver wedding.

AMONG the editorial notes in the *CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* for March, is the following: "Do not force circulation by fake schemes, but rather by a process of worth and merit, as these win when all other resorts fail. Fakes are more expensive in the end than work and money spent in producing a good paper." We agree with the *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*. We have always aimed to make the *Bulletin* a good paper, and the experience of the past proves it a good method. We never make promises to our readers that we cannot fulfil and in this way we have gained the confidence and support of all classes.--Port Hawkesbury, N. S., *Bulletin*.



**THE NEW PRESIDENT,**

TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

**E**VERY man has his aims and ambitions, and the man without them is no man. The printer aims to become a leading man in his profession; the publisher aims to produce a better paper than any of his contemporaries. The man who has an aim and follows it out consistently, faithfully and honestly, is recognized by his fellow business men, as one worthy of emulation.

The careers of successful business men are books of instruction to those who hope some day to attain a position in business life, which is higher than the average.

Arthur F. Rutter is a man who has not yet reached what is known as the prime of life. Only two years more than one-half the allotted space of life has elapsed since he made his debut in Essex County, Eng. But he has made good use of that 37 years, and to day he is President of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association and a member of one of the leading printing establishments in Canada. Mr. Rutter had in aim and that was, to be a successful and respected business man, an honor to himself and to his

friends. Amidst it all he has never allowed himself to contract selfish or sordid habits, and no freer or more open-hearted man is to be found among the members of the craft in Canada. He fairly bubbles over with good humor and his cheery voice is always welcome among those who know him. After a few years of the stationery business in a retail store in Petrolia, he, in 1873, entered the house of Warwick & Sons, and by force of his indomitable energy worked himself up, until in 1886 he became a partner. Now

he has control of the printing and binding departments of the extensive business of Warwick & Sons. He has seen the bindery grow from a small room with 25 employees to an establishment employing 200 hands. Progress has been his watchword, and he believes that progress is attained by making it. Careful attention and a thorough mastery of details, coupled with striking originality have combined to make his management a pleasant success.



MR. A. F. RUTTER

An important element in the printing and binding business is to have a thorough knowledge of the qualities of the paper used in the various kinds of printing. The successful printer and publisher must be thoroughly familiar with all the grades of paper and know the exact cost of what he uses, otherwise he cannot estimate the entire cost of his work. Mr. Rutter has made this a special study, and his long training has made him an expert judge of paper and stationery stock of all kinds.

Mr. Rutter was fortunate in allying himself with a firm with a long and unsullied record of upright dealings. Their credit and reputation has always been above reproach. Their relations with their employees has always

been of the most cordial character, as evidenced by the complimentary banquet tendered by the employees to the firm in March last. During the whole course of their business all adjustments have been settled amicably, and no disputes or differences have ever occurred.

Mr. Rutter has travelled extensively through every part of Canada, and as he came to this country when only two years of age, he is distinctly Canadian, and is proud of it. He is well-known in social circles

in Toronto, and is a prominent figure in political circles, being for some years treasurer of the Ontario Reform Club. He always takes a strong interest in municipal matters, and as every business man should, he is proud of the city in which he resides. He inclines towards Free Trade, because he is ambitious and because he is afraid of no opposition.

**TESTING THE TYPOGRAPH**

**T**HE work done by the Rogers Typograph in the office of The J. B. McLean Pub. Co. since the last issue of this paper has shown considerable improvement. The machine for a time received increased attention from the Company's expert, but the matrices are beginning to show signs of wear, and will soon have to be changed. They have been in use since January, but by bringing the less-used ones to the front occasionally, to equalize the wear, one set should last a year so the makers claim. An objectionable feature in the present system is that the matrices do not always respond when the keys are touched, but run down after the succeeding keys have been struck. In consequence a whole line has to be thrown back or distributed, which means a loss of time. An effort is being made to overcome this in the improved top now being constructed. The following are the reports of the foreman for April:—

April 1.—Machine worked five days; idle on account of holiday; out of order two hours Wednesday. Total set.....	85,000
April 8.—Machineset for week ending to-day,	105,000
April 15.—Machine set for week ending to-day.....	118,000
April 22.—Machine set for week ending to-day.....	106,500
April 29.—Set for week.....	101,000
Total for month.....	515,500

To produce this cost:—

Operator, five weeks, at \$15.....	\$ 75 00
Rent of machine, five weeks, at \$7.....	35 00
Fuel, Power, etc., five weeks, at \$2.40. . .	12 00
	\$122 00

To do the same work by hand would cost at 28c. per thousand, the Union scale, \$144.00. There is, therefore, a saving of \$22 in five weeks. The cost of repairing is borne by the Typograph Company, excepting where any part is injured or destroyed through carelessness. Against this saving must be put the quality of the work turned out. This cannot be called satisfactory, and will admit of considerable improvement before it can compare favorably with type. One objection to the work is the numerous hair lines or "fins," as they are technically called, that appear between many of the letters, giving a

page of type a very slovenly appearance. The Typograph people, however, claim that "fins" will not occur where the matrices are kept clean. Another objection, and one that detracts from the appearance of the work, is the faulty alignment, or the tendency of the matrices to fall out of line, giving the lines a ragged or irregular appearance. It is claimed that the operator can readily detect this defect if he closely watches his work, but in labor-saving machines no labor is saved if the operator has to waste a few minutes each hour to scan the product, and perhaps adjust the linebars. The defect of "fins" and bad alignment are not peculiar to the Typograph, as an ordinary glance at those journals using the Mergenthaler shows that they exist in its product.

**PRINTING TRADE JOURNALS**

*Newsaperdom*, New York, will soon be enlarged to the size of the *Inland Printer*.

The *Inland Printer*, Chicago, maintains its popularity alike with printers, publishers and compositors, as it is always abreast of the times.

The latest "printing trade special" of the *British and Colonial Printer*, London was a good one, containing much matter of interest to British publishers, etc.

The *British Printer*, London, is a credit to its publishers, and they are to be congratulated on its advertising patronage, but London is no one-horse town, of mushroom growth.

The *Engraver and Printer*, Boston, appeals to all lovers of the beautiful in the printing trade, as a glance through its pages can be compared to nothing but a pleasant dream with no disagreeable awakening.

*Paper and Press*, Philadelphia, in its sixteenth volume, grows more attractive and becomes a greater necessity year by year, creating a void that can be filled only when it reaches its subscribers each month.

A WELCOME visitor is the *American Bookmaker*, New York, as it contains a great deal of technical information valuable alike to publisher, printer, compositor and pressman. A careful perusal of its pages is a source of profit.

The care exercised in turning over the pages of the *American Art Printer*, New York, lest the excellent workmanship therein displayed be soiled or marred, is a mark of its superiority. The last number to hand is a gem.

ROOM SAVED by our new style cabinets and stands, time savers also, substantial, handsome, prices low. Clasp cases if wanted. Specialties built to order. Estimates furnished.—Morgan's and Wilcox, Middleton, N. Y.

## LIBEL LAW AMENDMENTS

MR. JOHN KING, Q.C., of Berlin, having been retained by the Canadian Press Association to subject amendments to the present civil law of libel, has completed his task, and he recently submitted to Attorney Gen. Mowat the changes he thought desirable in the interests of the Press, as well as of the public. The first amendment suggested is the definition of a newspaper, which Mr. King claims should include periodicals and magazines published at intervals not exceeding 31 days. The present law says 26 days, so that the large number of trade papers and magazines published monthly have been excluded from its benefits. Mr. King says there is a case in Toronto of a reputable trade journal sued for libel and not able to claim the protection of the libel act. The interval of 26 days, he says, is taken from the English statute. It seems to be a purely arbitrary period, and there can be no reasonable objection to the amendment.

What is perhaps the most important proposition is one requiring that all actions for libels contained in newspapers shall not be commenced until a notice specifying the statements complained of has been served upon the persons complained against, and also not until an order of a judge of the high court of justice in chambers has been obtained. The application for this order, it is suggested, should be made upon a notice by the complainant to the person complained against, and an affidavit of the complainant served with said notice, declaring fully the ground of his proposed action, and showing that he has served upon the person complained against or left at his place of business, notice in writing specifying the statements complained of. The person complained against may upon such application show (1) that the grounds of action are trivial or frivolous, or (2) that he has a good defence upon the merits, and that the statements complained of were published in good faith, and that the complainant is not possessed of property sufficient to answer the costs of the action in case a verdict or judgment be given against him. The judge upon hearing the parties may grant or refuse the order upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as he may deem just. No appeal shall lie from such order unless by special leave of the judge granted on such application. The judge may at the same time order that the complainant shall give security for the costs to be incurred to such action, and the security so ordered shall be given in accordance with the practice in cases where a plaintiff resides out of the province, and the order shall be a stay of proceedings until the proper security be given as aforesaid.

It may be said that there is a difference between criminal and civil prosecutions, and that although the obtaining of an order might be all right in case of a

criminal charge, it would be an interference with the ordinary remedy of the law in civil cases. The answer is that newspapers do great service to the public, and in the past have been vexed and harassed by wanton, malicious or vindictive action, taken up by lawyers (on speculation sometimes) and persisted in by persons often financially worthless, for the mere sake of compelling the publishers to pay a certain sum of money to avoid further litigation. For this reason it is proposed that a judge of the high court should say when a suit ought to be commenced against a newspaper, and, having regard to the merits of the case, upon what terms as to costs, it ought to be prosecuted. It is proposed that the judge shall have power to compel security for costs already incurred up to the time of the application as well as hereafter incurred. Under the present law security cannot be applied for until after the action has been commenced and the statement of claim filed.

It is proposed to extend what is called privileged reports in newspapers to include fair and accurate reports of meetings of any local representative body formed under the authority of any statute, any meeting of creditors, stockholders or shareholders of or in any company or corporation, or of any meeting of any commissioners authorized to act by any statute, order of Her Majesty, or any departments of government, Dominion or provincial, or by any other lawful authority. The privilege is also extended to certain official notices or reports issued by governmental or municipal or judicial authority (except malice be proved in their publication); and further to any meeting *bona fide* and lawfully held for a lawful purpose, and for the furtherance and discussion of any matter of public concern, whether the admission thereto be general or restricted.

It is also proposed to extend the benefit of privilege to fair and accurate reports of proceedings heard under the authority of any court exercising judicial power or functions, and to fair comments upon such proceedings.

A provision is suggested for the consolidation of different actions for the same or substantially the same libel, and for the assessment of damages and the apportionment of costs of such cases: also certain provisions as to particulars of evidence in certain cases in which the defendant does not assent to the truth of the statements complained of.

An important proviso as to evidence in mitigation of damages. It provides that the defendant shall be at liberty to give in evidence as mitigation of damages that the plaintiff has already recovered damages or has received or agreed to receive compensation in respect of a libel or libels to the same purpose or effect as the libel for which the present action has been brought.

An amendment is proposed with regard to costs which is that when the jury shall give damages under \$10 the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more costs than damages unless the judge, before whom such verdict shall be obtained, shall certify on the back of the record that the libel was wilful and malicious.

The only other proposition provides that the names of the publishers of newspapers (legally responsible for what they contain) shall be registered, and that the production of a certified copy of the entry in court will be sufficient in any action for libel to prove publication. The proposed penalty for not registering is that newspapers not registered shall not get the benefit of privileges of the act.

#### STILL THEY COME

**A**NOTHER composing machine is now attracting attention in England, and as it is entirely original in principle, and materially unlike those that have preceded it, a brief description is herewith given. The machine is known as the "Victoria," being the invention of Mr. Joshua Kay, of Melbourne, Victoria. In appearance it is the essence of simplicity, and occupies a space four feet square. A cast-iron stand carries the key-board, and upright tubes hold the type, each key representing a character of the ordinary Roman font. The depression of a key causes a crank to actuate a thin bit of steel, which drives out the lowest letter in the tube. A revolving belt brush running at a very high rate of speed, sweeps the type along a channel to the collecting slip, where by means of a fibre brush it is forced down to a slide to be justified. It is claimed that the speed of the operator is the only bar to great production, as the machine could set up 100,000 ems an hour without one type being out of place. This latest invention is now on view in England, and further particulars may be expected when it is subjected to the criticism of publishers and compositors.

#### STICK TO YOUR RATES

**T**HE *Confectioner and Baker*, Toronto, has just had an experience with N. W. Ayer & Co., the Philadelphia advertising agents, which shows the way these concerns work the average publisher. They sent *The Confectioner and Baker* an order to insert the Cottolene advertisement. The rate was exactly one-quarter of the regular rates. Mr. Acton, the proprietor of that paper, turned down the corner of the order, and wrote across it "not in it." Ayer & Co. then wrote doubling their former offer. He replied that they would have to double that again. They then offered to do so, less their commission of 25 per cent. He refused to

accept it. They sent in reply some six or eight very long letters showing him the advantage he would gain by having the advertisement in his paper, and the fact of doing business with them, &c., and accompanied one of the letters, which they thought would be so effective that he would put in the advertisement at once, with the plates. He did not answer any of these letters, but wrote them that the plates were at his office at their disposal. Finally they sent him an order to insert the advertisement at his rates. The moral to be derived from this is, that every newspaper publisher can get his own rates if he holds out for them.

#### TRADE TOPICS

D. J. REILLY & Co., 324 Pearl St., New York, have issued a valuable table for calculating book-work paper. A copy will be sent free to any printer who applies, by mentioning that he is a subscriber to *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*.

PRESIDENT PIRIE, of the Canadian Press Association, talking to *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* a few days ago, said that a folding machine for a country weekly was a decided gain in every respect. When he first took control of the *Dundas Banner* the whole of Thursday, which was their publication day, was devoted to folding and mailing the paper. Every one in the office had to turn in; no job or other work would be undertaken that day. Now they have a Dexter Folder, and the work is done in a very short time, with no trouble, less expense, and the routine of the office is not interrupted. He strongly advises publishers to add one to their plant.

THE E. B. EDDY Co., of Hull, write as follows:—"At the risk of being thought vain, we send you and ask you, if you do not mind doing so, to publish the following, received by us from Mr. N. B. Colcock, proprietor and publisher of the Brockville daily and weekly *Times*, with reference to the No. 3 News we are supplying him with. Mr. Colcock says:—"I send you a weekly and a couple of dailies of which I feel proud, and think you will too. The cuts of Sheriff Smart and of the Court House are the same as used by the *Globe* in Illustrated Brockville, and are extremely fine, though a little worn with the large edition. The paper is your ordinary No. 3 News; the press, a Cotterell. The weekly was run after our daily, and we ran to-day 2,500, both sizes." Such a compliment to the Eddy Company justifies them in appearing vain, although there is no vanity in having another person proclaim the quality of what he buys. We congratulate the Eddy Company on the success they are meeting with in the manufacture of good paper.

Arbitration is the true spirit of conciliation.

### POINTERS FOR PUBLISHERS

THE *Montreal Star* has put on a new dress of Miller & Richard type.

"DOR" SHEPPARD of *Saturday Night*, Toronto, has gone west to the Rockies.

THE plant of the defunct daily *Telegram*, Vancouver, B.C., is advertised for sale.

It is rumored that an independent paper is to be published in Woodstock at an early day.

THE London *Free Press* publishers are considering the introduction of type setting machines.

MR. ELLIOTT, of the *Millbrook Reporter*, was in town recently, hunting up some advertisers.

RUMOR says that a French paper is to be started in Ottawa to support the present administration.

THE *Turkey* is the name of the last addition to Philadelphia journalism. Will it survive Thanksgiving Day.

THE *Montreal Witness* moved into its new building on the 3rd inst., and celebrated the event by appearing in a new dress.

Two dailies in California are running the premium business, one offering a set of standard books and the other a town lot to new subscribers.

THE Mergenthalers are giving great satisfaction to the publishers of the *Hamilton Spectator*, no accidents having occurred to the machines yet.

THE words "Printed on paper made in Lancashire" are at present appearing in big letters at the head of the front page of *The Manchester Courier*.

THE *Toronto Evening News* claims a reduction of about \$100 a week in the composing room bill since the Typograph was introduced. Let us have some figures.

A NEW English evening paper is printed with black ink on paper of a greenish tint, its managers considering this color restful to the eyes, and therefore easy to read.

A NEWSPAPER has just been started in London, Eng., which is printed on a postal card. The first number has four illustrations, a comic tragedy, a few jokes and puzzles, and of course, some advertisements.

THE *Undertaker's News*, which intends to be as "cheerful as possible, as an antidote to the gloom with which the undertaker is associated," is a new four page monthly class periodical, published in Manchester, Eng.

A COMPOSING machine is shown in the window of the business office of the *Baltimore News*, at work upon Want ads., which fact is of course conspicuously advertised to the passer-by. Patrons have their announcements put in type "while they wait," and are shown proofs of them.

THE *Chicago Inter-Ocean* celebrated its 21st anniversary by publishing a 60-page paper and printing 200,000 copies. If the pages were laid alongside of each other lengthwise they would represent a distance of about 4550 miles.

THE missing word competition in *Pearson's Weekly* London, Eng., boomed that journal so that its circulation ran up to close upon 1,000,000 per week, and four firms of printers were required to get the copies out. What is it now the "boom" is off?

THE *Evening Telegram* of this city has never resorted to fakes to secure circulation or advertising, and yet it enjoys a good patronage in both these lines. What a lesson ought to be learned from this by some of its competitors. Fakeism never pays.

A LARGE steel engraving is offered by the Pinckney, Mich., *Dispatch* to the correspondent, representing a near-by place, who sends in the greatest quantity of acceptable matter within six months. Stationery, stamps, and a copy of the paper are furnished to regular correspondents.

ALLUDING to a contemporary's change of name from *Statesman* to *Telegram*, the San Jose, Cal., *Mercury* observes: "If there ever was a time when the people of this country would rather have ten lines from a telegram than four columns from a statesman, it is right now."

THE annual meeting of the *Mail* and *Globe* printing companies of this city were held recently. Rumor says that the *Mail* cleared about \$7,000 last year, and the *Globe* \$5,000. Advertising has picked up some during the year, and the increase of the price of the dailies also added to the receipts of both concerns.

THE latest freak of the *New York Recorder*, which has a circulation of 141,000, is to send out cards to which are attached five-grain powders of sulphonal, one of the most effective of anesthetics, with instructions to throw it away if the recipient advertises in the *Recorder*, but on the other hand to take it and go to sleep.

THE \$950,000 paid for the *New York Times* doesn't look large compared with the figures at which some of the other newspaper properties in that city are held. The *Sun* is of the opinion that there is not a single largely successful morning newspaper in New York which could be tempted by an offer of \$5,000,000 for its purchase.

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has got out a kind of postage stamp, for use by newspaper publishers in sending papers on trains which do not carry mail regularly. For packages weighing five pounds or less, a five-cent stamp is required; while for packages weighing from six to ten pounds, a ten-cent must be furnished. When a

package is thus stamped, the conductor is responsible for the safe delivery of the bundle at the station of the town to which it is addressed.

AN original and bright idea is that of publisher Stephens, of the Columbia, Mo., *Herald*, who worked a roseate pink on the first page of a recent issue, by the use of a tint-block the exact size of the letter-press; and then—under the heading, "Why the *Herald* Blushes"—filled the page with complimentary notices from contemporaries.

THE *Kansas City Journal* has placed a red feather in its cap by printing the first page of one issue in red, green and black, on a multi-color press, the first and only one in the world. Every step successfully taken to print newspapers in colors takes us nearer to ways of printing and arranging advertisements that will make important changes in newspaper advertising.

NEWSPAPERS in Germany are run in a conservative manner, publishers contenting themselves with a degree of enterprise that would appear very modest in this country. In Berlin, the biggest of them sells something like 100,000 copies, and this paper makes \$137,000 a year, and thinks it does wonders. The Germans are liberal advertisers, there being a good income from matrimonial ads., announcement of engagements, etc.

THE *Mail* and *Globe* of this city will shortly double the size of their Saturday supplements, and forward special editions on Friday evenings, so that copies of both papers will be on sale east, as far as Montreal, and between here and Windsor on the west, early on Saturday. Our local publishers are evidently determined to fight the *Buffalo Express* and other American journals who make up special editions for the Canadian trade.

MR. A. J. PARKER, the reputed publisher of the *Canadian Queen* Toronto, has been charged by the police with being "an evil-disposed person and a cheat," and his case is now before the courts. The complaint is laid at the instigation of a Miss Parker, of Chatham, who alleges that she sent her namesake, or the *Canadian Queen*, \$3.75 last December, and has received no value in return. This case will be watched with interest throughout the country.

COMMENTING upon the recent suspension of a contemporary, the Goshen, Ind., *News* wisely remarks: "The people who support county journals do so from a desire to obtain information of local events, and not from a liking for long essays on questions of national import. When a county newspaper attempts to ignore its legitimate field, and enters that of the magazine, it cannot prove a financial success. The many barns throughout the country, stored with printing material, furnish conclusive proof of this."

EVEN in the present day evolutions of the press, journals written entirely in verse are somewhat novel in character. One such, a sheet measuring 10x8 in., is published at Athens, Greece, in which even the advertisements are versified. Wood engravings of a humorous character are occasionally used to illustrate the contents, and the matter is described as usually good and often very ably written. In our own hemisphere the *Williston Journal*, edited by Elizabeth Wilson, at Kansas, also presents its reading matter in rhyming form.

THERE are now published in the United Kingdom 2,268 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 459; Provinces, 1,303, a total of 1,762; Wales, 102; Scotland, 214; Ireland, 166; the Isles, 24. Of these there are 146 daily papers published in England; 7 in Wales; 20 in Scotland; 17 in Ireland; 2 in British Isles. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 1,961, of which more than 456 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

PUBLISHER NICKEL has adopted a novel plan for illustrating the *Acton, Cal., Rooster*, a small monthly folio, very neat in its clear, new type and excellent press-work. With a degree of enterprise that must yield abundant results, Mr. Nickel illustrates his paper with scenes from the surrounding picturesque country. He has adopted blueprint photographs, about four by seven inches in size, which he pastes on each page, in a space left blank in the printing. They cost only about one cent each, and orders at ten cents per copy come in abundance. The only difficulty experienced is a drawing-up of the paper as the paste dries.

#### CRAFT NOTES

THE London, Eng., compositors are actively agitating for a forty-eight hour week, and a determined move may be made at a no recent day.

HAYDEN C. SNODDY and Samuel D. Snoddy, of Greenville, Kentucky, have patented a machine for setting up ordinary type, each line being automatically spaced and justified.

LINOtype machines have been introduced recently in the following offices in Great Britain:—*Birmingham Gazette*, the *Aberdeen Free Press*, the *Hull Daily News*, and the *Keckdale Observer*.

THE South London Auxiliary of the Printers' Pension Corporation recently held their first concert of the season. The balance sheet for last year showed a profit of £308, an increase of £37 on the previous year. The London Pressgang has presented the Auxiliary with £50, the proceeds of a smoking concert.

THE London Society of Compositors, through the vigilance of the new secretary, has succeeded in getting several "closed" offices opened to Society men, the result being a gain of ninety members.

In answer to a memorial sent by the Manchester *Evening News* hands to the proprietors, asking for a reduction of two hours, the proprietors have increased the wages from 35s. to 36s., leaving the hours as they were.

THE Toronto *Globe* has had a hard time lately with its Mergenthalers, as it was found necessary to import a machinist from the Brooklyn, N.Y., factory, at a cost of \$45 a week, to put them in good running order. Some of the machines have another set of new matrices—possibly the fourth in a year.

REPORT says that Lee Reilly of Montreal, recently won \$1,000 in a type-setting contest in that city on a Mergenthaler. It is asserted that he set 35,000 ems of brevier in five hours. This is certainly big work, but who measured the string, and on what basis was the type measured, by its face, body, or the width of the alphabet?

THE London Society of Compositors has built for itself a new home at an expense of \$52,000. The old Racquet Court quarters will doubtless be remembered by many an "old-country" printer. When the compositors' society first entered that building in 1855 the membership was only 2,300, and now it has grown to 10,000.

THE Toronto *Mail* has now eleven Typographs in operation, five of them having the "improved" tops, which are to be further improved. A reduction of the comps will take place as soon as the operators become expert enough at the machines, and doubtless those who are retained will work by the hour, all piece being abolished.

During the last strike at Vienna, one of the leaders of the men said to the employers' committee urging an amicable understanding: "We do not want to live in peace with you!" Following up the spirit of these words, the leaders are again making arrangements for a new strike, though there are still men out of work, and many more deeply in debt.

Among the newspapers that have recently added type setting machines to their equipments are the *New York World*, *Philadelphia Record*, *New York Recorder*, *Louisville Courier Journal*, and a dozen other less known papers. It is stated that at least one of the strongest and handsomest papers in the country, which has heretofore opposed machine composition, is making a careful test of the various contrivances for that purpose.

ABOUT two years ago the Glasgow *Citizen* introduced the Hattersley type-setting machines, but the proprietors not being satisfied with the results placed

the machine operators and hand comps. on piece-work, when a dispute arose as to the rate the machine operators should receive. This matter was apparently settled amicably, but without any notice the office locked out all the men. The society is now publishing an organ of its own the *Echo*, to put their case before the public.

THE 'Thorne' composing machine has crossed the English Channel and is worked at the *Wolfenbüteler Zeitung*, at Wolfenbutel, a town near Brunswick, famous for its great library, at which the German classical writer Lessing has been head-librarian. Many applications for information about the working capabilities of the machine have been made to the proprietor of the paper, but he declines to answer them until the hands at the machine are thoroughly experienced.

THE complaint in regard to boy labour in the Government printing office at Dublin is summed up in the statement that "for the past five years, on an average, there were employed in Thom's printing office and its auxiliary house, 126 men, while the number of boys engaged amounted to 88." Such a proportion of boys to men is not only a violation of the spirit of the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1891, says the *British Printer*, but is detrimental to the public welfare, as it must tend to throw a number of skilled artisans out of work year by year in that trade in which such an undue number of boys are introduced, a number out of proportion to the ratio of boys between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one years, to adult workers.

An instantaneous process of newspaper stereotyping has been patented by Mr. Eastwood, who has had a wide experience in English newspaper offices, in all departments, editorial and otherwise. The advantages and capabilities may be summed up as follows: It will produce a level and perfect matrix in less than a minute; quick duplication of matrices—a great advantage in the working of a number of casting boxes. The first matrix is obtained practically instantaneously, and with this advantage most morning papers would be able to "keep open" their last pages half an hour longer; the adaptability of the machine and process to the finest letterpress and illustrated work combines all the benefits of the present hot and cold processes without any of the disadvantages; reduces the present process of beating, rolling, handling and drying, and the use of two and three machines to one simple operation; the pressure is instantaneously regulated, by which a solid impression can be obtained on one portion of a form, and "open" outside corners, by which bursting and other flaws are avoided; reduces damage to the type to a minimum; occupies small space and can be worked in or adjoining caserooms without any inconvenience, thus avoiding risk and serious delay

in the removal of heavy forms from upper floors to basements for stereotyping; it is a machine easy to work, with no complications, and, in conjunction with the process, can be manipulated to meet all reasonable requirements. The invention is the outcome of work extending over seven years and of some hundreds of experiments in the stereo-room by Mr. Eastwood, who has had very considerable experience in connection with the management and production of newspapers.

### PENCIL PUSHERS

MR. HOWARD, who accompanied Hon. Edward Blake to Ireland as a representative of the *Toronto World*, is now on the *Evening Telegram*.

MR. ALEX. SMITH, familiarly known as "the judge," by his confreres of the *Toronto Mail*, is attending the course of lectures in Osgoode Hall. If he takes up law, journalism will lose a no mean light.

MR. PETE McARTHUR, a Canadian who has made his mark in New York as a comic paragraphist, poet and story writer, is at his native place in Bruce County, where he will spend the summer months. Pete will not be idle, as he will forward contributions regularly to New York, and to the *Toronto Mail*.

MR. C. W. YOUNG, of the *Cornwall Freeholder*, is now at the Chicago Fair as press agent for the Ontario Government. The Dominion Government has appointed Mr. J. T. Bell, of Ottawa, an old time journalist, on its staff of correspondents, his duty being to supply Canadian newspapers with information, and keep American journals posted as to Canada's resources.

### WRITER'S CRAMP AND ITS CURE

**U**NDER this title we understand an affection which is quite common among those persons who, by the nature of their occupations, are compelled to write for many consecutive hours. It consists of a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the thumb and fingers, rendering them stiff and useless, and causing in some cases a considerable amount of pain. It comes on gradually, rarely affecting those in robust health, but usually attacking nervous and excitable persons.

As soon as the person affected stops writing the cramp ceases, but returns as soon as he again attempts it, whereas any other use of the hand fails to bring it back. People suffering from this trouble try to effect a cure by moving the wrist and fore-arm in writing when it extends to these muscles. The left hand is often brought into use, but after a short time becomes similarly affected. Strenuous efforts are often made when the cramp sets in, to overcome it by muscular effort, and sometimes the person is able to write for a few moments, but the result is a miserable

specimen of penmanship, and is often illegible. In a short time, however, even the power to hold the pen becomes impossible.

The disease is unknown in childhood, seldom coming on before the twenty-fifth year, affecting men more frequently than women. Writing with pencils or the stylographic pen is not as liable to produce writers' cramp as is the sharp-pointed steel pen, the reason being that there is less resistance. Tobacco and alcohol in excess are said to be causative agents. There is also a certain hereditary tendency to cramp. Injuries to the fingers and arm sometimes act as predisposing causes.

There are two classes of muscular action concerned which are important causes in the disease. The steady contraction of the muscles that poise the hand and hold the pen, and the intermittent contraction of the muscles concerned in moving it.

A cramp of a similar nature sometimes attacks pianists, violin players, seamstresses, milkmaids, telegraph operators, etc. If the disease has existed but a short time a cure can almost positively be expected; but where it has been of long standing treatment, though carried out conscientiously and extending over a very long period, often yields little or no results.

As regards prevention, a soft stub pen, smooth paper, a desk of convenient height with ample room to allow the arm full swing, loose sleeves, using the muscles of the arm to form the letters, changing the manner of holding the pen, using the typewriter, etc., all form important factors in preventing the disease, especially in those who experience such premonitory symptoms as slight weakness of the muscles, slight pain and sudden contractions and spasms of the fingers.

The best and quickest results may be obtained by the use of electricity, massage and gymnastics. Absolute rest, tonic treatments and change of climate are advisable. When all methods fail, the only alternative is to change one's occupation, that the muscles may have no cause for spasmodic contraction.—Dr. Ray in *Ladies Journal*.

AN English provincial newspaper recently called attention to a feeding-bottle (*i. e.*, nursing-bottle) advertisement which concluded with the words:

When baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled.

This, it is remarked, is a trifle hard on the baby.



### PRINTERS' PROTECTIVE FRATERNITY

THE great majority of the compositors of Canada are not aware that there is in existence in North America an organization consisting solely of non-union compositors, yet such is the case. How many subordinate associations are in existence is unknown to us, but a few months ago the movement had a foothold in Canada, as a Fraternity was then in operation in Montreal. The reasons for this new organization are set forth as follows by Mr. Charles G. Low, president of the Omaha Printers' Protective Fraternity, whose letter is taken from the *Inland Printer*:

"So much is being said nowadays about 'rats' that the opinion is pretty thoroughly fixed in the public mind that 'rats' generally work under the scale, and are continually cutting the price of labor to the detriment of workingmen generally. The name 'rat,' therefore, does not belong to a non-union man. He may have good reason for not belonging to the typographical union, without in any way prejudicing the scale. There have been reasons urged, and good reasons, too, why every printer should belong to an organization: but there may be just as many reasons and just as good ones as to why he should not belong to the typographical union.

"First, the losing of the individuality of the workman. He does not strive to excel, because no extra efforts are appreciated and encouraged. If he be able to hold a position at the scale, he must be content. If he be not able to earn for the employer the wages the scale demands, he relies upon the strength of the union to compel his employer to pay him wages he does not earn.

"Then there is the strike clause. Perhaps this keeps out more independent, self-thinking printers than any other one thing. Have strikes been successful? Have they not invariably brought about ill-feeling and distrust between employer and employee? Having been largely unsuccessful, should not they be laid on the shelf among the relics of past history? A non-union man would rather take his chances and work for his employer's interest and feel secure in his position than to be a member of a union and feel that for every trivial difference he was liable to be pulled out to vindicate the autocratic member. If the conservative union men dominated its council it might be different, but hot-heads precipitate trouble and leave it for conservatives to settle. For example: Perhaps a workman is doing well and saves some money. He invests in a home, paying thereon monthly. He has some yet to pay when he is called out. He must obey the dictates of the powers that be, though he had no grievance. He loses his home and want may stare him in the face. He is compelled by com-

petition to leave town or live from hand to mouth. Is this justice? Who reaped the reward?

"The boycott, too, plays an important part in the union policy. This un-American, indefensible weapon is brought to bear when the strike fails. No law but expediency is urged in its behalf. It drives capital out of business, engenders strife and provokes hatred. It often leads to deeds of violence and crime. And all for what? To wreak vengeance on a person who cannot see as others do.

"We submit that every man has the inherent right to the fruits of his own labor, and the disposition of it to whomsoever he chooses is his own affair. The persistent ostracing of a person for maintaining this right to not belong to the union is unchristian, unlawful and unwarranted. And he is neither a rat nor a scab for his failure to ally himself with men and give his moral support to measures he cannot indorse. When the typographical union eliminates strikes, lockouts and boycotts from its code of ethics, then it can consistently ask non-union men to become members."

### IS THE EDITORIAL DOOMED?

IN a recent issue of the *New York Journalist* Mr. W. B. Chisholm writes:—

Henry Appleton discusses, in the *Newsman*, the probable decline of the editorial, and thinks that the newspaper will soon be restored to its original function—that of a news paper, and no more. The newspaper editorial has been the subject of more persistent attack of late years than any other department, and every writer of the so-called progressive set feels called upon to offer some amendment to the existent order of things. I, for one, believe that the editorial column will survive every onslaught that is made against it. The fact is that instead of the editorial being made too prominent in the average paper of the day, it is encroached upon more and more steadily by the business office, and the exceedingly ephemeral "local." There is bound to be a reaction of some sort, because the people themselves, whose cents or dollars keep the newspaper afloat, demand opinions as well as facts, and are close and earnest critics of the editor's own special work.

You cannot maintain the highest dignity and usefulness of any paper by emphasizing the fact that its first and only object is to appeal to the sensational reader. The regular subscribers to any paper are those upon whom it must depend. A blood-curdling tragedy will cause it to experience a boom in circulation for that day. But who is worth more to a paper—the man of solid taste and a desire for intelligent discussion, who marches up to the business office once a year, and plunks down his six dollars, or the boy or

girl who once in months lays out five cents in order to enjoy the perusal of some special piece?

People like discussions, not too abstract, on educational topics, the religious movements of the day, bright newspaper arguments on almost any topic which gives the editor free play for a lively imagination and a good-natured raillery. When they turn to the editorial page and find it meagre, colorless, or merely statistical, there is a dim suspicion that the shears have had more to do with its make-up than the editorial brain. Instead of the editorial being doomed to extinction, it seems to me that it is destined to greater expansion and development. The editorial page is a page for condensed, yet incisive, thought. Its range is not limited to the local sweep. Any paper which adopts as its motto that people care only for discussions of their own little bailiwick, is bound to stay on a very low level.

The editorial ought to be improved and brought more into the foreground. The editor himself should live less in the closet and more with the multitude. The tie that binds the personal exponent of public opinion with his constituency should be strengthened.

#### A NEW ERA IN COLOR PRINTING

**A**N important field has recently been developed for the type-printing press, that is, color work from half-tone plates.

Heretofore lithography exclusively covered the field of fine color work, although attempts were long ago made by ingenious engravers and printers of nearly all civilized countries on the globe to execute artistic color work, such as is noted on fine chromo work, on the type-printing press. In its early state xylography and metal plates took the lead; later grain-work on zinc followed or was used in combination.

Only those met partially with financial success, however, who opened a market for their work through their own publications. The process being too expensive and the effects lacking the softness of chromolithography, the field within which it was operated was very limited.

Lithographers had monopolized the chromo field. They produced most remarkable results, and with their trained and experienced force of artists, engravers, transferrers, color-mixers and pressmen, it often seemed impossible to the enthusiasts of the printing press that there would ever be a show for something more worthy than what is known in this country under the head of can labels and like work of little better character.

Still there were a number of firms, artists, engravers, and printers, in Europe and America as well, who upheld the idea of future success, and there is no question that their early labors gave the impulse to the results which we now obtain by the assistance

of photography through the half-tone process for color work on the printing press.

Results lately produced in Paris, Berlin and New York, almost within the same period of time, show remarkable improvements in the production of feasible plates for chromo work on the type-printing press, still there are mountains to be climbed over yet before we can speak of a technical and practical success. One point has been gained, however, which is eminently in favor of the new method, since it has been thoroughly demonstrated through the latest publications that there is a possibility for fine and practical results by aid of the relief-process plates and the printing press.

Artists and engravers are alike anxious to advance color-plate making, and while in this direction there is, so to speak, a daily progress on record, the printers will have to do their part in studying the printing of chromo work, teaching their employees, and equipping their press-rooms and plants with the very best of machinery. Only then, and no sooner, the new achievement will become a prosperous side-issue for the printing business, and this it will be for those printers, especially, who shall be able to overcome through a thorough methodical study, and through wise and energetic management, the many difficulties which will present themselves in chromo printing.—*Black and White.*

#### A GOOD SUGGESTION

Standing in a business office not long ago, "Tourist" in *American Bookmaker* says: "I saw a card sign which read as follows:

<p style="text-align: center;">WANT OF CARE DOES MORE DAMAGE THAN WANT OF KNOWLEDGE</p>
---

It struck me as being so good that I thought of Captain Cuttle's advice to 'make a note of it' for future use. Such a sign might well be hung in every department of every establishment where printing is done. How it would apply in the composing room! Not more so, however, than on the proof reader's desk! The pressroom would be an especially good place for it, and among the binders it is of course necessary. Besides these departments the office might benefit by its constant admonition, and even on the proprietor's desk it would not be out of place. The trouble with most of us is that the mistakes we make are not so much because of lack of knowledge as that we do not put our knowledge to better use.

TWO LINE ENGLISH MONASTIC  
**Anthems**  
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TWO LINE PICA DELPHIC  
**MILITARY QUARTER**  
**BREADTABLE**

MILLER & RICHARD.

### FURNITURE

**U**NDER this head, says the *American Bookmaker*, are generally included all straight and beveled pieces of wood, of the height of quadrats used by printers, with the exception of quoins. All thick pieces of metal used for the same purpose are also thus called. There is much more of the wooden furniture than of the other, and there are some special disadvantages attaching to it, as well as some advantages. It is a great convenience in large pages to have a reglet or thicker piece go across the entire page or form, which would have to be done in metal by piecing. Reglet is the name of the thinner pieces which are alike from end to end. The title is generally conferred upon all sizes less than two line pica.

There are some points about furniture which are often overlooked. A piece is very rapidly injured if it becomes wet. When it dries it has partly lost its shape. If wet for a long time and then dried, it seems to have lost its quality. It has become weak. If a side stick, it frequently splinters, and if a head piece it is apt to become concave. There is therefore a great deal of trouble in the use of furniture, even if it is properly seasoned before it is employed at all. So far as possible furniture should be kept dry, and if wet at any time it should be dried slowly, and not by the heat of a fire. Sawing should be executed when possible with a circular saw. Little saws are now made for the use of printers and stereotypers, and will in a few months pay for themselves.

If a large piece of furniture is to be cut use a carpenter's square to make the mark for the saw. If there is no such tool in the place mark with a lead pencil on all four sides. If your eye has been accurate the third mark will be even with the first; if your eye is not true the third mark will be much to one side. Saw in a mitre box; this gives a support to the wood. Rub off the projecting fibres before using.

All pieces of furniture should be cut to even ems of pica, if possible. If this is done to the pieces around a book page only one of the four need be short. The head piece is much longer than the page is wide, and rests on one side against the chase. Below it is the gutter or inside piece. That begins at the top of the page and descends a little lower; so does the outside piece, or side stick. The bottom piece, or foot stick, may then be short. A reglet just the width of the page can be below the foot line and against that the foot stick. The reglet will project from one to four ems.

When furniture becomes warped and twisted throw it away. There may possibly be some part

which can be saved by sawing out. When grown old, with no particular warping, the ends get round. Cut them off an em or two. Never cut a piece of furniture which has been used, except for the reasons given above. New pieces should be cut from the furniture hitherto unused. In this way all sizes will in the end be abundant. Nonpareil, pica, three line nonpareil and double pica will generally give enough sizes of reglet, and three line, four line, six line, eight line and twelve line pica for furniture. A considerable stock of uncut lengths should be kept on hand for emergencies.

THE Nauvoo, Ill., *Rustler* says:—"The real power of a newspaper, to draw trade to its own town, or direct the trade in other channels, can hardly be estimated; and what is more, it is a matter that is hardly ever considered as an important factor in the town's prosperity, for the simple reason that it is not thought of by business men. He who will give the matter a moment of unbiased thought will be the last man to pooh! pooh! the idea. The local paper that is receiving a good living patronage from the town in which it is published, will guard well the interests of that town with jealous care, just the same as the merchant guards the interests of his individual customers."

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### THE FORMOTYPE

A RECENT number of the *Inland Printer* announced that a patent upon a new type-setting machine had been issued to Louis Ransom and Alexander W. Maynus, and the machine, the "Formotype," will be put upon the market shortly by a syndicate of Cleveland and Akron capitalists, who have been behind the enterprise for the past three years. The "Formotype" is an entirely new departure in the line of typesetting machines, the letters are stamped directly upon the edge of a strip of soft metal that has been prepared of proper dimensions. A keyboard, not unlike that of the usual typewriter, projects from the front of the machine, and by pressing upon one of the keys mechanism is actuated that brings the die immediately beneath an impression orifice, and by the operation of a reciprocating plunger the die is impressed upon the metal forming the proper letter. The machine is so constructed that this operation can play upon the keys, and it will not be impossible to attain the speed of the usual typewriter upon the "Formotype." Of course there are spacing keys, enough metal being removed from the line between words by a chisel to make the spaces. The most ingenious part of the machine is the justifying mechanism, which works like a charm. It is based upon the principal that by compressing a line of impressible material the line is elongated. A pair of jaws grip the line automatically, at the spaces after the words are formed upon it and while another line is being made, and a certain amount of compression being given between each word, the line is squeezed out to its proper length, which is column width. These jaws always work through the same space, but by a wonderfully simple arrangement they are brought closer together or moved apart, making the amount of compression directly proportionate to the number of spaces in a line and the amount the line is short of its proper length. By this device there, is no assembling of matrices, the making of which require hours of dexterous mechanical labour aided by the most expensive machinery; no time lost in waiting for justification; no casting, and no fumes from casting pots to endanger the health of the operator, and no intricate and delicate distributing mechanism. Proof reading with the "Formotype" is easier than in hand composition. It is not necessary to form an entirely new line when an error is made, as is the case in other machines, this being hazardous work, as the operator is liable to make the same or some other error when the line is formed anew. The International Formotype Company, which controls the foreign patents, has protected this machine in the most desirable countries.

The best way to kill a falsehood is to let it lie.

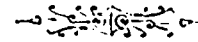
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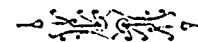
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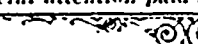
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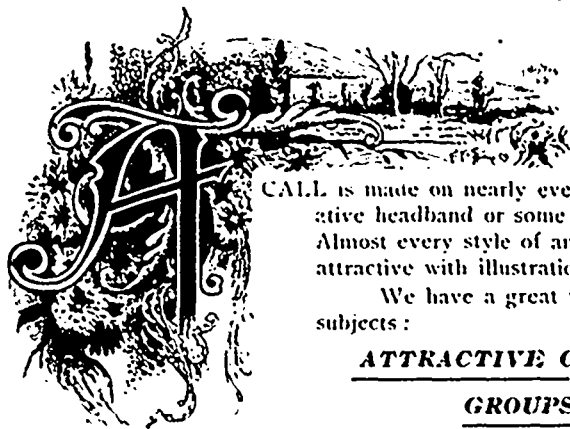
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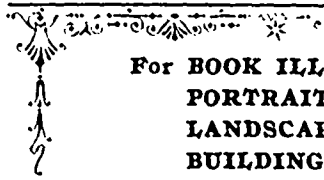
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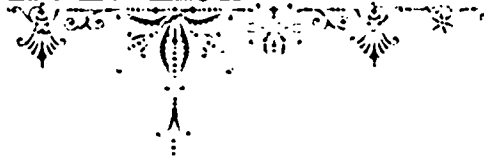
**TO KNOW WHAT IT IS  
 IS TO WANT IT**

The late John Bassett, Esq., Editor of *The Printing World*, London, England, wrote the publisher of "THE PRINTERS' ART," on its appearance last spring: "I have sold several of the books already. . . . Shall be glad of the next lot, as I intend to push them. They thoroughly deserve to be in the hands of every printer." A. A. STEWART, Box 165, Salem, Mass. A book Cloth, \$1.35; Paper, \$1.00.

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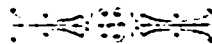
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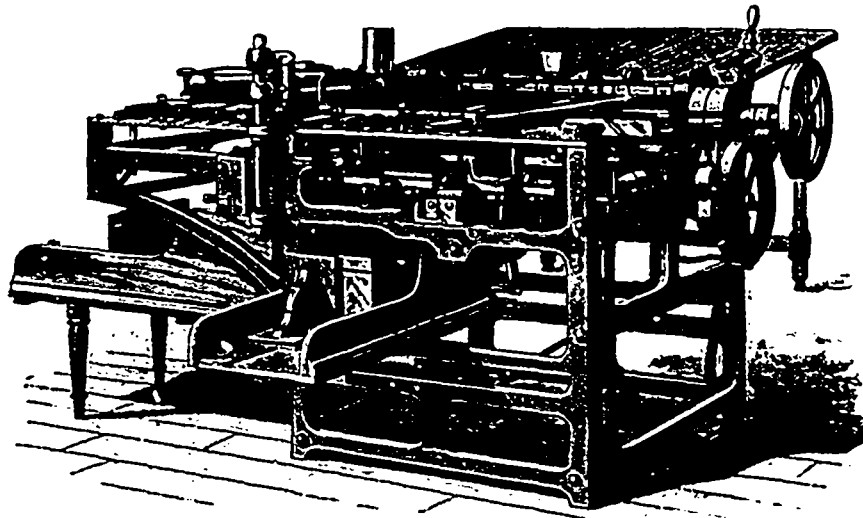
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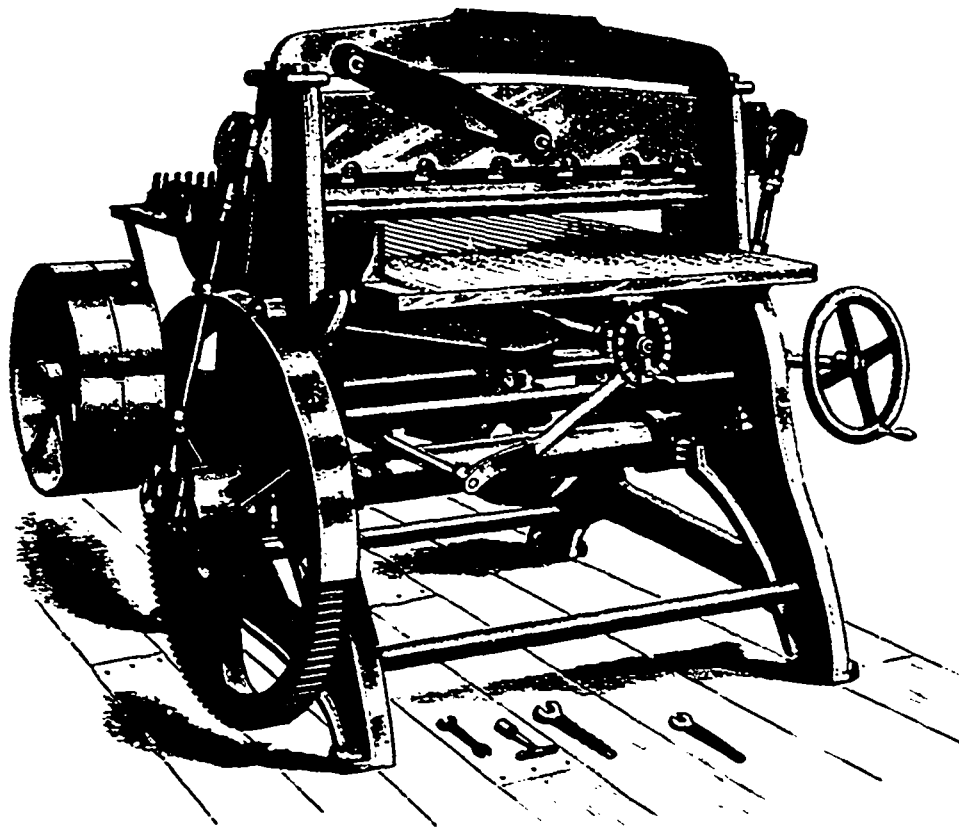
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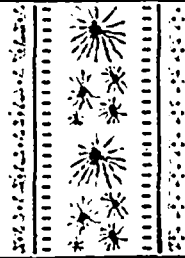
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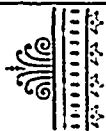
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ESTIMATES GIVEN



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. . WORK DONE ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE . .

Agents for the Buffalo Printing Ink Works

... WE STAND ON MERIT ALONE ...

THE

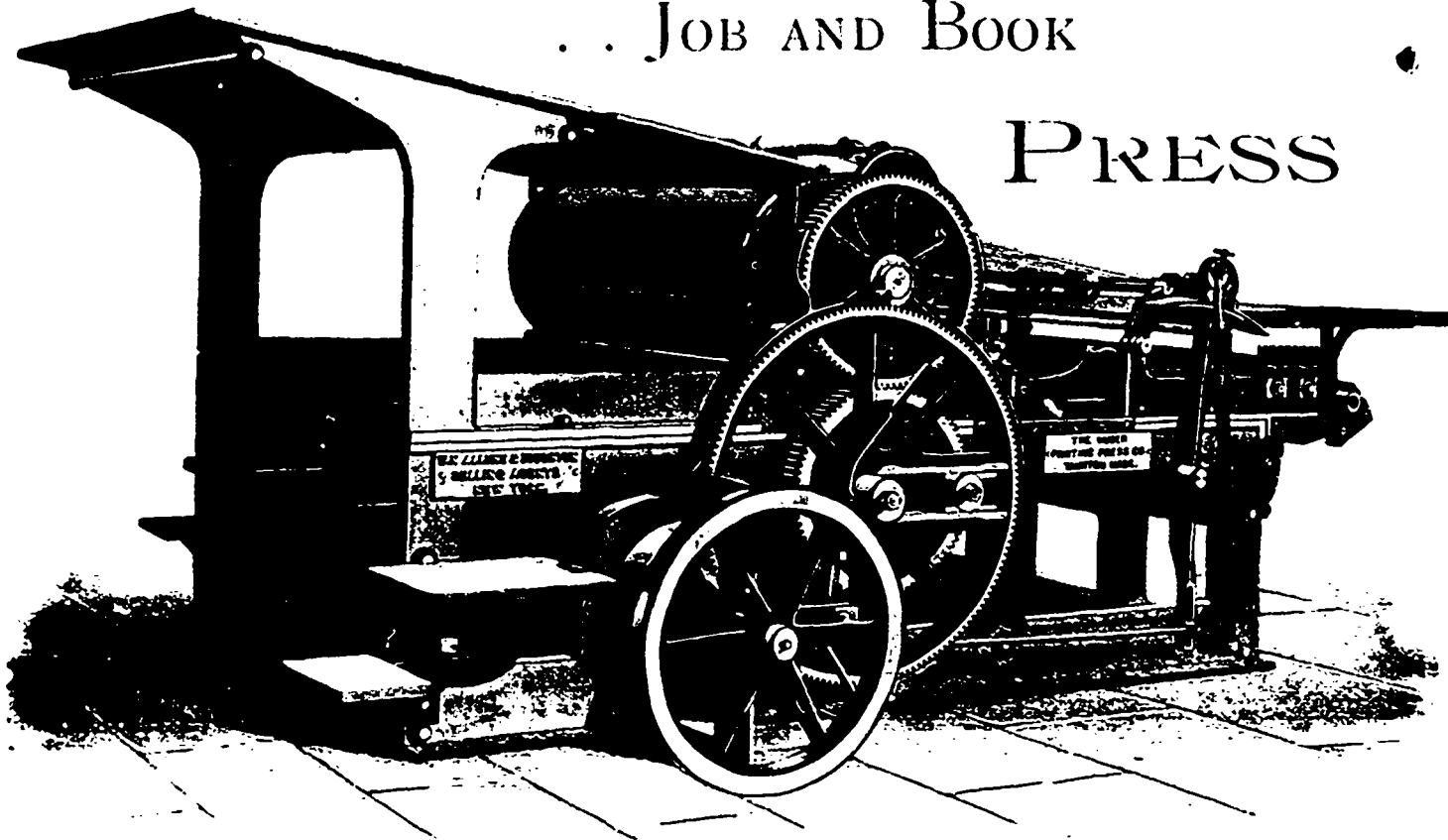
HUBER

CRANK MOVEMENT  
IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION



... JOB AND BOOK

PRESS



Double Rolling    Single End    Six Four-Inch Face Tracks    Box  
Frame    No Springs    Front or Back Delivery

*Unequaled by any Two-Revolution Press in Impression, Regis-  
ter Distribution, Speed and Life*

The Huber Presses are used by the representative houses of this country, who will substantiate all we claim for them. Send for descriptive circulars of our Sheet Perfecting Book Press, Two-Color Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Crank Movement" Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Air-Spring" Press, and Two-Revolution "Mustang" Rapid Jobber "Crank Movement" Press.

SIZES				DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED						
NO.	PLATES COVERING ENTIRE CYLINDER	FEEDING BEAKERS	MATERS	NO.	LENGTH OVER ALL	WIDTH OVER ALL	HEIGHT OVER ALL	WEIGHT POEDED	SPEED	
1	4	41 x 6 in	47 x 6 in	2	4 roller	15 ft	0 ft 3 in	6 ft 4 in	About 5 tons	1,200 to 1,500
1	4	45 x 6 in	49 x 6 in	1	3 roller	15 ft 5 in	0 ft 3 in	6 ft 4 in	" 4 "	1,000 to 1,400
1 1/2	4	47 x 6 in	51 x 6 in	2 1/2	4 roller	14 ft 6 in	5 ft 7 in	5 ft 5 in	" 5 "	1,300 to 1,800
2 1/2	4	47 x 6 in	51 x 6 in	2 1/2	4 roller	14 ft 2 in	5 ft 7 in	5 ft 5 in	" 5 "	1,200 to 1,700
2	4	44 x 6 in	48 x 6 in	2	4 roller	14 ft 6 in	5 ft 7 in	5 ft 5 in	" 5 "	1,300 to 1,900
2	4	44 x 6 in	48 x 6 in	2	4 roller	14 ft 2 in	5 ft 7 in	5 ft 5 in	" 5 "	1,200 to 1,800

We furnish with Press Counter Shaft Hangers Cone Pulleys Driving Pulleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping

Can be seen running in offices of A. Talbot & Co., London, Ont., and Brough & Caswell, Toronto, Ont.

**VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,** 50 ANN ST AND 17 TO 23 ROSE ST, NEW YORK  
No. 301 DEARBORN ST, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager