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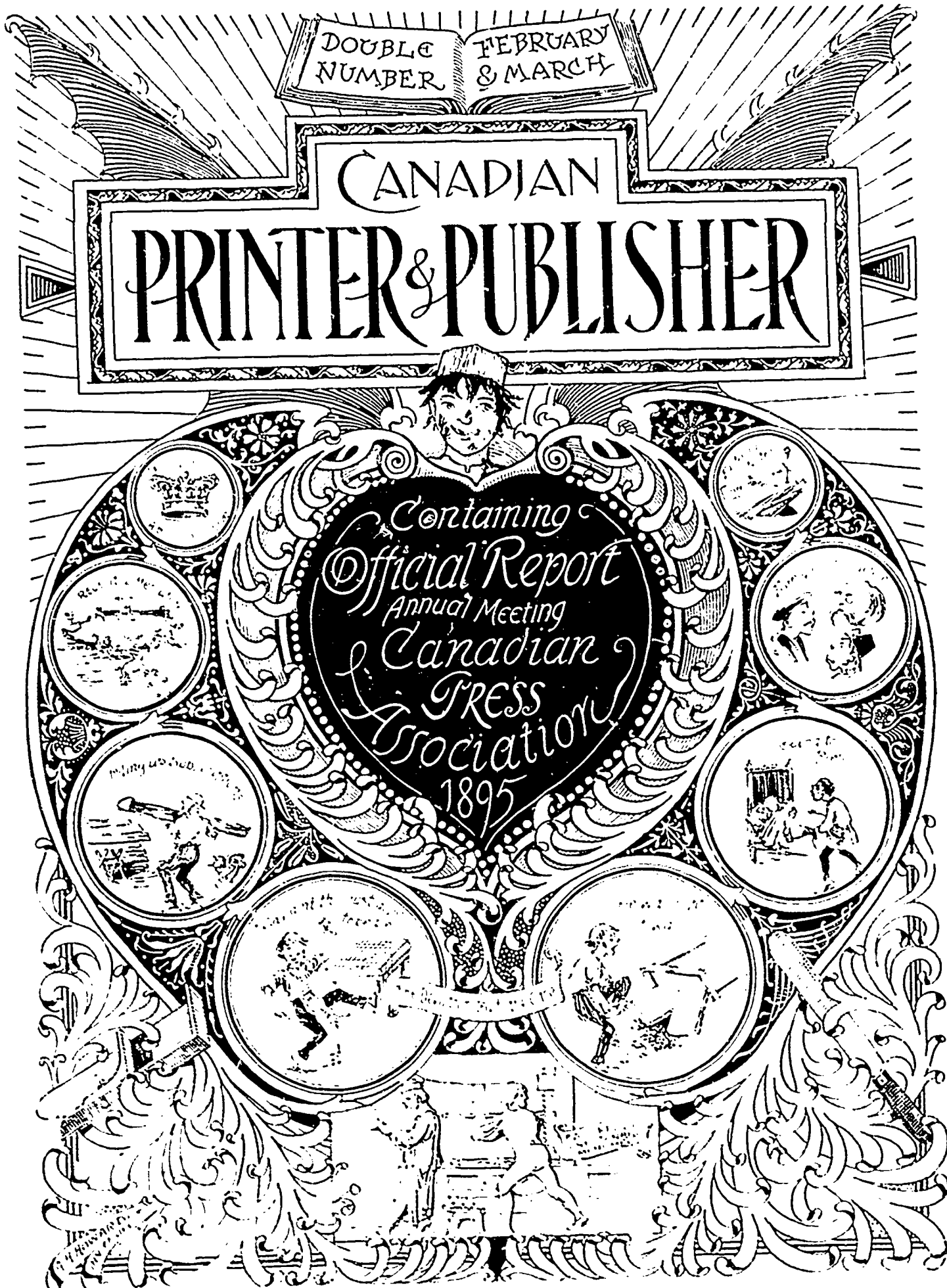
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DOUBLE NUMBER FEBRUARY & MARCH
NUMBER

CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

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Official Report
Annual Meeting
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1895



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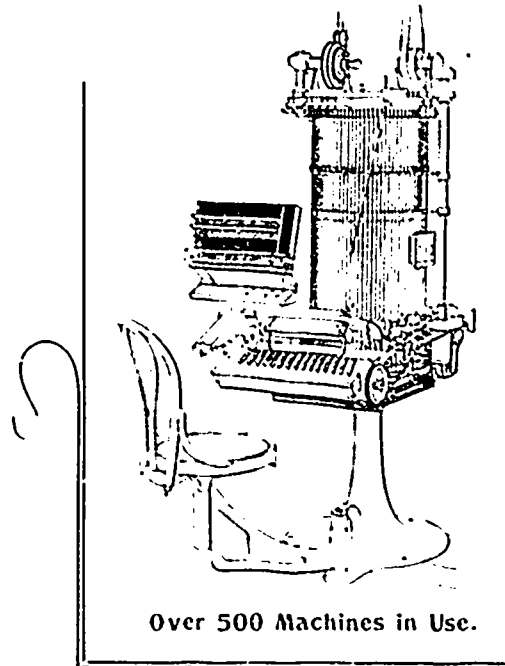


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TORONTO.

Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. IV.—No. 3

TORONTO, MARCH, 1895

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

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OUR EXPORT TRADE

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ONE Englishman—Mr. Conway—has frankly admitted that the opposition to the Canadian Copyright Act arises chiefly from fear of its influence on the United States. While Mr. Conway is to be congratulated for his frankness, he and his fellow publishers and authors are not to be congratulated on their pluck or the breadth of their wisdom. If this is England's real reason for rejecting our Act, let it be proclaimed at once. Canadians are not the slaves of either the United States or England.

This number of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* should be preserved, as should all numbers of this journal. But owing to the fact that this issue contains the official report of the annual meeting it is especially valuable.

When arranging for your summer holidays do not forget that there may be a Press Association excursion through the

Mantime Provinces. The last week in June will probably be chosen for this event, if it transpires at all.

When J. C. Jamieson, of Belleville, spoke of the benefit of practical discussions on the price of supplies at the meetings of the C. P. A., he instanced a talk on the price of news-print. Mr. Jamieson's idea is a good one, and should be kept more fully in mind in preparing next year's program. But other members showed that practical discussions on such matters as the price of news could be found in *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*. Messrs. Pattullo, of Woodstock, and Mortimer, of Toronto, ventured to remark that through the information given by this journal they had been enabled to make a considerable saving in the purchase of their raw material.

Our recent article on the firm who offered cigars to pay for advertisements has been quoted by several local papers who were showing at what their rivals valued their advertising space. Exposures of this kind will prevent reckless men from doing harm and injury to those who ask legitimate rates and have sufficient backbone and intelligence to stick to them. Nambypamby men are an injury to the craft generally.

With W. D. Balfour Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, The Amherstburg Echo should boom. With W. W. Buchanan representing South Oxford or Hamilton in the Dominion Parliament, The Templar would have a similar experience. The former circumstance is a fact, the latter circumstance will never become so tangible. But, even so, newspaper men as a class may rejoice that so many of the craft are found worthy of high public positions. At the same time they must deprecate the fact that so many of the smaller members are pursuers of Government positions, that so many of them are willing to sell the birthright of their independence and liberty for a mess of Government pottage.

But Canada is not the only country where the heathen stand in with the Government. The Khedive of Egypt has a very confidential friend and adviser in the person of the editor of El Ahran, a gentleman who is also under French protection.

Goldwin Smith may use the words of the famous Caesar and say: "Veni, Vidi, Vici." Whatever may be said of the pro-

priety of the committee in requesting him to respond to the toast, "Canada" at the Press Association banquet, no one will accuse them of being traitors, and no one can accuse Professor Smith of saying or doing anything incompatible with his duties as a gentleman and a citizen. His address was worthy of his reputation. However much we may lament that he cannot see Canada's future as we would like to have it, we cannot do otherwise than respect the man for his honesty of purpose and for his intellectual power.

* * *

The Englishman is said to take his pleasures sadly, but, judging from the banquet of the Press Association, the average Canadian takes his differently. Statesmen, lawyers, politicians, doctors of divinity, University professors, professional men, and members of the Fourth Estate—all these sat side by side—and then arose that confused mirthful murmuring which indicates that everybody and his neighbor are having an enjoyable time.

* * *

The Press Association has attained a great success in Ontario, but that it has found its largest sphere of usefulness is to be doubted. A country publisher writes that he dropped out of the association because there was little in the fraternal and instructive sides of the association that fitted the needs of the small country publisher. He thought that the city journalist knew little of the difficulties, struggles and requirements of the rank and file of country weeklies of the smaller size. His belief is that there should be two associations, one to be composed of publishers of weeklies with a circulation of less than 500, and estimates that there are about 400 of these in Canada.

Let us see how far this is true. The program this year laid down five subjects for discussion, and one of these was not taken up. The four discussed were: "Type-casting Machines," "Copyright," "Advertising Fakes and the Abuse of Mailing Privileges" and "Newspaper Subscription Prices." Three of these are of vital importance to every publisher in Canada, even if his paper has a circulation of less than 500. Of course, Copyright is not so important from a dollar-and-cents point of view, although very important from a national standpoint. Hence the writer's objection is seen to be less important than might appear at first sight. The publisher of the small weekly just as much as the publisher of a large daily needs to study economy and improved methods. The greater his knowledge of these the sooner will his paper advance to a higher rank.

Nevertheless, the writer has long been of the opinion, and has previously wormed it into type, that during at least one half day of the association, the members should be divided into two camps to meet in separate halls and to have separate programs. It could be left to each publisher to choose which he would attend, the meeting that would deal with subjects pertaining especially to the small weekly, or the meeting that dealt with such subjects as "Illustrating News Articles." But there should be no stern dividing of The Fourth Estate into the sheep and the goats, as the result would be disastrous. Two associations are not practicable.

* * *

A great deal of the success of the recent meeting of the Press Association is due to Mr. Preston, for on him lies the honor of originating the idea of a "re-union." During his whole term of office he displayed commendable energy, and for the pro-

gress made the press generally must thank that energetic and public spirited publisher of The Brantford Expositor. An excellent sketch of his career by A. F. Pirie is crowded out of this issue, and will appear next month, as will a sketch of his successor.

* * *

The new president, L. W. Shannon, of the Kingston News, is a man from whom much may be expected, and a successful year may be prophesied. The list of the Executive for 1895 contains only three names not appearing there last year—Messrs. Stephenson, Atkinson and Cooper. Mr. Stephenson is publisher of The Chatham Planet, and will be a strength to the committee. Mr. Atkinson, of The Globe, is well known, having been secretary-treasurer for some time. Mr. Cooper, the new secretary-treasurer, although a young journalist, is already known to most members of the association. The retirement of R. Holmes, of The Clinton New Era, is to be regretted, as he was a faithful worker, and took a strong interest in the work of the association.

* * *

Letters of regret for their absence from the "re-union" were received by the secretary from: C. D. Barr, Lindsay; P. D. Ross, Ottawa; A. Campbell Osborne, Penetanguishene, Stephen Lusted, Windsor; J. W. Grayson, Dundas; Jos. Cooper, Lindsay; E. P. Roden, Toronto; Fred. Slocum, president Michigan Press Association, Carp; John B. Tresidder, president Quebec Association, Montreal; Col. O'Brien, Shanty Bay, Cameron Brown, Belleville; Douglas Brymner, Ottawa; Wm. Lowery, Petrolia, and many others.

* * *

"The Khan's Weekly" came to life in Toronto, took one long breath of the air of freedom, and passed into oblivion.

* * *

The Canadian Law Times for February has an excellent article on The Label Act of 1894 by John King, Q.C. Lack of space prevents it being reproduced in this issue.

* * *

One of the recent libel actions is understood to have prompted the introduction of a bill, now before the Ontario Legislature, to make the decision of ten jurors constitute a verdict in civil cases. In the libel suit of Oles v. Preston (Brantford Expositor) the jury, notwithstanding a very strong charge for the defendant by the judge, disagreed, ten being for the defendant and two for the plaintiff. Subsequently the latter consented to a verdict for defendant, and to pay \$150 and his costs, thus showing the minority of the jury to have been at fault. Hon. A. S. Hardy was counsel for defendant in this case, and no doubt is responsible for the proposed amendment to the law. In Manitoba nine jurors can make a verdict.

* * *

During the past few weeks the profession has lost several worthy members. Hon. Joseph Tasse, editor of La Minerve, Montreal; Alexander Lawson, Herald, Yarmouth, N.S., and W. H. Daubney, Times, Deloraine, Man., have passed away. The first was a statesman as well as a journalist, the second had served over 60 years in the profession, and the last was winning his laurels. Each of the three has left an honorable record as a journalist and a citizen.

JOYS OF DOINGS.

THE editor of The Minden, Ont., Echo is seeking a seat in Parliament in the same constituency as Sam Hughes (otherwise known as "we.") The Toronto Junction Leader staff held its annual banquet on the evening of Friday, March 1. Toronto Saturday Night of February 9 had an illustrated account of the press banquet. On the evening of Saturday, January 26, The Globe staff banqueted The Empire staff to commemorate the hospitality extended by the latter to the former after The Globe fire of January 6. On the same evening The Mail staff held its second annual banquet. Like the former, it was a pronounced success. The Chatham Town Council has voted each of the newspapers of that town \$100 for reporting their proceedings during the past year. The Regina Leader has entered on its thirteenth volume. Its position is a fortunate one. The Calgary Tribune is now The Alberta Tribune. Some of the newspapers sued for libel by Mrs. Beaton, of Burlington, are settling, it is said. The Brantford Courier settled recently for \$100.

The Arkansas Pass, Texas, Herald is now edited by Mr. Sam P. Panton, formerly of The Milton, Ont., Champion. The San Francisco Morning Call was recently sold for \$360,000. The Call was founded by Hon. D. W. Higgins, a native of Halifax, N.S., and who is now Speaker of the British Columbia Legislature. The Chicago Times-Herald has been consolidated, with Mr. James W. Scott as editor-in-chief and publisher.

The St. Mary's (Ont.) Journal has been purchased by Mr. J. W. Eedy, late business manager of The St. Thomas Daily Times, and correspondent of The Toronto Mail and Empire at that city. Mr. Eedy is a wide awake newspaper man, a genial fellow personally, and thoroughly understands the requirements of a live local paper.

The Campbellford Gazette is new, and is edited by R. A. Latimer. The Drayton Advocate has secured larger quarters.

In Illinois it is petit larceny to take a paper out of a post-office and refuse to pay for it. G. D. Ireland has been elected editor of The Presbyterian Journal, Montreal. The Consolidated Stationery Co., of Winnipeg, comprises the two old firms, O'Loughlin Bros. & Co. and Parsons, Bell & Co. M. J. Macdonald, of The Charlottetown Guardian, was recently married to a Fredericton lady. Atwell Fleming, superintendent of The London Advertiser job department, has resigned his position to go to Toronto. An address and a diamond-set Masonic ring showed his employes' appreciation of a whole-souled, stirring business man. There is talk of a fourth morning daily in Toronto. It will end there. Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, have re-elected their last year's officers. A mandement from Archbishop Fabre was read in the Catholic churches Sunday reaffirming the ban against The Catholic Revue, and warning Catholics against all publications levelled against the church. C. Acton Burrows, editor of The Western World, of Winnipeg, has been visiting in the east.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of The Toronto Telegram, has left for the West Indies on a two months trip. Mr. Barthe, for thirteen years editor of L'Electeur, Quebec, has tendered his resignation in order to devote all his time to his paper, La Semaine Commerciale. He will be replaced by Mr. E. Chouinard, formerly chief editor of La Justice. The Toronto Evening Star has a \$5,000 libel suit on hand. —W. J. Healy, late

Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail, was given a farewell dinner at Ottawa and presented with a set of silver links and a traveling bag. —W. W. Beach, formerly connected with The Toronto Mail, died recently at Springfield, Ohio. The proof-reading on some of the country weeklies is a disgrace. —West Lorne now has a paper, The Pilot.

R. R. C. Hill, publisher, Paris, Ont., has sold out. —W. L. Shurtliff, publisher, Coaticook, Que., has been burned out. W. J. Fanson, of The Thornbury Herald, wanted to marry a young lady whose father objected. The young lady is now Mrs. Fanson. —The Napanee Beaver is pushing the claims of Mr. Alex. Henry, a well-known paper maker, for a senatorship.

It is expected that Mr. Oliver, of The Edmonton Bulletin, will be a candidate on the independent platform for the Dominion House. W. A. Prest, stationery, Portage la Prairie, is adding printing to his business. The libel suit arising out of charges made by The Charlottetown (P.E.I.) Patriot newspaper against Senator Ferguson resulted in a drawn battle. The jury was divided, and was dismissed. —Mr. Geo. H. Ham, of Winnipeg, lost a fourteen-year-old son recently.

Mr. Allard, M.L.A. for Berthier, is suing La Gazette de Berthier for libel. Mr. David Creighton, manager of The Empire, was presented with a flag by the chapel before the break-up occurred. Application has been made for incorporation by letters-patent of The News Printing and Publishing Co. of Ottawa, Limited. The capital stock is placed at \$25,000. The Chatham Banner has completed the thirtieth year of publication, and has published as a birthday greeting a readable sketch of the town of Chatham in 1865.

The Weekly News was formerly published at Courtenay, B. C. But its rival town, Union, six miles away, having become more important, the paper has been removed there. The paper is published by Whitney & Co., and is the only paper published in Comox district. —One of the most beautifully printed and illustrated catalogues ever put out in Canada is one printed by The Bingham Printing Co., Toronto, for the Pedlar Metal Roofing Co., of Oshawa. Mr. J. V. Ellis, of The St. John Globe, will run again in that city for the House of Commons. Even being put in jail will not keep some men out of politics. Most newspaper men will wish Mr. Ellis success. —Mr. A. P. Choate, formerly commercial editor of The Empire, is now in a similar position on The Daily Mail and Empire. Mr. J. Mathews, the former editor of The Mail, has retired, owing to advancing years. He was the oldest commercial editor in the city and had been connected with the Mail since its foundation. —One day last week Munroe & Cassidy's book-binding establishment, Toronto, suffered from, what was supposed to be, an incendiary fire. The damage was slight, but had not Mr. Wilson and Mr. Munroe returned to the building after tea, it might not have been discovered before it obtained a strong hold on the building. —The Educational Review, the educational paper of the Maritime Provinces, is growing in power. It is published at St. John, N.B., and has three editors, viz., G. C. Hay, for New Brunswick; A. McKay, for Nova Scotia, and J. D. Seaman, for P. E. Island. —The Review, Peterboro', Ont., got out a very neat calendar for 1895. Its size is only surpassed by its excellence. On the bottom of each monthly leaf is the advertisement of a hardware merchant, which undoubtedly brought in sufficient revenue to give The Review its excellent advertisement for a trivial cost. —Charles

Lewis Shaw, author of "Random Reminiscences of a Nile Voyageur," the popular serial that appeared some time since in the columns of Toronto Saturday Night, has taken up his residence at the old family home in Perth, Ont.

"Eddie" Coombs, a popular old Toronto newspaper man, is at present making a brief sojourn in the Queen City. He will shortly go on the road again as advance agent of a theatrical company. W. H. Dickson, formerly of The Toronto Empire, has joined the reportorial staff of The Mail and Empire. "Wallie" Wilkinson, The Toronto World's detective-journalist, is just now hot upon the trail of several suspects. He is bringing all his celebrated skill to bear upon the Hyams, Hendershott, and Dicks murder cases.

IS IT FAIR?

A QUESTION has been asked us: "Is it fair that The Monetary Times of Toronto should offer to throw in job printing as a premium on a year's subscription?"

It is not professional, to say the least. But no one can deny the publishers' right to do just as they please. It is surprising, nevertheless, to find an old-established and important journal like The Monetary Times resorting to premiums to secure subscriptions. Surely the times are not so hard as to require such extreme measures.

Here is the letter they send out:

"DEAR SIR,--Would it be any inducement for you to become a subscriber to The Monetary Times if we told you that we would give you your choice of having 500 note heads, 500 statements, 250 envelopes, or 250 business cards, neatly printed, with whatever matter you choose to put on them, for nothing? We propose increasing our already very large circulation by offering the above simply as an inducement to get subscribers that we do not think we ever had before.

"If you will send us \$2 for a year's subscription to The Monetary Times, we will give you any one of the above-mentioned office supplies absolutely free. In order that there shall be no misunderstanding in the matter, we enclose a sample of each, showing the size and quality of the paper and card we will use. We will print all orders in first-class style, and we are sure you will be pleased with them."

THE EMPIRE STAFF.

No newspaper staff were ever treated as shabbily in Canada as that of the deceased Toronto Empire. From the manager and chief editor down all were good men, and had made many sacrifices for the journal and party it represented. Mr. Creighton sacrificed a lucrative postmastership and sunk all his earnings of a life-time. Many of the others had, while connected with the paper, received better offers elsewhere, but were induced to stay by promise of liberal treatment.

What was the liberality meted out? They were turned on the street at a moment's notice with the pittance of one week's salary. Such was the action of a directorate which promised "liberal treatment" - a directorate supposed to consist of just and honorable men. Will any one say that their action was even just?

The Government members responsible for the deal with The Mail people were Messrs. Patterson and Haggart, Sir

Mackenzie Bowell being opposed to it. The least that these two Ministers can do is to see that the displaced men receive any benefits they may have at their disposal. Mr. Bunting, of The Mail, has done what he could, and has taken on several compositors, mechanical men and business office clerks. But the editors and reporters are still unprovided for.

VERY KIND.

The following kind letter happens also to be intelligently written:

MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO.,
10 Front street east, Toronto.

DEAR SIRS, Please find enclosed two dollars for our subscription to The PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

Our business is small, our field very limited, and \$2 \$5 with us, but you are welcome to it, for we believe every Canadian country weekly should help to support a good trade journal.

So many of the rural sheets fall even below mediocrity that the intelligent reading and digesting of a trade journal would do their publications a world of good mechanically, editorially, and consequently financially.

ARTHUR T. WILGESS,
Editor Clarksburg Reflector.

NOTES.

The Daily Norwester, of Winnipeg, has ordered two Thorne type-setting machines, and expects to have them at work inside of a month.

The Winnipeg Tribune is now set by the Typograph, and so is The Toronto Telegram. The Galt Reformer now uses two of these machines.

The Stereo Plate Company of Ontario, of Toronto, have lately put in a Thorne type setting machine, and the machine is working beautifully and giving the best of satisfaction.

That the Typograph is increasing in popularity is evidenced by the fact that the Canadian Typograph Co. at Windsor, though working to its full capacity, is still far behind its orders.

The Prouty power press took first prize at the World's Fair in Chicago, as being the best low priced press made. Several Canadian printers who saw it there have already purchased a Prouty, and doubtless many more will.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, with their usual enterprise, are offering a variety of sizes, colors and qualities of blank cards to be printed and used for private post cards. Cards may be had double size so that both sides may be printed at one impression and afterwards cut in half, which will be a saving to printers. The firm will send samples on application.

In the past two months Messrs. Walker & Co., of Madison, Wis., U.S.A., have been receiving orders for their celebrated Prouty power presses faster than they could fill them, and in every case the type foundry ordering sent cash with the order. That shows what the type foundries think and know about the Prouty. Look at the ad. of Messrs. Walker & Co. in this number.



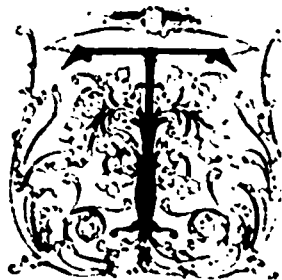
TORONTO FROM THE BAY

WHERE THE C. P. A. GATHERED.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

MINUTES AND LISTS OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.



THE thirty seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was convened in the smoking room of the Ontario Legislative building, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, and was continued the following day.

The president, Mr. T. H. Preston, Expositor, Brantford, was in the chair. The following members were present during the convention: Robert Holmes, New Era, Clinton; Wm. F. Clarke, Montreal Witness, etc., Guelph; R. L. Mortimer, Free Press, Shelburne; J. S. Willison, Globe, Toronto; James S. Brierley, Journal, St. Thomas; A. F. Pirie, Banner, Dundas; L. W. Shannon, News, Kingston; I. G. Jackson, Era, Newmarket; H. P. Moore, Free Press, Acton; A. Smallfield, Mercury, Kenton; Arch. McNee, Record, Windsor; D. McGillcuddy, Signal, Goderich; W. Ireland, North Star, Parry Sound; J. J. Bell, Grip, Toronto; C. W. Young, Frecholder, Cornwall; J. K. Stewart, Provincial Inspector, Geo. Burden, ex Free Press, Ottawa; K. Herring, Advertiser, Petrolia; P. H. Stewart, Assistant County Treasurer Simcoe, Barrie, ex Cookstown Advocate; Avern Pardoe, Toronto; J. King, Toronto; S. Russell, Tribune, Deseronto; H. I. Blackstone, Times, Orillia; J. S. Mackay, Banner, Chatham; James Innes, Mercury, Guelph; J. A. Davidson, Mercury, Guelph; George E.ve, Times, Brampton; P. E. W. Moyer, Daily News, Berlin; H. Hough, Toronto; H. W. Laird, Sentinel Star, Cobourg; E. F. McMahon, Liberal, Richmond Hill; R. J. Corson, Economist, Markham; John Cameron, The Advertiser, London; Rev. E. H. Dewart, Christian Guardian,

Toronto; Andrew Laidlaw, The Reformer, Galt; T. A. Bellamy, Sun, Ingersoll; C. H. Mortimer, Electrical News and Architect and Builder, Toronto; A. Blue, Toronto; W. M. O'Beirne, Beacon, Stratford; Andrew Pattullo, Sentinel-Review, Woodstock; Sydney Stephenson, Planet, Chatham; W. J. Watson, Pen and Scissors, Toronto; J. A. Rittinger, Ontario Glocke, Walkerton; M. McNamara, Collector Customs, Walkerton, ex Walkerton Herald; C. W. Lawton, World, Toronto; J. C. Jamieson, Intelligencer, Belleville; Will T. Vale, Insurance Dept., Toronto; Dr. D. Clark, Toronto; W. F. Maclean, M.P., World, Toronto; Thos. Phelps, Toronto; James Dale, Guardian, Toronto; N. B. Colcock, Daily Times, Brockville; J. A. Lambert, Representative, Mount Forest; W. H. Keller, Journal, Uxbridge; A. C. Campbell, Journal, Sudbury; A. G. F. Macdonald, Glengarry News, Alexandria; Thos. McGillcuddy, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, ex Signal, Goderich; John Hogg, town clerk, Collingwood, ex Collingwood Enterprise; John Motz, Journal, Berlin; John Smith, Toronto; E. Jackson, Era, Newmarket; Jos. J. Cave, Express, Beaverton; Carter Troop, The Week, Toronto; Geo. H. Wilson, Canadian Post, Lindsay; George H. Robinson, Presbyterian Review, Toronto; George Maclean Rose, Canadian Bookseller, Toronto; Goldwin Smith, Toronto; A. R. Fawcett, Leader, Toronto Junction; Rev. W. W. Smith, Independent, St. Catharines; B. Lane, Press, Winchester; John Weld, Farmers' Advocate, London; G. W. Green, Canadian Live Stock Journal, Toronto; A. S. Foster, Star, Oakville; H. J. Hill, Toronto; W. Watt, Jr., Sheriff County of Brant; C. J. Atkinson, Mimico; J. J. Kelso, Toronto; W. S. Dimgman, Herald, Stratford; D. M. Cameron, Sheriff County of Middlesex; M. A. James, Statesman, Bowmanville; W. W.

Buchanan, Royal Templar, Hamilton; W. C. Nichol, Herald, Hamilton; J. B. MacLean, The Canadian Grocer, Toronto; J. A. Cooper, The Dry Goods Review, Toronto; Hugh C. MacLean, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Toronto; W. Houston, Toronto; A. H. N. Colquhoun, Empire, Toronto; J. T. Clarke, Saturday Night, Toronto; Frank Yeigh, Toronto; A. F. Rutter, Toronto; J. W. Bengough, Toronto; S. Frank Wilson, Truth, Toronto; C. A. Wilson, North-Ender, Toronto; P. Boyle, Toronto; J. C. McKay, Banner, Chatham.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. B. MacLean, secretary, read the following report of the Executive Committee :

To the members of the Canadian Press Association.

The Executive Committee beg leave to report as follows :

We are glad to be able to state that the Canadian Press Association was never in a more prosperous condition than it is at the present time. Its membership is constantly being strengthened by the addition of representative journalists of all classes, and its beneficial influence is now generally recognized. In order that its usefulness may be still further extended it is to be hoped that no effort will be spared to enroll all members of the profession within its ranks.

Since our last annual meeting the subject of libel legislation has occasioned a considerable degree of attention. We regret that the measure introduced at the last session of the Ontario Assembly has not removed the chief grievances of which we complain.

The duties on stereotype plates, printing presses, type, etc., have also engaged attention, and some measure of success has been achieved.

In February last, the president received and accepted an invitation to attend the annual congress of the Quebec Press Association, which was held in the city of Montreal. We would recommend that a regular exchange of similar courtesies between this Association and the Quebec Association be arranged for.

Last spring intimation was conveyed to your secretary that the members of the Michigan Press Association would visit Toronto while en route to eastern points. They were met in the city by the president, the secretary and Mr. A. F. Pirie, who assisted the corporation of the city of Toronto in extending a cordial welcome to the visitors.

Among the subjects we would commend to the consideration of our association is that of the full use of the mails by publications not properly entitled thereto, and the appointment of a permanent solicitor to look after the libel suits.

The latter subject was before the association last February, but the signatures of the proposed agreement were not sufficient to give it due effect. We believe the experience of the past few months has amply demonstrated the wisdom of such an appointment being made.

At a meeting of the Executive, early in December, the question of a special rate for the convention and a consideration of the different rates secured by city and rural members were delegated to a committee for consideration, and this committee will report during the course of this meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. B. MACLEAN, Sec.-Treas. T. H. PRESTON, President.

The report was adopted on motion of Mr. H. P. Moore, seconded by Mr. J. S. Willison.

SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT.

Mr President and Members: The report of your secretary-treasurer for 1894 shows that the receipts from fees were \$412.40 as compared with \$395 in 1893, and \$451 in 1892.

The receipts and disbursements to Dec. 31, 1894 are as follows.

Receipts.	
Balance on hand.	\$ 11 95
Fees	412 40
Advertising in annual report.	40 50
	\$464 85

Disbursements.	
Secretary's salary 1893.....	\$100 00
Apted Bros ..	7 93
J. S. Hrierley.	5 43
Brough & Caswell	4 50
Convention expenses.	55 75
Typewriting libel bill.....	5 50
President's expenses to Montreal.....	15 00
T. H. Preston, printing report, etc.....	81 00
A. F. Pirie, printing, postage, etc.....	17 50
C. W. Young, expenses to Ottawa.	8 00
L. W. Shannon, expenses to Ottawa.....	11 50
Apted Bros., printing.....	20 00
President's expenses in P.A.....	6 65
Executive meetings... ..	79 10
Postage.....	28 55
Sundries.....	14 86
Balance on hand.....	3 58
	\$464 85

As usual, quite a number of accounts had to be carried over to come out of the 1895 receipts. The burden from this source is rather heavier than last year.

It might be pointed out without prejudice that the Executive meetings seem to be too costly. The expenses under this head amounted to \$130 for meetings between the date of the last annual meeting and Jan. 1st, and it has been suggested that only railway fares be paid in future.

J. B. MACLEAN,

Sec.-Treas.

The report was received and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president, Mr. T. H. Preston, Bramford, in his annual address, referred to the presence to-day in Parliament of "so many of the privileged members of our ancient guilds, who have left our halls to enter upon the enjoyment of their dignified ease in the chamber of the Senate, or in other departments of official and commercial life, as marking an epoch in our history. We rejoice at the reunion at this time of the two estates of the newspaper realm. I hope," he said, "that the financial prosperity of the active members, who have yet to bear the heat and burden of the day, is such that they may be fairly congratulated on 'a bountiful harvest' as the result of their labors for the past year, for I am well assured they are fully deserving of it.

"In every department of newspaper work there has been of late large and vigorous expansion," he went on to say, "and this, observation teaches, is due, not alone to the cheapened production of the raw material of the finished newspaper, but to your own energy and enterprise in the prosecution of your undertakings. Yet let me ask whether such expansion has proved

to the profession an unmixed good? Is not the development to a considerable extent unhealthy and abnormal? Has it not proceeded along altruistic lines, and have not publishers been led by decreased cost of production into keenness of competition, whose natural effect has been to rob them of much of the advantage which would otherwise be theirs? The time was when the weeklies were capable of being worked as a mine of profit. Where are they now? They have been struck as by a cyclone, and values are absolutely paralyzed. If anything can be done to bring about a healthier state of affairs, your very best efforts should be directed to that end.

"The type-casting machines continue to make extraordinary headway, and their aggressiveness is not confined to city printing offices. Soon, I fear, the old song of the newspaper type-setter will be an echo of the past:

"Click, click go the types in the suck
As the printer stands at the case:
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The type at a rapid pace."

"Already one company has 72 machines in use in Ontario, with 118 in the Dominion, and the other company 51 machines in Ontario and 55 in the Dominion. As a result of the introduction of machines we may expect a large increase in the output of printed matter, particularly in the cities, so that the ultimate displacement of labor by their introduction will probably not be so considerable. A more serious subject for thought is the effect the changed character of the labor employed on these machines, as contrasted with hand composition, is likely to have upon the composing room as the 'nursery' of journalism. Heretofore the compositor has very frequently been the editor in embryo, but for the future the cleavage between the mechanical and literary departments will be greater than it has been in the past, and much of the romance that, since the time of Benjamin Franklin, has been associated with the life of the printers' devil, because of its inherent possibilities will be lost. A further, though perhaps not unpleasant, result of the introduction of the machines will be the disappearance of the 'Coxeyites,' who almost from time immemorial have been as regular visitors to every well-regulated printing office as the cockroaches that fatten on the lunches of the 'journs,' or the rats that gorge themselves in the office paste-pot.

"Another evidence of transition is found in the editorial treatment of public questions. With increased financial independence there has come greater independence of tone on the part of the Canadian press, less subserviency to party, and more disposition to deal generously with political opponents. That secular newspapers will ally themselves with some one of the great political organizations of the day is natural, but if conducted as mere 'machines,' or, if they fail unflinchingly to condemn wrong, no matter who the perpetrators of the wrongdoing may be, they will never command respect. The cause of moral reform has much to hope from a fearless, outspoken press: indeed, without its aid the efforts of the Parkhursts, Nesbitts and others along these lines would be well-nigh futile.

"The sympathy of journalists of every political belief has been extended to The Globe Printing Company in the destruction of its magnificent publication premises and fine printing plant by fire. The commendable enterprise shown by the publishers and editors amid the trying experience through which they were called upon to pass reflects credit upon Canadian journalism, and indicates that the Spartan spirit, which is characteristic of the true journalist everywhere, is fully developed in Canada. The fire has also served to display the esprit de corps that is latent among us, and merely awaits the occasion to call it forth. We are surely in the renaissance period of Canadian journalism, when the entire Toronto fraternity are seen assembled together, rivals no more, but in the face of misfortune the truest friends and neighbors, each pouring in the offers of his best to rehabilitate his burnt brother, so that he may present himself as usual next morning in his well-accustomed haunts, 'properly clothed and in his right mind.' It is a capital object lesson to the fraternity, and, indeed, to all the world besides, to be taught that of the boundless hospitality which was offered on the memorable day of the fire, that of The Empire—a journal the very antithesis, politically, of The Globe—was the most suitable, on the whole, for acceptance in the emergency.

"Journalists generally will endorse the action of your Executive in passing a suitable resolution of condolence with the widow and family of the late Sir John Thompson, who began life as a Parliamentary reporter. The father of the ex-Premier was at one time, as Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, the publisher of The Nova Scotia Gazette, the first newspaper ever established in Canada, and which has been continuously published since 1752. The new Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the most distinguished member of the art preservative of all arts in Canada, is the oldest living ex-president of this association. Thus two members of our craft have successively become First Ministers of the Crown, surely a significant sign of the times. Sir



J. H. PARVESS, Bradford,
President 1894

Mackenzie Bowell, through all his gradations in the public service, has kept in touch with the Fourth Estate, and I feel satisfied that we, on our part, regardless of political predilections, will congratulate him most heartily, not only on the high office to which long service to the people of Canada entitles him, but on the very deserved honor of knighthood that has been conferred upon him by Her Majesty the Queen.

"In this connection I may mention that an ex-president of the association (1862), Mr. McDougall, of Berlin, and Mr. W. R. Climie, for fourteen years our faithful and obliging secretary, have passed away to the reward provided for those who have striven to teach and enable the race.

"If my opening sentences assumed the form in some measure of 'a speech from the throne,' is that form, let me ask, wholly foreign to the occasion? Are you not, in very truth, representatives of the people, reflecting their opinions, guiding their thoughts and aspirations, and with the prescriptive right to speak in the plural form, through the editorial 'we,' with a weight and authority that monarchs no longer possess? Truly sovereign in your attributes, it is well that your temper is constitutional in its tone, and that you accept, though, it must be confessed, not always with courtly grace, the laws by which the Legislature so

greatly hampers and impairs your proper freedom of action. It is a just cause of complaint that the press laws of this country are still harsh in their operation, and unsuited to the genius and spirit of the age, and that our efforts to make them adequate to public requirements have been unattended with complete success. You ask no protection from any measure of responsibility for wilful libel, as it is to the best interests of the pressmen that the laws in this regard should be extremely strict. At the same time, you believe it possible to save the honest publisher from attacks against his pocket such as are being constantly made for other ends than those of justice, while jeopardizing in no way the protection which the public has a right to demand from unfair attacks on the part of those who dishonor our profession. In this connection it is cause for regret that a very reasonable measure of relief, introduced in the Quebec Legislature, after having been shorn of some of its best provisions in the Assembly, has been thrown out by the Legislative Council. I venture to suggest that a vigorous provincial organization among the journalists of that province, such as exists in Ontario, would result at least in bringing the Quebec laws up to the Ontario standard.

"The very important question, to which I am now referring, of libel legislation, as well as its twin sister, law reform and its relationship to journalism, will be brought before you at the present meeting, and should receive your most careful consideration. I would particularly, in this relation, direct your attention to the clause in the report of the Executive Committee recommending the appointment of a permanent solicitor for this association. Properly safeguarded, I believe that such an office could be made of very great service. The Copyright Act, subscription rates of newspapers, abuse of the free postal privileges of newspapers, and other important questions, will also be submitted for discussion, and I regret that the time at your disposal for their consideration is limited.

"In conclusion, let me express the hope that this association will grow to even greater usefulness in the future than it has been productive of in the past, and that our meetings will draw us closer together as men, and better equip us for the discharge of responsible duties. And with this hope, and in the confident feeling that our organization is entitled to the cordial sympathy and active support of journalists everywhere, I cordially commend it to them."

The president appointed these as a committee on resolutions: R. Holmes, Clinton; C. M. Young, Cornwall; J. C. Jamieson, Belleville; A. McNee, Windsor; W. C. Nichol, Hamilton.

PRESENTATION TO JOHN KING, Q.C.

The next item of business was an unusually interesting one. It was the presentation to Mr. John King, Q.C., the doughty champion of the association in its crusade for reform in the libel law, of a portrait in oil of himself. The duty of making the presentation and reading the address was relegated by President Preston to Mr. J. S. Willison. The address read as follows:

"To JOHN KING, M.A., Q.C.:

"The Canadian Press Association desires, in some small measure, to recognize your earnest and unselfish services in promoting legislation for the better protection of the publishers of Ontario, and your sympathetic interest in the general welfare of the press, both of the province and the Dominion.

"It is largely owing to your thorough knowledge of the law in its relation to the press, and your able leadership of the association in its movement against enactments touching the personal liberty of journalists, and unjust, vexatious and cost-making legal provisions, that we have succeeded in both Legislatures at different times, in materially improving and liberalizing the statutes affecting newspapers, and those who are charged with their conduct and management.

"The association knows well that, without the direction of your trained legal mind, these reforms would have been less easily and less satisfactorily achieved, and it gladly acknowledges that, in thus using your professional talents and experience for the amelioration of the conditions of journalism, you exhibited an admirable judgment and generosity.

"In conveying to you, as we now do, an assurance of the sincere personal regard of the members of the association, we at the same time beg of you to accept this oil portrait of yourself as a recognition of, but in no sense a recompense for, services whose spirit we could not have bought, and whose value you would not permit us, and we dare not venture, to measure by any financial consideration."

The portrait, which stood on an easel at the right of the president's dais, was unveiled during the ceremony. It was painted by Mr. A. Dickson Patterson, R.C.A., and is faithful to its subject and a credit to the artist.

Mr. King, in reply, said: "I thank you sincerely for this complimentary address, and for the graceful and generous gift accompanying it, from the studio of Mr. A. Dickson Patterson.

I do not presume to judge the work of that gentleman, who holds a first place in his profession, but I may be permitted to say that it is worthy of himself and of the donors, whose friendship and goodwill, as displayed in this presentation, I value most highly.

"For any service which I have been enabled to render the Press Association, and the constituency of journalism which it represents, I am quite repaid by the hearty appreciation repeatedly shown by those more immediately interested. What I have done has been mainly in a professional capacity, by drafting and promoting those statutory changes in the law of libel, civil and criminal, which experience seems to justify. The intricacies of the subject, and the mischiefs which had to be met on the one hand, and avoided on the other, involved a good deal more labor than is represented in the statute books; but it was a most willing and cheerful service. I have grateful memories of this association, to which I have been privileged to belong for many years. Not a few on its roll of membership, who do honor to their profession, I am pleased to regard as personal friends; but, apart from that, I have felt that an honorary member, quite as much as an active member, of a body such as



L. W. SHANNON, Kingston,
President 1892.

this, owes it a duty which should be performed as opportunity offers. We should be something more than flies on the wheel.

"The share which I have taken in the work of amendment has been as one of yourselves. It has been a pleasure to have wrought side by side with you in your ranks. The experience of some of your members as litigants in the courts, which had much to do with the agitation for reform, and your intelligent criticism of the administration of justice in libel cases, has been invaluable. Without your powerful co-operation little, if anything, could have been accomplished; and your association, therefore, may claim full credit for the important service rendered Canadian journalism by the present improved state of the law.

"In the remedial legislation which you have thus far promoted, the newspaper public are quite as much concerned as the newspaper press. It is not in their interest—it is, in fact, very much against their interest—that the press should be unduly hampered by restrictive enactments, or harassed in its legitimate duties as a vehicle of public intelligence. The publishers as a body are men of honor, who, I believe, are most anxious to maintain a high standard of excellence in their various publications. They have proved this by their sense of the enlarged responsibilities which, from time to time, have been conferred upon them. The deliberate libeller, who is becoming more than ever a literary monstrosity, is as odious to them as to their readers. That better laws have made better newspapers is universally admitted.

"Although all that has been desired in the way of amendments has not been secured, the association may be congratulated on the marked progress which has been made towards a final Act of Settlement. Opposition of some sort is to be expected when the press appeals to the Legislature on its own behalf. Its privileges are apt to be magnified. Its occasional lapses from virtue loom large, and its splendid services seem comparatively small, for the time being, in the critical eye of the law-maker. The cry of class legislation, which, considering the peculiar functions and responsibilities, and the great public usefulness of newspapers, is scarcely a fair cry, and the large counter-claim for damages which the politicians usually have against the press when it seeks relief in their own form, are also factors in the case. But the politicians are not ungenerous when their unbiased judgments are consulted. This is evidenced by the history of libel legislation, which, as a whole, is creditable to the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures. It was a species of legislation which devolved principally upon the members of both Houses who belonged to the legal profession. Lawyers as a class are conservative, liberal conservatives, strictly speaking, but they have been your friends—blessings in disguise, perhaps—and will continue so, provided they survive the present lively era of law reform."

"The Act of last session, which has been freely criticised, will, I believe, prove more beneficial than is generally supposed. It will mitigate, indirectly at least, the evils arising from 'secondary libels,' which have been generally complained of. It will do much to spoil the market of the professional huckster, and to check the publication of defamatory communications in newspapers. It will also lessen and cheapen litigation, and, to a certain extent, expedite the trial of actions in the courts.

"The law, better far than it has ever been, is still marred by imperfections, but the tone of the press, so immensely improved

of late years, will in time remove these. Public opinion, which has made the law as good as it is, will make it still better. Any public writer, or any publisher, who reflects on the epoch of journalism which closed with Fox's Libel Act, and surveys the empire which the press has since won for itself in the mother country and her great colonies beyond the seas, may take heart and hope for the future.

"I thank you again for your words of kindness and compliment, and also for what I know will be prized in the home-life as a very pleasant memento of my relations with the Press Association."

The convention adjourned for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first order of the afternoon was the nomination of officers for the ensuing year:

President—L. W. Shannon, News, Kingston (elected by acclamation).

First vice-president—J. S. Brierley, Journal, St. Thomas, and C. W. Young, Freeholder, Cornwall.

Second vice-president—Robert Holmes, New Era, Clinton; J. B. MacLean, Toronto; John Motz, Journal, Berlin; W. S. Dingman, Herald, Stratford.

Secretary-treasurer—J. A. Cooper, Toronto, (elected by acclamation).

Assistant secretary—J. E. Atkinson, Globe, Toronto (elected by acclamation).

Executive Committee—S. Stephenson, Chatham; S. Russell, Deseronto; C. W. Young, Cornwall; D. McGillicuddy, Goderich; A. S. Forster, Oakville; J. S. Willison, Toronto; A. G. F. Macdonald, Alexandria; A. McNee, Windsor; W. S. Dingman, Stratford; L. G. Jackson, Newmarket; P. E. W. Moyer, Berlin; W. Ireland, Parry Sound; Andrew Laidlaw, Galt; J. C. Jamieson, Belleville.

TYPE-CASTING MACHINES.

Mr. S. Stephenson read a paper on the "Rogers Typograph." He said: "The demand for more speed in type-setting has been met by an invention of the machines for type-setting. These are of two kinds; the one for handling foundry type, the other for casting a stereo or 'slug' line of letters.

"I have never had a type-setting machine, and probably I am not wholly alone in this respect among the members of our association. I may, indeed, further admit, that my knowledge of type-setting machines is limited to book sources.

"As to type-setting machines, or, rather, the mechanical devices by which solid lines of cast-type are made, ready for the forms, I have had some experience. The Linotype, Mergenthaler patent, I have both read of and have seen at work. It is a marvellous contrivance and apparently justifies all the good things that are said of its practical uses.

"But the Typograph, Rogers' patent, is the invention about the operation of which I am, through practical experience, in some degree qualified to speak.

"It is perhaps hardly necessary to tell gentlemen present what the Rogers Typograph is, as no doubt you have all seen it, or have read the company's descriptive pamphlets. Rogers Typographs have been in use in The Planet composing-room for two years.

"My experience with the machine has been varied: my impressions of them are, on the whole, favorable.

"The Typograph, when I first employed it, did not do the work promised, and I discarded it.

"In discussing the merits of the Typograph, let me first tell of its cost of product. Here is one month's record of the work of my three machines, 27 working days of 9 hours :

Three machines set 1,287,834 ems, at 8 cents	
per 1000 ems.....	\$199 04
Rent three machines	67 50
Gas three machines	10 25
Oil, waste, etc.....	5 00
Repairs.....	5 00
Total.....	\$286 79

By way of comparison :

1,287,834 ems set by hand at 25 cents per	
1000 ems.....	\$310 81
Wear and tear of type.....	15 00
Total.....	\$325 81

"A saving by machine composition over type set from the case of \$39.02 per month, or \$468.24 per year.

"Perhaps I should add in this connection that the composition here recorded would be considerably increased with all the Typographs in the hands of more experienced and ready operators. But even as it is, the comparative statement would seem to commend the Typograph on the score of its saving over the other method--type-setting by hand.

"There is also, of course, to be considered the saving in capital expenditure for type. Typograph matter once used has only to be remelted to become again available. With it employed one does not require to invest in a new outfit of body type every two or three years.

"In convenience of handling and making up, the product of the Typograph is preferable to the ordinary type.

"Typographical results, from the artistic, no less than the utilitarian, standpoint must be considered.

"We all know how, with the great Dailies, so much of typographical beauty and finish has to be subordinated to the exigencies of despatch: putting up matter. The machine-set type admits of less elegance, style and variety than the hand-set. Embellishments and conceits of one kind and another have to be foregone when the Typograph comes into use. Tables are, in many cases, beyond the capacity of the machine. Of rule and figure work it knows nothing. There is a great difference between the clean-cut print of the hand-set type and the too often hard and unlovely impress of the stereotyped matter.

"Looking at The Planet as it comes from a Babcock double-feeder, which ought to print it perfectly, if any press can, I am sometimes led to ponder whether a saving in the cost of newspaper composition, combined with other advantages of Rogers' Typograph service, is really a saving and an advantage after all--in view of the decided impairment of typographical excellence which was associated with the use of hand-set matter.

"Most people who read the newspapers have taste. At all events this will be freely conceded by each publisher here present in the case of the men who take our papers in preference to the papers of our rivals! I take it that the typographical look of their papers is a very important consideration with all good and progressive publishers--more especially those whose circulation is confined within four figures and whose

acquaintance with critical subscribers is closer than that of the publishers of the metropolitan dailies.

"I can appreciate a neatly printed sheet, showing care and attractiveness in the make-up. I am inclined to fancy a poor article well printed reads better than a good article badly printed. My belief is that the provincial publisher, whose paper is not merely scanned and cast aside, but goes into the homes to be leisurely read by the family circle, cannot afford to sacrifice trimness, tidiness, brightness and legibility in the effort to get out his paper cheaply and quickly. And, if the machine-set sheet does not realize his ideal of a clean, handsome paper, there is good reason to reflect whether the difference in cost will, in the long run, prove a real profit. A great deal, to be sure, depends in this connection on the men having mechanical charge of the paper. Machine-set matter is not necessarily smudgy, ill-arranged, ill-justified and ill-looking; although I am free to admit its inferiority to the hand-set matter. Good rollers, good ink, good paper, and good pressmen, will continue to improve the look of the sheet, whether the type be a Rogers 'slug' or the newest cast from an Edinburgh mould.

"The Rogers Typograph work, as I have said, is not equal to that which can be produced with foundry type; but yet my experience with the machine teaches me that its work can, with due knowledge and care, be made to show up to sufficient advantage to suit most readers.

"One advantage enjoyed by The Planet in respect to the employment of the Typograph is the proximity of Windsor, where the factory is located. Repairs can be obtained promptly by our establishment, where it would take a longer time to supply them at points far east. You never know when some repair to your Typograph will be needed. Even in the hands of a competent operator--and I would strongly urge the advisability of engaging none but men of good mechanical turn no less than a knowledge of printing and a capacity for fast execution as Typograph operators--something will occasionally get out of gear, cause a stoppage, and make trouble. The machine, while admirable of its kind, is open to improvement in essential features: to render it less liable to derangement, to improve its speed, and to perfect its finished product.

"In conclusion, I believe that the type-casting machine has come to stay. I believe we publishers need it. I believe that, under judicious management, it effects a saving and promotes facility in publishing, and I believe that along the lines of the present Typograph we are destined at no distant day to witness the evolution of a machine exhibiting greatly enhanced capacity, and better execution, at less cost."

MR. DINGMAN'S PAPER.

Mr. W. S. Dingman, Stratford, followed with a paper on "Composing Machines." He said: "My experience with this class of machine is confined to the Rogers Typograph, two of which have been in operation in the office of The Stratford Herald since 1st October last. Their operation in our case has been fairly



OUR SUBSTITUTION. H. J. B.

satisfactory. The principal advantage we find to be in the larger capacity derivable from the machines as compared with the former staff of type hands at about the same cost. There is also, for newspaper purposes, considerable convenience in each line being a solid slug, much of the danger of 'pi' being obviated and its terrors minimized even when such a visitation



OSCAR LEONARD BOWEN

does occur. The slug idea would appear to be the thing for newspaper uses, whatever superiority may be claimed for single types in fine book printing. The face cast by our machines is a point minion (nonpareil face on minion body) measuring about 10 lines to the inch and 21 1/2 to the 13 ems pica line, or 215 machine ems

to an inch of matter. An expert hand was engaged along with the introduction of the machines, who is still with us. One of our former type compositors runs the other machine, and has now acquired a very fair speed. Following are the results of a simple week's work, taking the six days ending Saturday, January 26, an average week :

	No. inches.	No. ems.	Hours.	Remarks.
Monday.	132 1/2	28,488	19
Tuesday	236 1/4	50,848	27	18 hours overtime on weekly matter.
Wednesday	159	34,185	18 1/2	
Thursday.	144	30,960	19 1/4	
Friday...	166 1/2	35,797	19 1/4
Saturday.	167	35,925	16 1/2	19 1/2 inches allowed for daily corrections and dates.
	1,005 1/2	216,183	119 1/4	

"This gives a result of 1,801 ems an hour, counting all stops and idle moments of machine through one cause or another. I have paid no attention to fancy records of composition in a given hour, as no fair criterion can be formed there from. We have not yet introduced paying by the piece. The cost for the week in question was as follows.

Wages two machine hands	\$16 20
Wages (hand), setting headings, attending galleys, etc.	4 50
Rent two machines for the week	10 00
Gas two machines for the week	2 50
Depreciation of metal and loss in matrices	1 00
	\$34 20

"This gives a cost per thousand ems of 15.8 cents. Since putting in the machines we have had a bill of about \$8 for new matrices. This may be due to the destructiveness of the machine hands, and with more scrupulous care could probably be reduced. From now on, the expense upon this item will doubtless be less. Depreciation of metal seems to be considerable sufficient to count in the calculation of cost



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of running. We employ a third hand, about two-thirds of each day, setting headings, handling galleys, inserting corrected slug lines, etc., this proportion of his wages being counted in the cost of production, and the headings set by him being included in the measurement of the week's product. We find the gas for our two machines, at a net rate of \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet,

costs about \$2.50 per week. We were told by Rogers' representative that our gas bill might be about \$1.50 for each machine per week.

"The simplicity of the Rogers machine is an element in its favor. Stoppages have been practically nil no more than a few slight interruptions, due to trifling disarrangements, resulting mainly from the operator's inexperience. The quality of the work is excellent, so long as the matrices are in good order. Matrices may be damaged by tight spacing. When a line is spaced too tightly, the effect is to prevent perfect alignment, and also to make the face of the slug uneven as regards height, the extra pressure at the same time injuring the delicate side walls of the matrices, so that "fins" become frequent, and ultimately such a nuisance and eyesore that new matrices must be substituted for such as have been damaged. With careful handling, by an apt operator, the trouble from this source should be trivial, but operators are mostly human, and hence not always apt and careful. Proofs are, as a rule, about as quickly corrected in machine as in hand-set type. If it were not for the tendency of matrices to fall into place in wrong order, although the keys may have been struck in right order, the proof-sheets would be considerably cleaner. This comes from the law of gravitation. A matrix more favorably situated for a quick run home than another will get in ahead sometimes, even if it is not the first one liberated.

"Not being in a position to make comparisons with other machines, no attempt to do so is made. The claim is not asserted that the Rogers is the best of all composing machines, but, on the contrary, I am disposed to concede that there may be a better machine than the Rogers, especially where the power is constantly employed, and where the machines can be kept steadily at work. The Rogers can be run, as our machines are, without power attachments; all that is essential to the setting up of a Rogers machine is that gas shall be readily available to heat the metal pot. This, and its comparative simplicity of construction, compose advantages that appeal to a numerous class of establishments.

"There is no question, to my mind, that machine composition is here to stay, and that it is rapidly coming within reach, if it is not that already, of the better class of rural offices. Still the position of the publisher should be one of enquiry and of caution, for much progress may yet be made toward the perfection of these machines, and in five years we may witness such advances as will make what we now regard as highly ingenious and wonderful contrivances appear crude and disappointing."

"Well, gentlemen," said the president, as Mr. Dingman took his seat, "we have just had two practical papers read to us. Now"

But his remarks were cut short by a sudden commotion among the members, followed by their rising to their feet and loudly applauding. The cause was soon explained as President-elect Shannon marched down the aisle followed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of the Dominion of Canada, and the latter's secretary, Mr. Payne. The Premier was invited to a seat at the right of the president, when the discussion of the papers on "Type-Casting Machines" was taken up.

Mr. John Cameron, Advertiser, London, said that while they had a Linotype in their office which had so far worked admirably, yet he would not like to speak too definitely in the matter. He would leave that to the editors of papers that had more experience in the matter. He said he was present at the

meeting of the American Publishers' Association. That organization represented a capital of \$200,000,000, and the opinion formed there was that there was only one machine, namely, the Linotype. It is averred that the promoters of the company owning that machine, will, by hook or by crook, buy up any improvements that may be made in other machines.*

Mr. C. W. Young said that the Linotype, as far as he could learn, was not suitable for country papers. He understood that, to get any practical result, three machines must be used. "What we want is a machine that will apply to country offices. I don't think the Linotype is a factor with most of us at present."

Mr. P. E. W. Moyer, of Berlin: "I have used the Typograph, still would not very strongly urge newspapers to get one unless they have men who understand it."

Mr. D. McGillicuddy, Goderich, said he had had no experience with machines. He had allowed the man who ran the opposition paper to get the experience. The editor of this opposition paper had tried a machine for a year. Now he (Mr. McGillicuddy) had the experience and the opposition man was out three hundred dollars.

Mr. H. W. Laird, Cobourg, said they had had a Typograph in The Central Star office. "If we had more work I think we could make it pay." He said he would not advise country offices of small capacity to use the machine. One of the troubles was the distance they were away from the basis of supplies. Consequently they sometimes had to wait several days before repairs could be made. He thought that if they had a larger office and more composition the Rogers machine would be the very one.

Mr. J. J. Bell, Grip, Toronto, said that while at Chicago he had examined a machine called the Monoline. He was told that this machine would soon be placed on the market and would be suitable for use in small country offices. He wanted to know if any members present had heard anything further with regard to this machine.

Mr. A. Laidlaw, Galt, said he had seen a machine in Chicago which could be sold for \$2,500, but did not think it was available in Canada yet.

Mr. J. S. Willison, Globe, Toronto: "In consequence of the fire we found it necessary to investigate the question of machines, and we came to the conclusion that the only machine was the Linotype. Except for the first few months we had this machine we have found it entirely satisfactory."

Mr. C. H. Mortimer wanted to know the average composition of the Linotype.

Mr. N. B. Colecock, Brockville, said that they had a man who averaged about 120 to 125 thousand per week. He had two machines in his office and he considered them fairly satisfactory.

"OLD TIMERS."

The president then introduced the "old boys" of the school of applied journalism. The ladder of success had always reached, in this country, from the humble but useful office of printer's devil to the highest positions in the gift of the people, or of the crown. At the present time, had we a Sir Arthur Sullivan in

Canada engaged in caricaturing in verse the eminent men of the day, we could conceive him getting off some such lines as the following:

"When I was a lad I served my term
As junior imp in a printing firm,
I washed the windows, I swept the floor,
And daubed the ink on the office door.
I did it all so thorough-lee
That now I am Premier and K.C.M.G."

(Prolonged applause.) The president sketched the changes that have taken place in the printing industry in Canada, and predicted that the printing office of 1900 would differ more largely from that of to-day than the office of to-day differs from that of fifty, or even twenty-five years ago. But things were yet in a transition state, and while the old still lingered in the lap of the new was a good time in which to have a reunion.

The president then referred to the work of the association. "We are not yet content with what we have done," he said. "We are reaching out for higher things. We believe it possible to form a Dominion organization (applause) which could meet at different points in the country usually at some central point, occasionally in the east or in the west. They have such an association in the United States. Three years ago it met on the Pacific slope; two years ago in Chicago. Last year it met in Asbury Park, on the Atlantic coast, with 700 delegates in attendance. There are greater difficulties, perhaps, in the way in Canada to the formation of such an association than in the United States. But I believe that a workable scheme could be evolved. And I am satisfied that such an association would do so much for journalism and so much for Canadian nationalism as to justify any efforts that may be made to create it. (Loud applause.) I now desire to introduce Sir Mackenzie Bowell, our oldest ex-president. (Cheers.) It is a source of gratification to know that his first public appearance since he became Premier should be among his old friends. We respect him for what he is. We love him for what he has been." (Applause.)

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell was greeted with loud and prolonged applause as he arose to speak, the members all rising to their feet. He said: "Mr. President and gentleman, when I accepted your invitation to be present on this occasion it was with the distinct understanding that I should not be expected to speak beyond five minutes. I should have considered it a great pleasure to have addressed the members of the association to-night on the subject first allotted to me, namely, 'Canada.' There are few men who have greater aspirations for and greater belief in the future of this country than I have. (Hear, hear.) Having said this let me congratulate you on the prosperous state which your association appears to be in to-day. Mr. William Gillespie, assisted by myself, formed the first association in Kingston, where we were attending an Agricultural Association meeting. Between that association and this I see a vast difference. At that time the city press arrogated to themselves the



THE LARGEST CIRCUMFERENCE.



A VETERAN.

*The Canadian Typograph Co. desire the secretary to state that their machine is different from the Typograph made in the United States.

sole duty of directing the affairs of the country. (Laughter.) I see men here to-day who occupy leading positions on the press of the country; but I see very few of the old faces I used to see years ago. I see very few whom we used to see at our press excursions. We in those days formed affections that will never be forgotten, no matter how we may differ in the matter of governing this country."

After indulging in some pleasantries, Sir Mackenzie continued: "I have watched with very great interest the progress of your association. I have watched the improvement and tone of the press, both in the country and in the city. Only the other day in this city one of your papers met with a serious accident; and the political difference did not prevent another paper from at once offering it all the facilities it wanted in order to carry on its publication. This is the feeling that should prevail. Let us try to live in peace and harmony. Let us try to respect the opinions of others, and to remember that we live in a country where everyone's views are tolerated. (Applause.)"

"All I can say," he concluded, "is that I wish you success, and hope that your fondest idea may be realized. I hope you will have a Dominion Association. It would bring the members of the press together from the Atlantic to the Pacific with benefit to yourselves and to the country." (Loud applause.)

E. Jackson, Era, Newmarket, said that he was sorry he had not the ability to get up and talk as freely as he would like. "I feel the honor of being early connected with the association that has done so much for this Canada of ours. When you talk of 'old timers,' I am reminded that I connected myself very early with this association, and some of those early days were days of very great pleasure. Our first excursion was from Toronto to Orillia, and we had a good time. It was a very juicy time, but it was pleasant." (Laughter.) He said the next excursion was to Brockville. In 1868 the members of the association went to Port Arthur, where they published a paper. He produced a copy, from which he read several extracts, much to the amusement of those present. "I hope," concluded Mr. Jackson, "that those who come after us will do as much for the advancement of the country as have the 'old timers' in the past." (Applause.)

Rev. W. F. Clarke: "I did not know that this was going to be an experience meeting or I would have come better prepared. (Laughter.) I cannot go back to any devilship. My experience on the press has always been in an editorial capacity." Continuing, he said he still stuck to the old-fashioned quill pen. "The quill has been defined as something that was taken from one goose to form opinions for another goose." (Laughter.) Mr. Clarke then proceeded to lay down a few rules from his own experience for the guidance of young journalists in editorial work. "I always tried to do my work thoroughly. I never allowed manuscript to go out of my hands until I was satisfied that it was as good as it could be. (Hear, hear.) This involved a great deal of re-writing sometimes, but it was time well spent. And now I can do my best at first incision, as the surgeons say. My second rule, which some of you cannot carry out, was to do my work in the early part of the day. It is in the morning that the brightest thoughts come to us. I set myself early in life against the consumption of midnight oil. I counsel you, gentlemen, to carry out that rule as soon as you can. And then, another rule I have had is to write a good

legible hand. (Laughter and applause.) There is no reason why any man should write unintelligibly."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell at this point asked permission to withdraw, he having to fill another engagement. Incidentally he remarked that in his active newspaper days sometimes his editorials never saw pencil or paper. He stood at the case and set them up as he composed them. (Laughter.)

Sir Mackenzie had gathered up his fur coat and was just stepping from the dais when Mr. J. W. Bengough arose and said: "I have been requested by some friend to ask Sir Mackenzie to reply to just one question—"

Mr. Pirie: Not the Manitoba School Act?

Mr. Bengough: As to the probable date of the general election. (Laughter and applause.)

Sir Mackenzie, meditatively pulling his beard: I can assure Mr. Bengough, to whom I am indebted for some of the handsome pictures of myself that have appeared in the press, that the general election will be held before January 1, 1897. (Renewed laughter and applause.)

Sir Mackenzie retired amid much applause.

Addresses from "Old Timers" were continued.

Mr. H. Hough, of Toronto, who was president in 1874, said he was one of those unfortunates who had left the ranks, whether for the good of the profession or not he could not say. When he left the profession it was to some extent accidental. When reading the fulminations of some of his contemporaries he had thought they were a lot of devils, "but when I came into the association I found they were not, no matter what I myself might have been." (Laughter.)

Mr. James Innes, M. P., who was president in 1877, said: "If we are to be called fathers of the Press Association I am sure we have nothing to be ashamed of when we look around upon this fine and healthy-looking lot of fellows. There are many faces here which I never saw before, but it brings me back to the time when this association was originated. I happened to be in Kingston at that time. That was in 1859. I was then a reporter on *The Colonist*, then published in Toronto. In the old times the meetings of the association were given more to pleasure than business, but now they are more given to business than pleasure. However, the excursions that were indulged in in the early times did a great deal to bring the members together, thus removing asperities and forming friendships. I would like to see the members unbend from the serious business of the association and in the summer meet and have a few days' social enjoyment, just to remind us of old times." (Hear, hear.) Continuing, Mr. Innes said: "It will be within four months of forty years since I entered the old *Globe* office, which stood where the Bank of Commerce now stands. There has been a marked change in the journal since then. At that time *The Globe* was printed on a press that went around once in every two days (laughter)—and there were three issues weekly." Continuing, he referred to the early country newspapers and their poor quality typographically and editorially. "They are now ably edited, well-printed, and characterized by an independent tone, be they Conservative or Reform."

Mr. George Tye, of Brampton, president in 1882, confessed that he, too, was a graduate of *The Globe*, in the composing room of which paper he had spent some fourteen years.

success, and ventured the opinion that in its members he felt the future of the country was safe.

Sir Mackenzie left the room immediately afterwards, the whole company rising as he went out.

Secretary J. B. MacLean read a telegram of greeting from the pressmen of British Columbia. It was received with applause.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The chairman, in proposing the toast "The Lieutenant-Governor," paid a tribute to the present occupant of the office, declaring that none of his predecessors had been more popular.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud applause. He likened the press to a bull's eye lantern. When that lantern was turned on any institution or individual it blackened every blot, and made many a man wish that he had never been born, but, thank goodness, fortunately for our country, this duty of using the bull's-eye lantern was very seldom required, and the press was known more as an ennobling and refining agent, and as the means for diffusing intelligence and knowledge among the people. This country had reason to feel proud of its press. They might not be making as much money as some people in other callings. (Laughter.) Perhaps they were working for the good of the country without hope of reward. (Laughter.) If so, he would tell them that they had a country whose people were unsurpassed for intelligence throughout the world. He would tell them, too, that the newspaper men deserved the highest offices in the gift of that people. (Applause.) He hoped that as they had just had with them a Premier who had served his time in the newspaper business, so there might be before him many embryo Premiers. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of *The Globe*, sang acceptably the Khan's "Men of the Northern Zone", music by Robin Kyle.

CANADA.

"Canada" was the next toast. It was proposed by Mr. John Cameron, of *The Advertiser*, London, who, while doing so, unadverted upon the greatness of the Dominion, the freedom and stability of her institutions, the grandeur of her physical features and the intelligence of her people. He paid a graceful tribute to those whose names were associated with the toast, each of whom had been closely associated with journalism in Canada. The names of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Goldwin Smith and Hon. G. W. Ross were each greeted with round after round of applause. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm and cheers.

Hon. G. W. Ross was the first to respond, and he was loudly cheered as he arose to speak. He said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in replying to the toast of 'Canada,' so ably proposed by that veteran journalist, the editor of *The Advertiser*, I am somewhat overwhelmed by the many lines of thought which it opens before my mind. The very name 'Canada' suggests a history reaching back 300 years to the explorations of adventurers from across the Atlantic, who threaded their devious way up our lakes and rivers or through our forests primeval in search of El Dorados, always expected but never found. It suggests the settlement of the early pioneer who, in the face of danger and privation, planted the institutions of his

native land in our virgin soil. It suggests bitter struggles with the forces of nature and still more terrible conflicts for the possession of the territory which is called by its name. It suggests enterprising journalists, with stick in hand, setting up their fervid editorials, and then with perspiring brows working off mammoth weeklies on a Washington Hoe press at the rate of 500 copies per hour. It suggests a great heritage of immense extent and resources, set apart by a bountiful Providence to be the home of a free and progressive people. It suggests—but why pursue this thought?—the toast is Canada, our own land, 'beautiful for situation,' as the psalmist said of Jerusalem, 'the joy of the whole earth,' the birthplace of many of us—the object of the most affectionate regard of all its citizens, journalists included. Let us walk about this Canada you have so kindly received, and take its measurements that we may realize, if possible, more accurately its extent. Territorially, it is nearly equal in extent to the continent of Europe, and contains over one-third of the area of the British Empire, or 430,783 square miles more than the area of the United States leaving out Alaska. We could find room within its borders for England, Ireland and Scotland (and usually it is advisable to give Irishmen and Scotchmen plenty of room), France and Germany, Portugal and Spain, Scandinavia and Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Turkey, and still leave many thousand acres to farm out to Czar Nicholas III. and his Siberian exiles. Were its lands divided per capita among its inhabitants, every man, woman and child would be the proud possessor in fee simple of about 400 acres of real estate with the right to convey the same, subject to succession duties, of course, to his or her heirs, administrators, executors and assigns forever. Ontario alone is almost equal to France or Germany in geographical extent, and about one and a half times as large as Great Britain and Ireland. Or, comparing ourselves with other provinces, Ontario is ten times as large as Nova Scotia, about eight times as large as New Brunswick, and one hundred times as large as Prince Edward Island. Or, comparing ourselves with our neighbors to the south, Ontario is larger by 40,000 square miles than the North Atlantic states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania. Even our inland lakes are greater than many of the kingdoms over which European monarchs rule, and when we consider the majestic sweep of such rivers as the St. Lawrence on our southern boundaries, with its connections, 2,384 miles long; or the Saskatchewan that ploughs our prairies midway a distance of 1,712 miles; or the Mackenzie, dropping into the Arctic Ocean after flowing a distance of 2,400 miles through Canadian territory, a slight idea may be formed of the vastness of our Dominion. We have mountains grander than Alps or Appenines mountains that can look down from their serene heights upon the eternal snows of Mont Blanc. Were all the classic mountains of Greece—Olympus, Ossa and Pelion—piled one upon another they would be as pigmies in the presence of the smallest of the Sierras that buttress our western boundary. We have forests which the avaricious eye of the lumberman has not yet seen, and which no reporter has yet described; and we have mineral resources the value of which no assayer has yet been able to determine. Our agricultural wealth is only limited by the demands of humanity for the staff of life, and our 'harvests of the deep,' as McGee called them, by the courage and industry of our fishermen. So generous has our great patroness, Nature, been that there is little or nothing which the human

heart could desire that she has not bestowed upon us. It remains for us to show that we are worthy of her bounty.

"And here one might reasonably ask, Has this vast estate of 'forest, field and flood,' passed to our hands simply that a geographer, in preparing a map of North America, might have a name for every part of it, or does the possession of it call for any act on our part to make our title indefeasible? To exercise dominion over a great territory might be a very laudable ambition—an ambition by which, at one time or another, almost every nation of the world was moved. The Roman Empire, long before Julius Cæsar subdued Gaul, sought to enlarge its borders, and it is said Alexander the Great wept because his conquests were limited to the little world in which he lived. In more modern times Spain, France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia delighted in conquest; and even our American neighbors, if the Monroe doctrine still prevails, are not devoid of the desire to extend their boundary northward as far at least as the aurora borealis and westward as far as the Hawaiian Islands.

"The average population of the Dominion is but $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons to a square mile. Ontario, with all its wealth and progress, has but 10 persons to a square mile, while the United States has 21, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 312, France 187, Germany 237, and Belgium 485. The average of the British Empire and all her colonies is 33. If we attained the density of population now possessed by the United States, or even the lower average of Ontario of 10 persons to the square mile (and there is no reason why that should not be attained in the next century), the Dominion would contain over 30,000,000 of people. At the opening of this century the population of the United States was only 3,800,000; now it is 65,000,000. What the nineteenth century did for the United States we fondly hope the twentieth century may do for Canada.

"But whatever may be our regret with respect to the tardy settlement of the country, when we come to consider what we have accomplished towards its commercial development we cannot charge ourselves with want of enterprise. We have expended for the improvement of inland navigation and the construction of canals the sum of \$61,151,330, thus enabling ocean-going vessels to reach the very heart of the continent—a distance of 2,384 miles from the seaboard. We have a merchant marine consisting of 7,010 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,054,214 tons. This gives us the fifth place commercially among the nations of the world—Great Britain, the United States, Sweden and Norway and the German Empire being in advance of us, while France, Italy, Russia and Spain are our inferiors.

"We have invested \$872,156,476 in the construction of 15,320 miles of railway, or more, according to our population, than the United States or the wealthiest nation of Europe. Our cities are all supplied with abundant facilities for rapid transit, and by means of our postal and telegraph system the remotest part of the Dominion has easy and quick communication with the great commercial centres.

"We drill annually for the defence of the country 45,000 of the bravest of our sons. We have established several military schools for the better education of our people in the art of war, and we have erected 10,480 churches as a counterpoise, in which, upon every Lord's day, is proclaimed the gospel of peace.

We have built 16,154 public schools, 14 universities, 41 colleges and over 300 high schools, and expend annually about \$12,000,000 to prepare 1,000,000 boys and girls for future

citizenship. We endeavor to inform ourselves as to the world's doings by 75 daily newspapers, 8 tri-weeklies, 14 semi-weeklies, 587 weeklies, 17 semi-monthly magazines, 147 monthlies and 4 quarterlies, in all 852 visitors of varied politics and modes of thought. We sharpen our intellects upon 3,000,000 volumes from our public libraries, and we import annually for literary purposes \$1,208,506 worth of books and stationery.

"We may discount our promissory notes (when we can find an endorser) in 39 different banks, having a paid-up capital of \$69,009,346. How much of that capital belongs to the journalist is not for me to say.

"This brief summary of the efforts made for the development of the country, commercially and educationally, is unmistakable testimony of Canadian energy. What if we have not yet subdued all our waste land, and peopled every acre of our illimitable prairies? What if we have not delved into every hillside for the mineral treasures which it contains, who but the veriest pessimist in the face of these facts would despair as to the future? Even had we the golden touch of Midas, what more could we have done? By the strong hand of the hardy pioneer great forests have been turned into wheat fields and gardens. By the enterprise of the capitalists, steamships and railways carry our produce to the ends of the earth. Where the Indian shaped his arrow-head in a rude wigwam sixty years ago, cities, 'compactly built together,' with teeming thousands are now to be found. The refining influences of religion, education and journalism pervade every home, and the sweet privilege of sitting under his own vine and fig tree, none daring to make him afraid, is within the reach of every citizen.

NO DOUBT ABOUT THE FUTURE.

"But, it may be said, although Canada possesses half a continent of her own, though she has the most ample facilities for the transportation of her commerce by land and by water, though she has banking capital fully adequate for all business purposes, though she has latent resources which the necessities of centuries to come are not likely to exhaust, yet her future is a matter of the greatest doubt and uncertainty. I repudiate this timorous suggestion. (Cheers.) I, for one, have no fear as to the future of Canada, and I shall tell you why. Canadians represent a generous admixture of the most progressive and energetic races on the globe. For instance, about 30 per cent., or 1,400,000 of our population, are of French origin, whose frugality, industry and morality have been accredited by the experience of over three centuries; 60 per cent., or about 2,800,000, are of good old British stock, of whom about 1,100,000 are of Irish descent, 950,000 of English descent, 740,000 of Scotch descent, and 10,000 Welsh. We have, in addition, 300,000, or about 7 per cent., of a German population. The remaining 3 per cent., for my argument, need not be considered.

"But, you will say, this variety of race is our weakness. If we are to succeed we must be homogeneous. I answer not, so as I read history. (Applause.) Where among all the nations of Europe



will you find a greater variety of racial types than in Great Britain? so great that very few of us can tell whether the Saxon, the Norman, the Danish or the Celtic strain predominates in his own case. And yet, who will dare question the virility of the British race, or their title to the sovereignty of the world? On this continent, too, the most powerful nation is also the most varied racially, but, in spite of it all, the dominant force of the American Republic is the good old British stock, begotten of Puritanism and Anglo-Saxon independence—the same stock that fought the battles of the Revolution, and laid the foundations of the Republic a little more than a century ago.

"I have confidence in the future of Canada because our constitution is so elastic as to permit the fullest expression of the popular will. It is a happy combination of the diffusion of power and central control. As an instance of diffusion, we have in Ontario alone about 6,000 limited monarchies in the form of school boards; we have 900 limited monarchies in the form of municipal corporations; we have 45 limited monarchies in the form of county councils; we have 7 limited monarchies in the form of provincial governments; we have 1 limited monarchy, which we fondly call the Dominion of Canada; and over all presides her Majesty the embodiment of the best limited monarchy which the world ever possessed. This constitution, with its multiplex adaptations, is our own creation. On the one hand, it represents the idea of local control to the very verge of socialism; on the other hand, the concentration of power essential to the solidarity of national interests. For 27 years we have tested its adaptability to our various political necessities, and no one can say that it has failed to serve the purpose for which it was designed. In some instances it may have been misunderstood and misinterpreted; in other instances it may have been strained to serve a purpose which it was not intended to serve; but in no case can it be used as the instrument of oppression, except with the consent of those for whom it is administered. And if to-day every Canadian, whether on the platform or through the press or at the ballot-box, has perfect freedom of opinion, if no one can touch his pocket by taxation or his person by indictment, except with his consent, if the will of the majority for the time being, is the obligation of all, it is because the constitution we have framed by our own hands secures for us these priceless privileges.

"As a Canadian I want that constitution modified as the growing wants of the country may require, to be for us an abiding hope—a sure and steadfast anchor. I know of no privilege compatible with public morality which it does not permit me to enjoy. I know of no aspiration for the future of the country which it compels me to restrain, and I want my children and my children's children to cherish it as they would cherish the precious memories of their childhood and the hallowed associations of their home. (Cheers.) Using the words of 'Fidels,' the gifted writer of Canadian verse, let us hope that

"In the long hereafter this Canada shall be
The worthy heir of British power and British liberty;
Spreading the blessings of her sway to her remotest bounds,
While with the honor of her name a continent resounds.
True to her high traditions, to Britain's ancient glory
Of hero and of martyr, alive in deathless story;
Strong in their liberty and truth, to shed from shore to shore
A light among the nations till nations are no more."

Mr. Ross resumed his seat amid tumultuous applause.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Prof. Goldwin Smith was warmly greeted when he arose to respond. He said: "The speech of the Minister of Education has really left me nothing to do but to put one more coat of gilding on a lump of gold which needed not to have been gilded at all. The only thing that I can say is that Canada is our home. (Applause.) In that word all is summed up. We have here five millions of people, probably as industrious, as moral, as energetic, as any five millions in the world. I do not exclude the French-Canadians, who, though they may not have exactly the same qualities as the British, have qualities of their own. We have with this five millions a country full of resources yet to be developed. Having these things, we may look forward with confidence to the future, whatever it may be. Our destinies are in our own hands, and when all policies are fairly set before our people, the intelligence of our people will decide. (Applause.) Canada has certainly kept pace with other countries, even in this electric age, in which humanity has traversed in a few years what it took in former days centuries to traverse. We have had improvements in every line fully commensurate with the advance of civilization. I can hardly look out of my window without thinking of the progress of Toronto, for on the lawn on which I look, the carriage horses of the old gentleman who built my house were attacked by bears. It is now in the very centre of the city. (Laughter.) We may feel confident that whatever our external relations may be, being what we are, having what we have, we shall be happy in ourselves, able to take a worthy part in the great drama of the Anglo-Saxon race, and in the still greater drama of humanity." (Applause.) Continuing, Mr. Smith spoke of the time, twenty-five years ago, when he first settled in Toronto, when there was practically only one great journal in the city, and when only the opinions of those which that journal favored had a chance of being heard. How changed was the scene now, when every opinion, if it had not an organ, had at least a chance of being heard, and every reputation had a fair chance of justice! (Applause.) He referred to the improvement in the editorials.

"My experience as a literary man," he said, "is that in literary style, in candor and in courtesy towards opponents the newspapers have greatly improved. And, let me tell you, courtesy towards an opponent is not only right, but wise. I have often, in England, where I was a good deal concerned in politics, been at meetings which were of the people, and I have observed that anything rough or coarse was followed by an immediate revulsion." (Applause.)

Alluding to the advance in the local press, the speaker advised the publication of gossip. Innocent gossip, said he, was a very good thing. (Laughter.) It increased our interest in each other, and it made the toiler on the lonely farm, or in the dull store, a partaker in the little dream of life. The great office of the press was to make government by the people in some reasonable measure a government of intelligence. We did not want to be governed by the public will, but by the reason of the community. (Applause.)

"I was," continued Mr. Smith, "one of the original staff of The Saturday Review, of London. That was 40 years ago. Of that staff there are now, I think, only two survivors besides myself. One is the leader of the Conservative party in England, Lord Salisbury; the other is the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, Sir William Harcourt. I have been connected with literature more or less ever since. During

all that time I have tried to be true to the honor of the press, both in saying nothing which I did not at the time believe to be true, and in never fearing to say what I did believe to be true (Applause.) I have been mindful of the great principle of liberty of opinion, and felt that all opinions, however at the time discredited and weak, had a right to the broad aegis of a free and independent press. (Loud applause.) The years that I passed in helping on a very small scale to establish a free and independent press in this province did not bring me much of either renown or emolument; nevertheless, now that the end of my days has nearly come, I look upon these years and that work with more satisfaction than upon things which have brought me much more renown and much more gain."

Long, loud and vigorously was Mr. Smith cheered when he took his seat.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS.

The duty of proposing this toast devolved upon Hon. T. W. Anglin. He said his experience with Parliaments went back to a time in the province of New Brunswick when the old Provincial Legislature had almost unlimited power. In the present day the Legislatures were more limited, although just what the limitations were was not altogether clear. The question was at the present time causing a great deal of anxiety and trouble to the Dominion Government. In comparing the legislative system of Canada with that of the United States he said he thought the Canadian Federal system was the better. He hoped at no distant day that, with the aid of the press, they would see Canada the best governed country in the world. (Applause.) He coupled with the toast the names of Messrs N. F. Davin, M. P., W. F. Maclean, M. P., and James Innes, M. P., all three connected with journalism.

Mr. Davin was the first to respond. He said he had hoped that the speeches of the evening would be free from personalities, and he had been chagrined when Hon. G. W. Ross in his eloquent tribute to our land had looked at him and said, "What are you doing to people these territories?" (Cheers and cries of "Answer, answer.") Continuing, the representative of the Northwest, who by the way is a bachelor, said he considered the question altogether too personal and, indeed, a reflection on him. He was glad that they had the benign influence of the softer sex with them this evening. From the way our mothers, and sisters and sweethearts treat us they also might be considered members of the "Press" Association. Going on to speak of the achievements of newspaper men, he said that the journalist was the man who wrote on current affairs, and for that reason Burke, Lord Salisbury, Lord Derby and many another great statesman could be included in their number. In Canada we had had William Lyon Mackenzie, who we must admire, no matter how much we might differ from him. Then there were Sir Francis Hincks, Sheridan Hogan, D'Arcy McGee and Hon. Thomas White, the latter one of the best Ministers of Interior we had ever had, and one at whose death Sir John Macdonald wept.

Parliament was pervaded by perennial monotony, but on this sombre background was thrown the romance of Parliament. In England they had the great romance of Disraeli's career. There men were coddled into statesmanship, but over here the careers of our great men were all romance. Their Premier had told them but a short while before that he started as an imp, as the printer's Mephistopheles. There was the romance of Hon.

George Brown's career and Sir Francis Hincks' as well, and the greatest romance of all was the career of Sir John Thompson, who in six years rose from the position of an obscure unknown judge to be Privy Councillor and Premier. He, too, was a reporter to start with and thus he learned that terseness of expression that had characterized his speeches. In a humble Haligonian cottage he was born, in Windsor Castle he died: he was rocked in a 50-cent cradle, but one of Her Majesty's warships was his bier, and when he died, in Gibraltar, in India, in Australia, on every spot on earth that is under the aegis of Great Britain, the flags hung at half mast. Twenty-two years ago this very month he sat at dinner with Sir John A. Macdonald, and he had prophesied the Inter-Colonial Conference of last summer and had looked forward to what he did not think he would live to see—the development of those vast territories of the Northwest.

The progress of the press, in fairness, and in literary style, had been commensurate with the progress of our country and with greater wealth and greater population we should see a future progress equally great.

Mr. Maclean, M. P. for East York, followed, and informed his hearers that Mr. Davin had proved himself a first-class journalist, as well as a noted orator. He had brought to this country a noble alabaster brow and a parliamentary style. In the House at Ottawa there was nothing to equal in the way of romance the member for West Assiniboia, when he would rise to his feet and fasten his eye on Mr. Israel Tarte. There were many journalists in the House of Commons, but twelve lawyers to every one of them. There should be more journalists, but he attributed the presence of so many lawyers to the fact that they always took a business-like view of things, whereas newspaper men were too apt to take the partisan view. There was no man who had done so much to cultivate an enlightened spirit among journalists as Mr. Goldwin Smith. He had set an example, almost too good an example, of freedom of thought and speech. The speaker remembered a characteristic speech of the distinguished gentleman, uttered in conversation, that when



THREE BLACK BOYS

one man was set upon by many it was the duty of honest journalists to take that man's part.

There was one question before them all, on which they must, as pressmen, take a stand, the copyright question; they must vindicate the right of Canada to control her own copyright.

Passing to our intellectual progress, the speaker said that from experience in the gallery as a reporter and on the floor of the House at Ottawa he could testify to an improvement there. They had abler speakers and men who paid more attention to manners and methods in debate; he looked for the increase of such a parliamentary style as that of Mr. Davin's.

Mr. James Innes, M.P., spoke briefly and alluded to the difficulties and responsibilities of a member of Parliament. Half the time he does not know where he stands. The happiest time for him was just after election, when he had been returned by a large majority; the unhappiest was a time like the present, when they didn't know whether a dissolution or a session was coming. He had noticed, too, that their Premier hadn't given them any satisfaction on the matter in his speech.

Mr. J. W. Bengough gave a humorous recitation, and so delighted was the company that it would not be satisfied until he had given another

IN MEMORIAM.

The toast "In Memoriam" was proposed by Mr. L. W. Shannon, of Kingston, the president-elect. He said: "It is a natural and laudable feeling that prompts us to remember to do honor to the eminent men who have gone before us. Sometimes they serve for examples, sometimes for warnings. The times change, new problems arise, the ideas and methods suitable for one generation are out of place in the next; but character and ability retain their value, and we are not true to our selves, nor to our best instincts, if we fail to do homage to these, wherever found, and to preserve the recollection of them when their possessors have departed. The men whose names are associated in this toast were men of very different types. In general cast of mind, in disposition, in manner, as well as in political ambitions and the course they pursued in the actual world of affairs, they were the very antipodes of each other, but in one respect they were alike—they made their pens powerful instruments in determining the government of this country. They were statesmen-journalists, and realized the utmost capability of this honorable occupation, which they advanced and which we humbly follow."

The toast was honored in silence.

Mr. William Buckingham, of Stratford, spoke of the late Hon. George Brown. He said:

"The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures." This, sir, is a quotation which is sufficiently familiar to many of us, let us hope to most of us; it is so, indeed, to all of us who are faithful readers of our political bible. It was emblazoned by Hon. George Brown on the flag which he nailed to the masthead when, on a day memorable in the political, social and intellectual life of Canada, he launched his great battleship *The Globe*, and took the lead in the fight for the liberties of the Canadian people more than 50 years ago. I was curious to see whether the motto was still to the fore on the morning which followed the late fire, and was glad to find it continuing to do duty as in days of yore—a splendid headline for many a noble theme, not

from the pen of Mr. Brown alone, but the pens of the able men by whom he was surrounded, his brother, Mr. Gordon Brown, Hon. William McDougall, Mr. George Sheppard, Mr. J. H. Dymond and Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin being of the number, and by the not less able, energetic and enterprising men who have succeeded him, and whose pluck and resource we have had cause so much to admire within the past few weeks. To the close of his life, which was taken by the bullet of the assassin in the office of *The Globe*, when *The Globe* became his winding sheet, Mr. Brown was so inseparably bound up with his paper that, to borrow the illustration of the French king in reference to the state, he was *The Globe* itself. As such the Canadian Press Association honor his memory to night, and as such I avail myself as an 'old-timer' of my benefit at your hands to address a few sentences to you in response.

"The text I have taken is, as I have said, George Brown's own text, which has stood at the head of the columns of *The Globe*, first weekly, next semi-weekly, then tri-weekly, but for most of this long period daily, without a break in over fourteen thousand consecutive publications, making the volumes of that journal a monumental history of our country almost from the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada. It is a history which George Brown not only wrote, but had as great a share as any man in making. He began his journalistic mission by teaching the people the true meaning of the constitutional system, while upholding a Liberal Administration in resistance to the personal rule of an autocratic colonial Governor. And in the highest and truest spirit of loyalty to the chief magistrate he continued to enforce these principles, and to fight for them, to the end of his days, wresting one after another every position of intolerance from the enemy, so that before he died the people of Canada became the peers in freedom of the proud and independent races from whom they sprang. That we breathe a pure atmosphere to-day, in the domain of religion as well as in politics—in church and state alike—I believe to be due to no influence so potential as that of George Brown. And through what agency, let me ask, was that influence mainly exerted?"

"Mr. Brown was undoubtedly a great man, both on the platform and in Parliament—the Rupert indeed of debate—possessed of what has been described as the fire of the true orator, which is never subdued, but always allowed to burn, bearing down all opposition by his mighty presence, his sonorous sentences, his torrents of vigorous thought, poured forth in words of fire. As an orator, without doubt Mr. Brown possessed extraordinary faculties; but, after all, there can be no question that he smote his mightiest blows when he smote with the glowing thunderbolts of *The Globe*. I believe that as a writer, even more than as a speaker, Mr. Brown was the embodiment of his own doctrine of force, and when with pen and voice combined he assailed the walls of privilege, though buttressed round by authority, they came crashing to the ground. The printed words had a finish which the spoken words often lacked. Newspaper men surrounding me can perhaps explain the mystery, the alchemy, of the refining process, through which the ruder forms of speech are made to pass to enable them to come forth in the splendor of printed matter, not alone with the strength, but the beauty, of the polished columns of the temple.

"Mr. Brown was a master craftsman, as highly skilled as anyone I ever knew in the editorial art, and also in the arts repor-

torial, one of which some of us have been told is the art of making good speeches for bad speakers. The stub of a black lead pencil between the first and second fingers and the thumb of George Brown, seated before a stack of the transcribed notes by his hard-worked reporters of one of his four-hour speeches, was as a wand in the hand of a literary magician. In this respect, as in all things else pertaining to the profession, Mr. Brown was certainly a great journalist—how great, time is not given me to attempt to-night to illustrate. He was for the chief part of his journalistic and Parliamentary life in the cold shades of Opposition. Throughout his whole career, with the exception of the few months of his incumbency of office in the Government formed to establish Confederation, he had but one brief glimpse of power. What he might have been as First Minister, free to carry out his own policy, we therefore know not. We knew him chiefly as the moral and political crusader of his day, self-made, self-willed, indebted for his fame and influence to his own power, and to that alone. I have spoken of him as the people's schoolmaster, as their educator in the principles of responsible government. He was also their emancipator from the thralldom of a dominant church. He had broad shoulders, and on them fell the brunt of the fight for the nationalization of Toronto University. He was influential, untiring and self-sacrificing in his championship of the cause of the fugitive slave. He was the advocate of temperance reform and Sabbath observance. He was for retrenchment in expenditures and purity in administration. He was the opponent of the agitation, which was nearer success in the early days than in our own, for the enactment of the usury laws, and the adoption of other faddist schemes to demoralize the currency and impair the national credit.

“He was the apostle of free trade in so far as is compatible with a revenue tariff, and was an honorary member of the Cobden Club. He negotiated on these lines a treaty with the Government of the United States, but was baffled by the Senate. He was the author of representation by population, which paved the way, under his guidance, for the crowning edifice of his career in the union and consolidation of the scattered provinces of Canada, entitling him to the peerless title of the Father of Confederation. This, though but a part of his record, is a record which makes us all proud of him. It gives him a name which will be held in admiration not for a generation merely, but so long as his country lasts. His statue in University Park presents him as an heroic figure. Enthusiastic admirers have called him the Canadian Cromwell, the uncrowned king, with his purposeful will and strong, statesmanlike character, but not free, it must be owned, from weaknesses, the most striking of these in Mr. Brown's case being, I think, an impetuous impatience of the opposing views of other men. He was a loyal and faithful subject of the Queen. In a recent publication, in which one is amazed in this generation to find an apology for Lord Metcalfe, against whose system the Liberal leader waged a just warfare, it is charged that Mr. Brown was ambitious. If so, why did he debar himself from office by declaring that he was ‘a Governmental impossibility’? Why did he resign the leadership of the Liberal party? Why decline frequent invitations to Ministerial position? Why refuse the Governorship of Ontario? Why twice put from him the offers of a title? George Brown ambitious? Not so, methinks, not so. ‘Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.’ In the same work I have been pained to see George Brown represented on

so small a scale as to need the services of a henchman, and that henchman, Alexander Mackenzie. George Brown, sir, wanted no henchman, and the last person to play henchman to him, or anybody else, was his friend and biographer, Alexander Mackenzie.

“In Mr. Mackenzie's volume are delightful glimpses of Mr. Brown. One likes to catch their sunshine when tired, as he is so often tired, of the hurly-burly of political life; to view him in his gentler aspects; to see him in the privacy of his home, surrounded by troops of friends and prattling children; to visit him in the retirement of his grand estate at Bow Park, to which he was always so glad, in the midst of turmoil, to escape; to learn from him, in all the varied aspects of life, the lessons of love and benevolence, of patience in suffering, and of manly submission, in all humbleness of heart, to the inscrutable will of God. Finally, to sum up in a single sentence, let me remark with all confidence, and with, I am assured, the entire concurrence of all who hear me, notwithstanding their party predilections, that whatever verdict time may pronounce on the character and other attributes of my earliest teacher in the political and newspaper world of Canada, there can be but one opinion of him as a distinguished member of your own influential profession, and that, comparing him with the many able journalists who have graced your ranks, and shed lustre on our land, and whose names we recall on so unusual an occasion, it is no disparagement to any of the rest to say of George Brown that he was the greatest of them all.”

HON. THOMAS WHITE.

Mr. A. F. Wallis, of The Mail, Toronto, spoke of the late Hon. Thomas White. He said: “It was my good fortune to know the Hon. Thomas White, or Tom White, as he was affectionately called in those days, when he was passing from journalism into politics. Everybody recognized his great abilities as a thinker and a writer, but to me the qualities that were most prominent were his geniality and his unbounded sympathy for those who were young in the profession. Mr. White acquired great distinction, and I think his eminence can be attributed to the assiduity with which he waited. The impression he left behind him was emphasized by his leader, who found himself unable because of the strength of his feelings to announce his death to Parliament. A statesman weeping in public was certainly a marvellous tribute of affection. His character is best summarized in those words of one of Canada's most eloquent



O. & ASSOCIATED SWISS HOLIDAY.

men—Mr. Laurier. Said Mr. Laurier: "His untiring energy, his great industry, his vast and wide knowledge of all political questions, his aptitude for business, his skill in debate, his eloquence, all were a happy combination of varied qualities which render his demise a loss not less to the country than to his party." (Applause.)

EARLY JOURNALS AND JOURNALISM.

Mr. Dan McGillicuddy, of *The Signal*, proposed "Early Journals and Journalists," and in doing so remarked that he considered it the most important toast of the evening, because the press would not have obtained the immense importance it has to-day were it not for the early journals. He animadverted upon the improvement of the press within his memory. "In the office where I served my time," he said, "they used to stick the candle in the 'K' box. Now, that same office uses the incandescent electric light, and drives its machinery with electric power."

Rev. Dr. Dewart, in responding to the toast, facetiously remarked that a great deal of the editorial work of the past, as well as it must be in the future, was sown in faith. (Laughter.) "I believe we need a more thorough Canadian patriotism," he continued. "I am for Canada first. (Applause). I mean to live and die under the old flag."

Mr. C. W. Young, of *The Freeholder*, Cornwall, followed, briefly dwelling upon the part played by the early journalists of the country in the past.

Mr. Archibald Blue, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, who was facetiously introduced as "Miner-General of Ontario," also spoke to the toast. "It ill becomes me at this hour to make a speech in reply to this toast," he began. "I feel, however, that out of respect to the toast, I should say a few words. I have never set myself up as a speaker, although I have made up some speeches for other men. (Laughter.) I wish to speak to you very briefly as an old journalist." Continuing, he said: "I have very strong convictions that the journalists of the old time were brany men, and that they maintained their power by their work. Some things have been said to night about the progress of Canadian journalism. One would suppose that twenty five or twenty seven years ago—about the time I became attached to the press—all the brany men were centred in the city of Toronto. I know something of the journalism of those days, and I am bound to say here that there was as much independence manifested then as there is to-day."

Mr. L. W. Shannon, of *The Kingston News*, thanked them (as the representative of the oldest newspaper living in Ontario) for the honor of coupling his name with the toast, and, in a brief speech, traced the early history of journalistic ventures in Canada.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Sheriff G. R. Pattullo, of Woodstock, proposed the next toast, "The Canadian Press Association." He was pleased, he said, to propose this toast, because he was an old member of the association, and because he was one of those who had been accorded the highest honor in its gift—the presidency. He referred to President Preston's early connection with *The Woodstock Sentinel Review*, and his subsequent success in journalism. "It was probably because I left that paper that you made the rapid success you did," he facetiously added.

President Preston replied to the toast by saying that the association was only 30 years old, and noted the changes these

years had wrought. He said: "In 1859 the northern half of the continent was known as British North America, or 'The British Possessions.' 'The Fathers of Confederation' were still wrestling with petty colonial issues, and had thus far failed

To hear the tread of pioneers,
Of a nation yet to be.

"The future Manitoba was the 'Red River Settlement,' accessible only by 400 miles of ox-cart traveling from St. Paul, but in that year to behold with wondering eyes its pioneer newspaper. No contemptible sheet it was that boasted of Buckingham and Colwell as its editors, George Sheppard as an occasional contributor, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee as parliamentary correspondent. The Northwest Territories were indeed a 'great lone land,' save to the Indian, the Half Breed, the Hudson Bay factor, and the buffalo. No rude surveyor had broken in upon the serenity of our mountain fastnesses, and the waves of the Pacific dashed against far Columbia's shores with no evidence of the part the colony was to play in the formation of 'The Britain of the West,' or the service it was to render in the establishment of a great imperial highway to the Orient."

Continuing, he showed the influence of the telegraph and telephone on the newspaper, and also the effect of improved presses and type-casting machines.

"Thirty-six years ago the American nation awaited with intense eagerness the oracular utterances of "Old Horace" on the questions of the hour, while in our own land George Brown's was a name to conjure with, and *The Globe* was to the Scottish-Canadian scarcely less an article of reverence than the Book of Holy Writ. To-day in neither land is there a preponderating journalistic individuality, a fact which indicates, not the declining influence of the press, but the overthrow, by advancing popular intelligence, of the reign of the Dictator, whether of the sanctum or the pulpit."

He quoted figures of newspaperdom in the States, and said: "According to the last Dominion census the amount of capital invested in the printing and publishing business in Canada is \$8,689,659; 7,705 hands are employed therein, \$3,099,632 is annually paid in wages, and the estimated value of the annual output is \$8,318,094. As late as 1864, there were but 298 newspapers and magazines in British North America, and of these but 23 were dailies. In 1894 the number of newspapers and magazines had increased to 1,000, and the number of dailies to 100.

"In conclusion, let me say that as members of the Canadian press, we have a glorious heritage in the distinguished men who have honored it. It is not too much to claim that no profession has given to Canada able sons; or has labored more industriously and with greater singleness of purpose for the common weal. Canadian journalists of to-day are playing well their part. With few exceptions, they respect their high calling, and in turn deservedly command the respect of all other classes. Through the good office of associations like our own, Ishmael is no longer typical of the modern journalist, who is beginning to look a good deal more like Pythias. Because of this fraternal feeling there is a growing disposition to avoid personalities, and to deal with the issues of the day with something of a judicial tone. It is to be hoped that more and more we will realize the importance of the trust that has been committed to our keeping, and the demands that are made upon us in the closing years of this century. Great are our opportunities, equally

great is our responsibility in the sight of God and man for their proper use.

"I thank you, gentlemen, on behalf of the association which I represent, for the cordial manner in which you have received this toast."

THE PRESS AND THE PATRIOTS

The next and the last toast, "The Press and the Patriots," was proposed by Mr. Walter Nichol, of The Herald, Hamilton. He said he would not make a speech, owing to the lateness of the hour, and he kept his word. He merely introduced the speakers.

Mr. William Houston was the first speaker to the toast. He found many points of semblance between journalism of the past and journalism of to-day, "although some of the newspapers are making so much money to-day that some of us are now regretting that we left journalism." He said the aspirations of the old journalists were just as lofty as those of to-day. "Every journalist wanted to get there then just as now, and premierships were just as open to them then as now." He said some had "got there" and some had not. He was one of those who had not. He briefly referred to the subject of patriotism, and added amid applause: "The only kind of patriotism that is valuable is rationalism." Continuing, he said that what he knew of journalism he had learned from George Brown. He paid a tribute to the influence of Goldwin Smith on Canadian journalism. "Never from the day Mr. Smith entered Canadian journalism have I failed to read every word he had to say. I have long regarded him as the greatest master of English prose living." The influence of the late Mr. James Beatty and Mr. Charles Lindsay also came in for some words of commendation.

Mr. A. C. Campbell sang "Father Paul," and he was accorded well merited applause.

Mr. Alex. Pirie, of The Banner, Dundas, spoke to the toast. "I rise, Mr. Chairman," he said, "as one of the patriots. As I understand, a patriot is a country newspaper man who prints a paper for \$1 per year in cash, or \$1.50 in turnips. (Laughter.) The country press is a most important organization. I desire to admit frankly that the members of the country press are not beautiful. But we are good, and if, as I told Mr. Willison, of The Globe, this afternoon, we were not good, God would burn our offices too. (Uproarious laughter.) Without the country press, the press of this country would not amount to a hill of beans. There is not a man occupying any position in this country that was not fed and brought up on the country press. Therefore we claim that we are doing more for the country than is the city press." Continuing, he asked: "What is the country press? It is an instrument for keeping people from forming their own opinions. The members of the country press are not supplicants. They are necessary to statesmen. When we get tired of making other people premiers of this country, we make our own men premiers. (Applause.) The earth is wobbling on its axis, and all this at one dollar a year. Let me do the job work of this country, and I don't care who makes its laws. (Laughter.) When I look around upon this magnificent audience to-night, it makes me think I am addressing my own subscribers." Becoming serious, he paid a glowing tribute to Goldwin Smith. "No one has done more than he for independent thought and opinion in the public press." (Hear, hear.) Again lapsing into humor, he said: "Yesterday after

noon, while one of my subscribers was piling up his subscription in my back yard, he said, 'Mr. Pirie, public opinion is at your back.'" (Laughter.)

Mr. Matheson, superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville, prefaced his speech by remarking that he came from a place where they did not do much talking. (Laughter.) He said he had sacrificed himself for the country 23 years ago. "At that time," he said, "we had to pay 10c. per pound for paper, but got \$2 per year for subscriptions. I understand, however, that the newspaper men of to-day are so much better that they give their paper for 35c. per year." (Laughter.)

The hands of the big clock in the rotunda were about indicating the midnight hour, when the most successful banquet ever held by the association was concluded with "God Save the Queen."

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The proceedings were opened about 10.30 a.m. President Preston was in the chair, and there were a large number of members present, although not as many as on the previous day.

The president: The first order of business is the election of officers. Is it your pleasure that we go on with the business?

Mr. C. W. Young desired to be allowed to withdraw from the contest for the first vice-president. His proposer, Mr. Dan. McGillicuddy, at first demurred, but eventually Mr. Young was allowed to withdraw. This left Mr. J. S. Brierley as the only candidate, and the president declared him duly elected first vice-president amid much applause.

The president appointed Messrs. H. C. Blackburn, Orillia Times, and J. F. McKay, Chatham Banner, scrutineers.

While the ballots were being taken up for second vice-presidency, Mr. Andrew Pattullo urged that the candidate receiving the lowest vote should drop out, and that the balloting should be continued until one candidate received a majority of the votes. He moved to that effect, and the motion was carried. A second vote, however, was not necessary, Mr. J. B. MacLean having secured a majority on the first ballot. He was accordingly declared elected.

The balloting for the Executive Committee resulted in the election of the following:

- C. W. Young, Freeholder, Cornwall.
- J. S. Willison, Globe, Toronto.
- W. S. Dingman, Herald, Stratford.
- S. Stephenson, Planet, Chatham.
- A. Laidlaw, Reformer, Galt.



A SCENE OF THE BANQUET.

Mr. R. Holmes presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions. It was as follows:

Resolved- 1. That the cordial thanks of this association be tendered to the Ontario Government for its kindness in providing so handsome and comfortable a meeting room for the sessions of this association.

2. That the name of the association be changed to that of the Ontario Press Association.

3. That we believe it would be in the interest of the association, and to the benefit of the country, that an annual excursion be held to the remote parts of the province and Dominion, and we would recommend that such an excursion be inaugurated this year, at a time best calculated to suit the majority of those who could attend.

4. That we believe the agitation for amendments to the libel law should be continued, and one of the points upon which we think a change should be made is to include all monthly publications within the scope of the law.

5. That we believe it only right and proper that the legitimate expenses of the Executive should be paid, and recommend that not more than two meetings of the Executive be held during the year.

6. That we believe the engagement of a permanent solicitor by the association, to look after libel suits, would be advisable, and recommend that the plan proposed last year be again attempted.

7. That the presence of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, at the annual meeting of the association, and his reply to the toast of the "Old Boys" was gratifying to members of the craft, of which he is one of the oldest in Canada, as well as a pleasing evidence that the highest positions in the gift of the Crown or the people of Canada are open to every citizen of the country.

8. That this association recognizes that it would be in the interest of the printing and publishing trades that the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 be put into force, and that the agitation in that direction be kept up until the desired end is accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. HOLMES,
C. W. YOUNG,
A. MCNEIL.

It was decreed, on motion of Mr. Young, to take up the report clause by clause, but it was decided to defer discussion until Messrs. Rutter and Edgar had read their papers on the Copyright question.

DISCUSSION ON COPYRIGHT.

The importance of Copyright and the great interest taken in the matter was evidenced by the attention paid to the two papers and the discussion. The first paper was by A. F. Rutter, president of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, and was as follows:



A. F. RUTTER.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN
OF THE CANADIAN PRESS
ASSOCIATION:

It was with considerable reluctance I consented to address you to day on the important subject of "Copyright," and a painful

knowledge of my inability to interest you by adding anything new to the greatest of all questions before our trade; it has been a live issue for years, and engaged the attention of prominent men on

both sides of the Atlantic, and I ask your indulgence while I try in an imperfect way to explain what I think the benefits to be derived from a Canadian Copyright Act would be to us as printers in this country, leaving all legal questions and fine distinctions as to whether we have the right or not, to those better qualified to speak on that line. When the question is settled there will always remain a grateful recollection of the service in this behalf performed by the late Premier, Sir J. S. D. Thompson, the Hon. J. D. Edgar and Mr. John Ross Robertson. These gentlemen have given their time and used their great ability to further the rights of our country and deserve our highest praise for their patriotic course. In the late Premier the Copyright Association lost one of its best friends and certainly its most powerful champion; his heart was in the work, and for many years it received his close attention. While suffering under his last illness, and knowing, as he must have known, how necessary rest was to preserve his life, he unflinchingly followed to the end what he believed to be his duty and we know that his last official act was to preserve our right as Canadians to legislate for the interests of our own people in this matter. I am sure we all hope his efforts were largely successful, and, if not fully so, will have proved one of the most important factors in the eventual success which must come. I do not believe there is a cause for the hopeless view taken by many of our people, that with his death Copyright will be indefinitely postponed; it cannot be; the Government has gone too far and the importance of the question to this country is too great to let the matter rest. It is clearly the duty of his successor in the Canadian Government to see that the efforts already put forth are supplemented by all the power at his command, and he should have the hearty assistance of every publisher and printer of this country in doing so.

You, of course, are all familiar with the articles that have been published from time to time, and have no doubt read with a smile many of the arguments advanced by the English publishers through their agent, Mr. Daldy, a gentleman most prolific in arguments, sensible and otherwise, on this subject, who, from the fact of being appointed hon. secretary of the Berne Convention and the chosen mouthpiece of the English publishers, thinks he knows better than we do what we require, and is always ready either to lecture us or give advice. It is true he was in Canada for a few days, which accounts for his knowledge that the people of this country, other than the printers and publishers, were not interested in the Copyright question, and his great discovery will make the English tourist who is said to have written a history of the country while passing from the Bridge to the Detroit river, hide his head for shame that he did so little; Mr. Daldy has completely outdone him. Who did this gentleman expect to find interested in this question if not those who are engaged in the business, and for whom is he speaking? Are the people of England protesting against this Act? He knows better. Do you think it possible that Mr. Daldy was ignorant of the fact that nearly every leading paper in this country had editorials contending for and asserting our rights, and letters without number were to be found in their columns urging the same thing. He knows, and the English publisher knows, very well, that Copyright is a live question in Canada, or they would not be so anxious to prevent its being put in force.

At every turn in this question we are confronted with that wonderful Berne Convention of 1886, to which the people of

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Canada never consented. It is true that the late Sir John A. Macdonald promised that we would agree to enter the Convention, but that promise was never ratified by the Parliament of this country, an absolute necessity before it could be binding on us, and all parties to the Convention must have known that this was a fact. When the matter came before the Government for ratification in 1888, so much opposition was developed on both sides of the House that the bill was withdrawn. However, our Government recognized that a promise had been given and therefore gave notice of their wish to withdraw from the Convention, but nothing having been done, the request was renewed in 1891 with the same result, and it seems as if a promise which could not be binding without concurrence of Parliament was held to be in full force by the Home authorities. In my humble judgment, from what I have read on the subject, the promise was given to enter on the supposition that the United States would be included, and when it was found two years later that this would not be, our Government very properly refused to ratify something that was never intended when the promise to enter the Convention was given.

In 1889 the present Act was passed after exhaustive debate in the House and a full knowledge of what the Canadian people required. This Act has not yet been allowed by the British Government: in fact, it is being delayed by every possible means that can be brought to bear by the English publishers, and just why they should oppose the Act so strongly has never been quite clear to me. It is not as if we were going to steal the works of the foreign authors: anyone who has read the Act will see that they have the first and sole right to publish in this country, and can do so from duplicate plates if desired, but should they not take advantage of this right inside of one month, then the sole right ends, but that does not prevent them publishing at any time after, along with others who may have secured the license to do so. The author is always to receive a royalty of 10 per cent. on the retail price, which is a very liberal remuneration, taking into consideration that more than one will be engaged in urging the sale; besides I do not think it would affect the amount that would be paid by the American publishers. The sale to this country has always been made light of and treated as if it were a thing of little moment. To illustrate, it is as if two people on making a bargain had just about settled, and, as an inducement to close the matter up quickly, the seller says "Well, I'll throw in Canada." It is our duty to let these gentlemen know that we are something more than a make weight and that it will pay them to deal with us just as liberally as with a foreign nation.

If the publishers of this country had had a Copyright Act similar to that of 1889 for the past ten years even, they would have been in a position to make their importance felt, and would be recognized by foreign authors in a more favorable way than can ever be under the existing state of things.

The New York Times during last month gave the opinion of a number of American publishers and authors, from which are taken the following: R. U. Johnson, associate editor of The Century Magazine, referred to the proposed Canadian Copyright Law, the discussion of which led English journals to assert that British writers were monopolizing the American field. "Friends of Copyright in this country," he said, "brought the proposed Canadian Copyright Law to the attention of the State Department at Washington. The result was that Ambassador Bayard

was charged to enter a protest at the Foreign Office on behalf of the American people against the ratification of the proposed treaty, because certain of its provisions will nullify the treaty existing between England and the United States. By the terms of our treaty with England, Copyright is accorded throughout all the British dominions, which includes Canada, of course. But if this proposed Canadian treaty is agreed to, then we shall have piracy at our doors, and the effect of our treaty will be largely nullified."

Geo. Haven Putnam, of the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons, said that not only did the International Copyright Law not work to the disadvantage of American writers, but it worked positively to their advantage. "Some reference," said he, "is made in the cable despatch to The New York Times to the proposed Canadian Copyright Law. The situation is so much muddled that I think it would require an expert constitutional lawyer to determine the standing of an American book in Canada. England has insisted that Canada should accept the International Copyright Law as it existed there, while Canada has claimed that it was as independent in Copyright as in tariff matters. The question has been dragging along with many complications for about three years, and I have not studied out the precise situation."

The Employing Printers' Association, which I have the honor to represent here to-day, are convinced that Copyright is the most important question affecting their interests in this country, and if we are successful in having the Act as passed proclaimed, an era of prosperity will commence for a trade that needs it much—a trade the ninth in importance on this continent, and one that in the city of Toronto is equipped in a thoroughly modern manner, waiting only for the chance to place belts on presses now standing idle, and to give more and better paid work to her artisans, not only printers, but paper makers, bookbinders, electrotypers, engravers, and the numerous other trades that are branches of the great printing business. It is impossible to say just how much the Act would increase the trade of this country, but those who have examined the list of books imported that could be profitably done here, place the figures away into the thousands.

What is the state of the publishing business in this country, and what has it been for years back? You all know it is practically dead, and we are at the mercy of English publishers with a branch in the United States. This should not be the case, and I would ask you, gentlemen of the press of Canada, who have ready to hand the most powerful known weapon, to show your strength, help the Canadians to secure all their rights, use the power of the press, tell the people of this country what their just rights are, and their good sense will demand and secure them. Let the Parliament of this country know of what importance this question is to our people—a question that has nothing to do with politics, as proven by the fact that prominent men on both sides are asking that the Act be put in force.

Let me recommend to your notice the many excellent articles written on this subject by Mr. Richard T. Lancelfield, of Hamilton, secretary of the Copyright Association of Canada, a gentleman who fully understands the matter, and who for the past ten years has been indefatigable in working for our rights: he has done much to bring the question before the people, and I believe is now preparing an exhaustive report of the whole matter to be published shortly in The Canada Bookseller and Stationer.



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You all no doubt receive *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*, and have read with pleasure the clever articles published during the past year. They have recognized the importance of the question to the people in whose interest they are engaged, and have done much to get the matter as far forward as it now is.

In conclusion I hope that during the coming year you will do all in your power to bring this vital question to the printing business to a successful issue, and at your next annual meeting, the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 will be in force.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the courtesy shown our association and the patient hearing granted their representative.

L. D. EDGAR'S PAPER.

Mr. Edgar read a paper as follows: "I appreciate the honor of being asked to read a short paper upon a question of so much interest as Canadian Copyright, before an association which represents both authors and publishers, and voices public opinion as well. Canada has many of the attributes and trappings of legislative autonomy. She has a Governor-General, and she has Rideau Hall. She has a Senate and a Black Rod. She has a House of Commons (such as it is). Yet we should not be puffed up by these things, for we are told from Downing street that Canada cannot enact a Copyright Law.

"We thought, and we still think, that the British America Act gave us the right to legislate on Copyright, and to override the Imperial Act of 1842, as regards Canada. So thinking, we passed a most reasonable Act in 1880, but, out of an excess of politeness, perhaps, we suspended its operation until proclamation by the Governor-General. Our Government at once got into a correspondence with the Colonial Office about it, and have been tangled up in the meshes of that controversy for six years. We are told that our Act of 1880 is inconsistent with the provisions of a prior Imperial Act, and, therefore, is ultra vires. You may have heard of a trial, in 1885, of one Louis Riel. He was tried under a Canadian Act which was inconsistent with no less than three prior Imperial statutes, and that objection was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on his behalf. They did not suspend the Act, but they permitted the sheriff to suspend Riel.

"In brief, we say to England: The Act of 1880 is within our powers, and should at once be put into operation, but, if you really believe that it is ultra vires then it clearly requires an Imperial Act to confirm it, and that Act should be passed at once. It is too late in the day for Canada to be told that she is not entitled to legislate as to who shall hold a Copyright in Canada. We are united to a man in saying that we must have that point made clear, since it is held by the Colonial Office to be doubtful.

"I think the Act of 1880 is fair to holders of English Copyright. It gives them a month to take out their Canadian Copyright, if they value it; and if they neglect to do so it does for them what is not done under the existing law for any Canadian author—it provides that they shall be paid a royalty of 10 per cent. on the retail price of all copies sold here.

"This is all vastly more favorable to British authors than is the American Copyright Act of 1891," which they have welcomed with such effusive gratitude, in spite of its rigid type-setting clause.

"Although the British author ruthlessly sells out Canada to the American publisher whenever he gets the chance, yet will

we return him good for evil. He will find that even if we are colonists, we are neither pirates nor utter barbarians. Our tendency, is, perhaps, to unduly admire the masters of the grand old English tongue, which we attempt to use in our own rough way. If they inform us of grievances that they suffer from the Act of 1880, assuredly the same Parliament which claims the right to enact it will readily amend it in all fair and reasonable ways. We confess, however, to an unalterable prejudice in favor of having any such amendments made at Ottawa, rather than in Downing Street.

"It is a pleasing duty for me to testify to the earnestness and ability and sturdy Canadian spirit which were displayed in the treatment of this question by the late Sir John Thompson. Knowing that he intended to bring this question personally before the Imperial authorities, I wrote a letter to *The Times* to strengthen his hands. The letter was published too late for him to see it, yet it may not have been without some value to our cause. It at least elicited an answer from Mr. Daldy, secretary of the British Copyright Association, to which I have replied in another letter that I have ventured to send to *The Times*.

"This brings me to the last point I have to make. Mr. Daldy says: 'During a visit to Canada last year I found all the Canadian public, except the political circle, unaware that such a demand had been made in their name, and anxiously repudiating any connection with it.' Canadians all know how absurdly incorrect his statement is. He does not appreciate the fact that this is a question of high importance in our Colonial eyes, in the treatment of which Canadian public men and Canadian journals have risen above party, and stand shoulder to shoulder to day to defend our dearest rights of self-government. I know that, if necessary, Parliament will speak again, as it has often spoken before, with united emphasis; and I ask that the press of Canada, which has always been a unit on the question, will continue to keep Copyright well to the front, so that the British Copyright Association, and all concerned, may become convinced that Canada knows her rights and will maintain them."

Mr. Edgar was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his paper.

A DISCUSSION FOLLOWS.

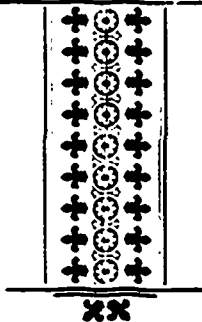
The president declared the meeting open for discussion on the subject dealt with in the papers of Messrs. Edgar and Rutter.

Mr. Smallfield ventured the opinion that the Canadian people were not united on the matter of Copyright. "I would like to ask how many Canadian journalists have written upon this question," he added. He failed to see by what right Canadians should dictate to English authors in the matter of publishing their works in Canada. He had noticed that within the last few days the London Chamber of Commerce had protested strongly against it.

President Preston: "I would just remark that the Committee on Resolutions has a report on this subject, and if the matter were left over till this report is discussed, time would be saved."

Mr. Andrew Pattullo: "One reason some of us have not taken as much notice of the matter is that we know the Can-

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adian people are united on the question. Another is that our circulation is not very large in England."

Mr. R. T. Lancefield, secretary of the Canadian Copyright Association, was called upon to address the convention. He said: "I hardly expected to be called upon to say anything to you. I called here to show Mr. Edgar and others that the Canadian Copyright Association took much interest in this question. (Hear, hear.) We can show to-day that when we say a thing is so that it is so. The people of Canada are united on this question. With regard to the press being united, I think we can show you that the press of Canada is united on this matter. There is only one paper in Canada that has said anything against it; and when we look over the papers and see they do not say anything against it we come to the conclusion

that they are for us. I think we may take it as granted that the press of this country is united on this question. (Hear, hear.) It is a question that is a little intricate, and that is probably why the editors of the smaller papers have not taken much interest in it. It would not at any rate be as interesting to their readers as it is to the readers of the metropolitan papers. But I think, generally speaking, the country press is with us. I am sure you will be with us on one point, and that is whether the Dominion shall have the right to pass such a law. (Applause.) The 10 per cent. question is a side question. The Act says the author can take the whole thing if he wants to do so. We only say he shall take the 10 per cent when he refuses to publish himself. (Hear, hear.) The main point is whether the Dominion Parliament has the right to enforce such legisla-

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ST. JOHN, N.B.

tion. I think that is the main point in the whole question. I think there is hardly a gentleman in the room but will agree with us when we say that the Parliament of Canada must have the right." (Applause.)

This ended the discussion.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Preston, the retiring president, introduced the incoming president, Mr. L. W. Shannon, who immediately assumed the duties of his office.

President Shannon said: "Gentlemen, on taking my seat as president of this association I beg to return thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I feel that I have a difficult row to hoe in following in the footsteps of our distinguished ex-president. But let me say this: All I can promise is that I will do my best for the association. I am glad to see you have elected a good energetic secretary to support me; and I crave your support." (Applause.)

Mr. C. W. Young moved and Mr. M. A. James seconded, that Messrs. T. A. Bellamy, Sun, Ingersoll, and J. A. McKay, Record, Windsor, auditors for the preceding year be re-elected for the ensuing term. Carried.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. John Cameron, Advertiser, London, introduced the subject of "Anonymous Communications in the Press." He said he had for some time opposed the publication of communications under nom de plumes. He would not say that not one thing could be said in favor of the publication of anonymous communications, but he would say that a good deal could be said against it. Some advanced the argument that it gave the workman an opportunity to acquaint the public with his grievances. "I want to say," he added, "that there is no good cause that needs to be protected but will find some courageous editor or publisher who will fight for it. We allow no communications to appear in The Advertiser except over the real name of the writer. I want to say this: No man gets us into any more libel suits through anonymous communications." Before taking his seat, Mr. Cameron moved "that it is the sense of this association that nothing is gained by anonymous letters, and the practice should therefore be discouraged."

Rev. W. F. Clarke seconded the resolution. He said that besides the objection urged by Mr. Cameron there was a very strong moral objection. "I think a man's personality is a very important thing in regard to the views he puts before the community. The man who is afraid of his personality should be squelched." (Laughter.)

It was decided to defer further discussion of the subject.

Mr. J. S. Willison "I hope, should the subject not come up again, that the opinion will not go abroad that the views of the mover and seconder of the resolution are to be taken as being the views of this association." (Hear, hear.)

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then taken up clause by clause.

Clause 1 was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Young raised an objection to clause 2. He contended that before they changed their name the members of the association should be consulted.

The clause was struck out.

Mr. Pattullo moved an amendment to clause 3, to the effect that the words "annual excursion" be struck out, and the words "pressmen's excursion this year" be inserted.

Rev. W. F. Clarke seconded the amendment, and it was carried.

Clause 4 was adopted.

Clause 5 occasioned some discussion.

Mr. James S. Brierley suggested that the railway fare only of the Executive Committee be paid.

A member: "The hotel bill should also be paid."

Mr. McGillicuddy: "Mr. President, what constitutes legitimate expenses? What would constitute my legitimate expenses would not probably be Mr. Pirie's. (Laughter.) If legitimate expenses included three square meals, bed and railway fare, it would be all right. Of course, if it took in Appolinaris water, that would be a different thing." (Laughter.)

The president: "I think we should leave the matter to the discretion of the members of the committee."

Mr. Watson: "I think it would be better to limit the meetings to two during the year."

Mr. Preston: "There were two meetings last year and they cost \$130. This is more than the association can stand. I think the members of the committee should be well satisfied to have their railway fares paid."

Mr. R. Holmes: "The committee had this view in mind."

Mr. A. McNee: "It would tend to limit the officers to one place—say Toronto—if this was carried. I would do nothing that would tend to centralize the Executive Committee. I would rather cut down the number on the committee."

Mr. Charles Long: "Why not refuse to pay their railway fare, but let us pay their hotel bills?"

Mr. J. E. Atkinson thought there was no need of a resolution at all. He said the greater proportion of the expenses were incurred in paying railway fares. Hotel bills had only cost about \$15.

The clause was struck out.

The balance of the report was adopted without amendment.

"PRINTER AND PUBLISHER."

Mr. And. Pattullo, Sentinel-Review, Woodstock: "All will agree that PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, which is the organ of this association, has been doing a good work in the interests of the press of this country. Now I understand that that paper is published at a loss, and because of the apathy of the publishers in the country. It is a valuable paper. Some time ago it had an article regarding the price of paper. I consider that that article was worth \$100 or \$150 to me. And that is what a single article only did. Therefore I beg to move that we, the Canadian Press Association, appreciate the value of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, the official organ of this association, and that the Executive Committee of this association be instructed to prepare a circular to the members urging them to subscribe to that paper."

Mr. C. H. Mortimer, of The Canada Electrical News, Toronto, in seconding the resolution, said: "I might say that the article in question was an eye opener to me, and of great service indeed."

The motion was carried unanimously.

THE **GRIBB** Printing & Publishing Co. ^{LD.}
ENGRAVERS
 & PHOTOGRAPHERS ONLY.
 ENGRAVING BY ALL PROCESSES
 Telephone 1575.
 28 & 30 Lombard St., Toronto.



LETTER HEADS LIKE THIS Will print on any press.
 ... Write us for particulars.

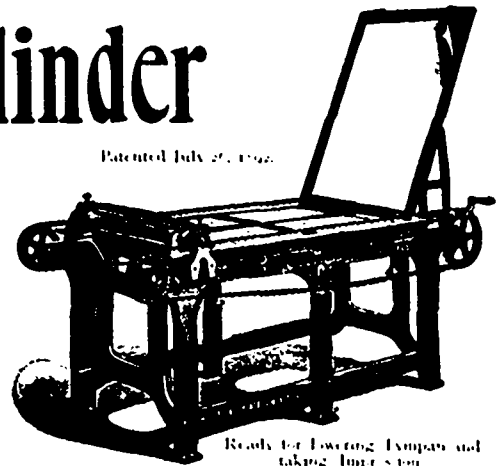
The Most Wonderful Machine for Country Newspaper Printing

Vaughn Ideal Hand Cylinder

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

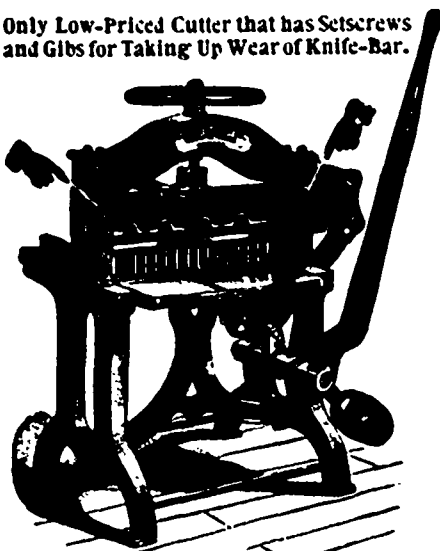
- No. 1—4-Col. Folio, or 5-Col. Quarto, bed 28", x 43" . . . \$300 00
 - No. 2—5-Col. Folio, or 6-Col. Quarto, bed 33", x 48", . . . 225 00
- Friset for No. 1, extra \$50.00; for No. 2, \$75.00

Patented July 27, 1892.



Ready for lowering, lashing and taking impressions

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



BUY THE BEST
 IT COSTS NO MORE

Advance Lever Cutter

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

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------|
| 28 1/2 inch, squares 22 1/2 inches | \$ 90 00 | 30 inch, squares 24 inches | \$165 00 |
| 25 inch, squares 23 inches | 110 00 | 33 inch, squares 26 inches | 200 00 |

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

The **Challenge Machinery Co., Chicago, Ills.**
 Sole Manufacturers

APPRECIATION OF DR. DEWART.

Rev. Wm. F. Clarke moved the following resolution :

"That in view of the approaching retirement of Rev. Dr. Dewart from the editorial chair of The Christian Guardian, this association desires to put on record its high appreciation of the ability, courage, wisdom and courtesy with which he has filled the position for so many years, its sense of the service rendered by him to civil and religious liberty, Christian union, higher education, and many other important interests, and that his name be added to our list of honorary members."

"I move this resolution with special pleasure," said Mr. Clarke, "because Dr. Dewart has never shown an 'I am holier than thou' feeling, as so many clerical editors have been showing." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Cameron seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

The subject of anonymous communications was again introduced by Mr. John Cameron. He said he did not propose to limit the sovereignty of any editor, but at the same time he thought a resolution in the direction of discouraging anonymous communications was timely. He refused to publish such communications in his paper. "And I think if you only knew the comfort I enjoy," he concluded, "you would pass this resolution."

Mr. And. Pattullo opposed the resolution. He held that an editor who allows communications to be published that are of the stabling character has no right to be a publisher.

Rev. W. F. Clarke: "There are a good many of them then."

Mr. Pattullo: "I maintain that anonymous correspondence is not only permissible, but it is enormously valuable to every journalist. Such resolutions as that before us are simply to be taken as meaning that we as journalists do not know how to run our own papers." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dan. McGillicuddy, Signal, Goderich: "If a mean cuss (laughter) comes into my office with a letter giving someone a stab, I just read it over, and then ask him to put his signature to it. If he refuses to do so I throw the letter into the waste paper basket." Continuing, he opposed the resolution. "None of us sign our editorials. Does Mr. Clarke? Does Mr. Cameron? No, not one of us. There is a good deal in what Mr. Cameron says about anonymous communications getting us into libel suits. The time I have been in court has been through the medium of anonymous letters. But that time has passed with me. No man can now get correspondence of that kind in my paper."

The motion was lost.

NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The question regarding where the next annual meeting should be held was then taken up.

Mr. W. J. Watson, of Pen and Scissors, Toronto, wanted the matter left with the Executive Committee.

Mr. Willison said that had he been a member of the Committee on Resolutions he should have suggested reporting in favor of holding the next meeting at the home of the president, Kingston.

Mr. J. F. McKay, Chatham, remarked that there were only a few members present from Western Ontario. He suggested that

the next meeting be held somewhere in the west. It would be in the interests of the association to do so.

The subject was allowed to drop.

ADVERTISING FAKES AND THE ABUSE OF MAIL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. J. C. Jamieson, of The Intelligencer, Belleville, before reading his paper on "Advertising Fakes and the Abuse of the Mailing Privileges," said that it was advisable that pressmen should know what each other were doing. "Now, as to the matter of paper, I pay 3c. What do you pay?"

Several members (in unison): Four cents.

Taking up his subject, Mr. Jamieson said:

"As the result of a disgusted feeling at what seemed to me to be the ruinous sacrifice of space by publishers, the constantly increasing special position demanded by foreign advertisers, and the abuse of mailing privileges for the free distribution of advertising matter, I wrote your honored president, Mr. Preston, that, although I did not take any active interest in the Press Association, I was convinced that such matters should be treated by them in some such manner as to be of lasting benefit.

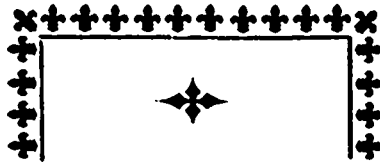
"In reply to my letter I received a post card, upon which was clearly defined a map of the Korean war, in the most elegant Chinese hieroglyphics.

"The printed heading was in good, plain English: therefore I thought that, probably, the writer had intended to convey some expression of regard, or an invitation to a feast. Hence, as it is customary to reply 'oui' when addressed in a foreign tongue, I took my chances and replied 'yes.' As a result, I found myself included in the invited guests at a banquet, at \$2 per head, and you find yourselves inflicted with my opinions upon fake advertisers and the abuse of the mailing privileges.

"It is customary with most publishers to issue, at irregular periods, what they are pleased to style 'rate cards.' I have taken considerable pains during my twenty years of newspaper life to establish a rate, but the genius of the advertiser has kept constantly in advance of my ideas by changing the requirements, so that I am yet using the old rate card I found in the office when I first entered upon my journalistic career, and must say I am as much in doubt yet as to what a just rate should be, or, rather, what I should demand and receive, with my beloved



A CORNER IN WARRICK BROS. & RUTHERS PRINTING OFFICE.



In Full Blast Once More

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

New Address

48
TEMPERANCE
STREET

• •

West Side of Bay Street

New and Latest Machinery

ALL PROCESSES FOR ALL PURPOSES.

THE CANADIAN PHOTO-ENGRAVING BUREAU

16 Adelaide Street West



... TORONTO

Finest Half-Tone Cuts in Canada Etched on the best hard-rolled Copper.

Line Cuts . . .
For Newspaper and Catalogue work, reproduced from drawings or prints.

Original Designs
Of any subject.

Wood Engraving and Electrotyping

Designing and Drawing

Best Work
Prices Reasonable



contemporaries cutting under me, as I was when I first began to investigate the subject.

"Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., I think it was, who, some years since, published an article on 'fair advertising rates,' in which they gave, as a maximum price that advertisers could afford to pay for extensive advertising, 1c. per line per 1,000 circulation in weekly, and 1/2c. per line in daily, and, as the lowest price that could be hoped for, 1/3c. per line in weekly, and 1/5c. per line in daily.

"The first proposition would, in my estimation, be a fair one if the publisher were independent; but he is between the 'devil and the deep sea,' as it were, being sandwiched between offers made by the advertiser and fear of the cutting of rates by the other fellow.

"I observe that The Week has had something to say about the 'Ethical Standard of Conscientious Journalists,' which The Herald declares is only bounded, in its editorial columns, by the statute book. How much more so is the ethical standard of journalists of no account when reaching forth for advertisements.

"As a sample in question I give you the following heading, which appears in a daily in Ontario, which boasts of publishing 1,000 copies each day.

From Toronto "Saturday Night."



1. Boreas, St. Thomas Journal; 2. Jamieson, Belleville Intelligencer; 3. Pirie Dundas Banner; 4. Patullo, Woodstock Sentinel-Review; 5. Moyer, Berlin News; 6. Holmes, Clinton News; 7. Moore, Acton Free Press; 8. Campbell (Hansard); 9. Jackson, Newmarket Era; 10. Clarke; 11. Hough; 12. Jones; 13. Howell; 14. E. Jackson; 15. Dewar; 16. Fry, Oak Timers; 17. Nichol, Hamilton Herald; 18. Preston, Brantford Expositor; 19. Young, Cornwall Freeholder; 20. McGillivuddy, Goderich Signal; 21. Maclean, Toronto World; 22. J. B. Maclean, Canadian Grocer; 23. Willison, Globe; 24. Cameron, London Advertiser.

Advertising rates—Measurement, nonpareil: 12 lines to the inch.
 Display advertisements 10c. per line
 Subsequent consecutive insertions..... 5c. "
 Reading advertisements 1/5c. "
 Preferred position, 20 per cent. advance upon casual and contract rates.

"These rates look fair and reasonable, yet within the past month that same paper accepted a five-line reader three times a week daily for one month, for which it only asked and accepted the magnificent sum of one dollar. Think of it, for an advertisement for which it should ask, according to its published rates, \$9, it accepted \$1.

"In the great city of Chicago, where competition is necessarily of the keenest kind, publishers meet weekly and arrange a fair scale of rates, to which under their agreement all are compelled to adhere, and as a result all make money, rather than the cut-throat game played by publishers throughout the Dominion, by which they became a prey to the advance advertising agent.

"I have never as yet seen an advertising card issued that did not claim a special rate for special position, yet I ask you how many present are receiving a special price for special posi-

tion from foreign advertisers; and, in fact, has not this false competition emboldened advertising agents until preferred position is the rule and not the exception, so that the publisher is only the tool of the more thrifty agent for the advertiser.

"The following are a few samples of position demanded of me of late:

"'Position to be next following or alongside pure reading matter.'

"'To be displayed next local reading matter.'

"'We are obliged to ask you to run a three-inch cut first, following and alongside pure reading matter, and the usual reader without change.'

"'The business calls for special position, top of page, next to full column of pure reading matter; or first advertisement in broken column of pure reading. The column of reading in each case to be on the left hand side, and order can only be had where this position is granted.'

"Cigar advertisers are in the ring, as it were, as will be seen by the following request of the Creme de la Creme Cigar Co.:

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

CREME DE LA CREME CIGAR CO.,

MONTREAL, DEC. 19, 1894.

DEAR SIR, We write to ascertain your lowest cash price

for six inch cut in every issue of all editions of your journal for one year.

We are advertising in a few papers through an advertising agency here; have also bargained with a lot of country papers to run this advertisement one year for a box of cigars.

Business generally has been so dull the past year that manufacturers' profits are cut down to almost nothing; for instance, we are at present manufacturing a line of cigars, five for ten cents, so you see there is little margin for advertising, much less for agents' commissions, therefore we go to you direct.

If your price is not such as we can afford, the correspondence must end here, as we are getting quotations from a greater number of papers than we expect to use, and will, quite naturally, select those that give us most for the money. The advertising must start before the 15th of January, if at all.

In your reply be good enough to state your actual circulation.

Yours truly,
 CREME DE LA CREME CIGAR CO.

"Notwithstanding the modesty of the above request I find it running in a daily paper which blazens forth to its readers that it has the largest circulation in Central Ontario.

"I am not for one moment blaming the agent or the adver-

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

Hamilton.

Wholesale Stationers and
Dealers in

Printers' Stock

**Boxmakers' and
Bookbinders' Supplies.**

Special Attention

Paid to orders received by mail.

Private Post Cards

We carry in stock a variety of sizes, colors and qualities of Blank Cards, suitable for above, samples and prices of which will be sent on application.

Cards may be had double size, so that both sides may be printed at one impression and afterward cut in half.



tiser for asking these special concessions, in fact, I think they should be commended for their business shrewdness, but it remains with the publishers to say if they will continue to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, or, rather, demand and take not less than a reasonable price for what they have to sell, and others want to purchase.

"I will not say much about the system of clubbing by the country press, by which they become agents at a loss to themselves to distribute the city weeklies to take their field.

"It is on a par with the suicidal competition in advertising, and will continue as long as the publishers in the same town are sworn enemies."

ABUSE OF MAILING PRIVILEGES.

"On the plea, free distribution of knowledge, the Government some years since were induced at the instigation of publishers to distribute their publications free. Instead of taking advantage of this concession they at once reduced their prices, and in their attempts in that direction to keep pace with the drop in the price of paper, it looks now as if the day is not far distant when publishers will be giving their publications free, with a chromo thrown in. But the great evil to publishers which the concession wrought was the flooding of the country with advertising sheets under the disguise of newspapers, which are used in the place of the ordinary newspaper medium to advertise special lines. This could readily be done away with if a committee of this association would wait upon the Postmaster General with a well formulated and reasonable scheme by which the Government would be made aware of what were proper to allow free distribution under the meaning of the Act.

"The association will require to adopt some such course, if they wish the free distribution continued, as the fake publications are rapidly growing and adding to what the Government must feel to be a burthen, and which must sooner or later cause them to reimpose a postal rate upon newspapers, which in my estimation would not be an unmixed evil to country publishers."

Mr. Cameron said the subjects discussed in Mr. Jamieson's paper were important, because they dealt with questions that concerned the prosperity of pressmen. "If the Executive Committee could make arrangements by which at future meetings some time would be devoted to absolutely private business, sessions confined absolutely to members of this association, you would be surprised at some of the information you would get."

Mr. J. B. MacLean cited where a secret society that formerly issued circulars and post cards was now issuing a paper, some 30,000 copies of which were being circulated free through the post office. "Now, I rather agree with Mr. Denison, that it would be better to reimpose the postal rates on newspapers; and I understand the Government is considering the advisability of doing so." In closing, Mr. MacLean suggested that the Executive Committee take the matter up.

Mr. Willison expressed himself in favor of the absolute abolition of the free mailing system. "I believe it would work to the advantage of the several members of this association were no favors extended in this respect. I do not think any business man has a right to assume that the public should pay a part of his expenses." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brierley concurred in the views of the previous speakers.

Mr. S. Frank Wilson, of Truth, Toronto, said he did not think the removal of free postage privileges would help matters,

as the publishers of advertising sheets would not object to paying one cent per pound. He thought, however, that some more rigid rule than that now obtaining should be devised.

Mr. Pattullo declared it would be in the interest of the association for the members to pay postage on their papers. "The present system is against the legitimate publisher." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Young: "I perfectly agree with what has been said. If we paid postage we would be more likely to demand payment in advance. Moreover, whenever we have waited upon the Government in regard to stereotype plates, this matter of free postage has always been thrown up to us.

Mr. Jamieson suggested the appointment of a committee to formulate the views of the association regarding postage on newspapers.

Mr. Cameron said that he did not agree with all that had been said, and urged the members not to act hastily. It was risky to rush into the thing. He favored submitting the matter to a representative committee.

Mr. Dingman also urged caution. "The trouble is in the abuse of the privilege. I rather think newspapers give enough of their services free to the public, and are in many ways entitled to the privileges they get through free postage. I am rather in favor of retaining free postage, but, at the same time, I think means should be taken to prevent abuse of the privilege."

Mr. Pattullo moved that the Executive Committee consider the matter and bring in a definition of what constituted a newspaper.

Mr. Dan. McGillicuddy thought they should keep what they had got. Continuing, he said: "I can get a Toronto daily newspaper in my town at from fifty cents to one dollar per year, and I would like the Executive Committee to consider whether a newspaper is a newspaper when it can be got at such a price."

The Executive Committee will report upon the matter.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.

Then followed a paper on "Newspaper Subscription Prices" by John Bayne MacLean.

"When the committee did me the honor," said Mr. MacLean, "to ask me to prepare a paper it was generally understood it was to be called for to fill in time only. As there were so many important events on the programme I did not think there was any probability of my being called upon. I did not give the subject the preparation it deserves. What I have to say, therefore, will be more in the way of a talk to draw attention to the advisability of maintaining subscription prices instead of following the popular theory that it pays or is necessary to reduce them.

"During the last few years there has been a steady decline in the price of weekly newspapers. Ten years ago the average annual subscription rate was two dollars. Then it dropped to \$1.75, followed very soon after by a decline to \$1.50, from which most papers took a bigger drop to \$1. In a short time every weekly in the Dominion was sold at that, some of them dropping from \$2. Clubbing then commenced, and it soon became possible to get many papers for 75c. To-day the tendency seems to be to a 50 or 25c. basis, where it will go if publishers do not realize the folly of making such a reduction.

"The decline in prices is largely, if not almost entirely, due to the competition among the weeklies published in the larger

cities, whose example has been followed by the country and other weeklies, the desire for the larger circulation which a lower subscription price may bring, decline in the cost of paper, the use of ready set or stereotyped matter or partially printed papers.

"There was some reason in the steady declines in the rates for the weekly editions of the big city dailies. The country weeklies at one time were few in number, many of them badly edited and worse printed. Then, the city weekly had an extensive circulation. In the last few years the number and influence of the country weeklies increased; they were well edited, well set up, and showed good printing. The city weekly was no longer necessary, excepting for special features. People preferred their local paper, or took only a daily if they required a city paper. There were heavy declines in the subscription lists, and, to hold a portion of their old names, as well as to get new ones, the city publishers had to offer inducements in the shape of premiums, clubbing, and lower rates. Still, the country weeklies improved, and, to maintain the subscription lists of the large city weeklies, it was necessary to make further reductions in subscription prices. The publishers of country weeklies, for a time, lost a few subscribers, who were carried away by the cheap rates for city weeklies. The publishers were constantly told by subscribers that they could get the city paper for so much less, and that their price should be reduced. This apparent competition weakened the back of one publisher after another, until, finally, we all followed like a lot of sheep. I say we, because I happen to be interested in a country weekly myself. There is where the mistake was made. We were to blame for all the declines. We felt we had to reduce prices to compete with the city weeklies for fear of losing circulation. We did not recognize the fact that the trouble was with the other people. The city weeklies had to reduce prices because the country weeklies were becoming so popular that they were cutting into the city circulation. Another factor, and an important one, which I think country publishers still fail to recognize, is that they never can compete successfully in price with the city weekly. Composition and editorial for the latter costs practically nothing; the make-up and stereotyping are also trifling matters, for they are done by men on weekly salaries, who receive nothing extra. The only additional expense is press work and paper, which do not cost two-thirds of what the cost to a country weekly is. In ordinary business the man who cuts prices to compete with large firms, who have modern methods, generally fails. If he adheres to his prices and makes a good article he generally manages to make a comfortable living, supplying the wants of his own locality. It is only when he cuts prices to a figure that worries the larger concerns that they bring their figures down.

"I believe that many papers dropped prices without figuring that they were actually throwing away more than their entire profits. The reduction from \$2 to \$1 means a loss of \$1,000 a year at least to most weeklies. To many it is equal to \$3,000 or \$5,000 a year, if their sworn circulations are correct.

"That a reduction in prices will increase the circulation to such an extent that the loss will be made up by increased income from circulation and increased advertising, is the opinion of many publishers. This is true to some extent, but only in the case of some papers which have a general circulation over a province or larger territory; but I have yet to find a single instance in which a local paper has found any material increase

in circulation or advertising. The increase or decrease in circulation depends almost entirely on the character of the paper itself. I could cite many instances to prove this. A weekly religious paper was published here at \$2 a year. It was a well edited paper with a large circulation. Some of the members of that church were not satisfied with this, but wanted it in the hands of every family, and worried the publisher to make the price \$1. Finding that he would not do so, the chief promoter organized a company to publish a paper at \$1. The shareholders were promised six per cent., and everything over that was to go to missions. The scheme caught, and over \$40,000 was raised. They lost \$40,000, and were sold out by the sheriff before they found that even at \$1 they could not compete with or take the place of the \$2 paper. The old paper's experience is interesting. It dropped its price to \$1.50 for a time, but gained nothing. It then returned to \$2, and did not lose any subscribers worth speaking of.

"Another instance: A weekly paper started at \$1 a year. Shortly after another, a competitor, started at \$2. The former was pushed by about a dozen travelers and for certain reasons there was much sympathy for it among its probable subscribers. It was not well edited, and though sample copies were distributed freely, it never secured a circulation worth speaking of. Then the price was dropped to 50c. a year, but with no better results. And finally the paper suspended publication. The \$2 paper continued and steadily gained in circulation and influence, because it was well edited. To day it has over 6,000 paying subscribers.

"Another paper ran along for two or three years with a thousand or so subscribers who were always dissatisfied at paying \$1 a year. It was poorly edited and contained very little of interest to the readers. The editorial management was changed, the subscription price was doubled, and the paper has made steady satisfactory progress since.

"I could mention similar experiences from The London, Eng., Times and New York Herald down, which still retain their circulation, though their subscription price is high. The London Times has no difficulty in getting a subscription of \$30 a year in the land where everything is cheap, and good as well. I subscribe for a four-page weekly paper less than one-quarter the size of the ordinary country weekly. It contains one column of reading matter, about 300 words, the rest being advertisements. It costs me \$15 a year, but I would not be without it.

"From all this it would appear as if the public were quite willing to pay for a good article its full value, including a reasonable profit to the producer. I believe the day for cheap newspapers is passing, just as the day for cheap novels is. Publishers will tell you that readers demand better type, better press work and better ink than they would have taken a few years ago, and they are willing to pay a little more for it. The same applies to newspaper readers. They want better newspapers, and are willing to pay more for them. The aim of publishers should be to improve their paper so as to make it worth \$2 a year and get \$2 for it, rather than to lie awake at nights figuring how they can cut down expenses so as to get out a 50-cent weekly and pay their paper bills.

"The question arises, how may the average country weekly be improved? That is one which would require a paper to itself, though I may indicate the lines along which it would be safe to

go. I figure this way: A paper with 1,000 weekly would bring in \$1,000 a year now. At \$2 that would be \$2,000, or an increased profit of \$1,000. I believe that by spending \$500 of this increase on a good assistant editor or reporter who would work up local news, local features and otherwise improve the paper so as to compel everyone to be on the lookout for it, he would have no difficulty in getting the extra \$1 and materially increase the circulation, besides the greater prestige such a paper would have in advertisers' eyes."

Mr. Thomas McGillicuddy, of the Ontario Bureau of Mines, formerly connected with The Goderich Signal, testified to the evil results of reducing newspaper subscriptions.

Mr. J. J. Bell submitted for the inspection of the members copies of a number of old newspapers, the property of his father, who had served his time to the printing business in Brockville some time in the 20's. These were among them: Gore Gazette, 1827-28-29; Weekly Register, 1823-24; New York Mirror, 1830-31; Canadian Freeman, York, 1827; Church, Toronto, 1841; Canadian Watchman, Kingston, 1832; Upper Canada Herald, Kingston, 1829; Niagara Herald, 1828; British Colonist, Toronto, 1844; Bathurst Examiner, Perth, 1829; Packet, Bytown, 1850; Punch in Canada, the first cartoon publication in Canada, 1850; Lanark Herald, No. 1, Carleton Place, 1850. A political cartoon sketched during the contest between William Morris and Alexander Thorn in 1828, was also among the collection.

A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered the retiring officers, Mr. Preston coming in for special mention.

Mr. Preston, in replying, said, in part: "Mr. President and gentlemen, when you last year were kind enough to put me in the office of president I promised to put in my 'best licks' in the interests of this association. If I have earned in any degree your approval I am perfectly satisfied."

This finished the business, and at 12.30 p.m. the convention of 1895 adjourned.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL.

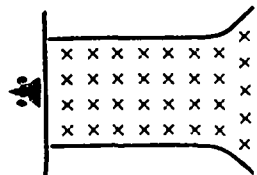
Acton, James	Shoe Journal	Toronto
Allen, Chas. W.	Recorder	North Toronto
Allen, W. H.	Herald	Carleton Place
Atkinson, J. E.	Globe	Toronto
Bambridge, Frank	Can. and Confect	Toronto
Bell, J. J.	Grip	Toronto
Bellamy, T. A.	Sun	Ingersoll
Bengough, J. W.	Grip	Toronto
Best, T. H.	Canadian Magazine	Toronto
Biggins, E.	Algoma Pioneer	Sault Ste. Marie
Blackstone, H. F.	Times	Orillia
Boyle, P.	Catholic Register	Toronto
Brierley, Jas. S.	Journal	St. Thomas
Briggs, Rev. W., D.D.	Christian Guardian	Toronto
Bryant, J. E.	Live Stock Journal	Toronto
Brown, E. N. W.	Can. Ch'rch Magazine	Toronto
Brown, Cameron	Sun	Belleville
Buchanan, W. W.	Royal Templar	Hamilton
Burk, D. F.	Herald	Port Arthur
Burrows, H.	Empire	Toronto
Cameron, John	Advertiser	London
Campbell, E. C.	Advocate	Cayuga
Campbell, W. B.	Bulletin	Toronto
Campbell, A. C.	Journal	Sudbury
Carman, T. S.	Ontario (Daily)	Belleville
Cassidey, J. J.	Can. Manufacturer	Toronto
Cave, J. J.	Express	Beaverton
Clark, J. T.	Saturday Night	Toronto
Clarke, A.	Courier	Morrisburg
Cliff, W. W.	Central Canadian	Carleton Place
Climie, W.	Banner	Listowel
Clougher, T. R.	Presbyterian Review	Toronto
Coffey, Thos.	Catholic Record	London
Colcock, N. B.	Times	Brockville
Colquhoun, A. H. N.	Empire	Toronto
Cook, Fred.	Toronto World	Ottawa
Cooper, John A.	Dry Goods Review	Toronto
Corson, R. J.	Economist	Markham
Courtlandt, H. N.	Advance	Barrie
Creighton, D.	Empire	Toronto
Cromarty, R. R.	Docket	Toronto
Dale, James	Guardian	Toronto
Davidson, J. A.	Mercury	Guelph
Davis, W. R.	Advocate	Mitchell
Denholm, Andrew	News	Blenheim
Dewart, Rev. E. H.	Guardian	Toronto
Dickinson, Jas.	Algoma Miner	Port Arthur
Dingman, W. S.	Herald	Stratford
Donly, Hal B.	Reformer	Simcoe
Dyas, W. J.	Canadian Druggist	Toronto
Elliott, R. R.	Guide	Port Hope
Elliott, R.	Times	Wingham
Fawcett, A. R.	Leader	Toronto Junction
Forster, A. S.	Star	Oakville
Gardiner, H. F.	Times	Hamilton
Gardner, John C.	Manufacturer	Toronto
Gibbens, W.	Standard	Cornwall
Green, G. W.	Live Stock Journal	Toronto
Gummer, H.	Herald	Guelph
Hall, Theo.	Leader	Tara
Hawke, J. T.	Transcript	Moncton, N. B.
Hawkins, A. St. Geo.	Standard	Listowel
Herring, R.	Advertiser	Petrolia
Hodson, F. W.	Farmers' Advocate	London
Holmes, R.	New Era	Clinton
Holterman, R. F.	Bee Journal	Brantford
Howard, John A.	Star	Hastings
Howard, John C.	Star	Hastings
Howes, E. J.	Templar	Hamilton
Hughes, L. C.	Sentinel	Tottenham
Innis, Jas., M.P.	Mercury	Guelph
Ireland, W.	North Star	Parry Sound
Jackson, L. G.	Era	Newmarket
Jackson, E.	Era	Newmarket
James, M. A.	Statesman	Bowmanville
Jamieson, J. C.	Intelligencer	Belleville
Jones, D. A.	World	Beech
Keefer, J. G.	Register	Norwood
Keller, W. H.	Journal	Uxbridge
Kerr, W. H.	Post	Brussels
Laidlaw, A.	Reformer	Galt
Laird, H. W.	Sentinel-Star	Cobourg
Lambert, J. A.	Representative	Mt. Forest
Lane, Byron	Press	Winchester
Long, C. T.	Empire	Toronto
Loudon, J. W.	Intelligencer	Belleville
Maclean, W. F., M.P.	World	Toronto
Macdonald, A. G. F.	News	Alexandria
MacLean, J. B.	Canadian Grocer, etc.	Toronto
Maguire, W. J.	Mercury	Quebec
Marsh, G. F.	Farmers' Advocate	London
Matheson, A. J.	Expositor	Perth
McBeth, Malcolm	Sun	Milverton
McEwen, W. P.	Gazette	Almonte
McGillicuddy, D.	Signal	Goderich
McGuire, W. M.	Liberal	Tilsonburg
McKay, John F.	Banner	Chatham
McKay, J. A.	Record	Windsor
McLeod, Jas.	Gazette	Almonte
McMahon, T. F.	Liberal	Richmond Hill

Curtis & Jones

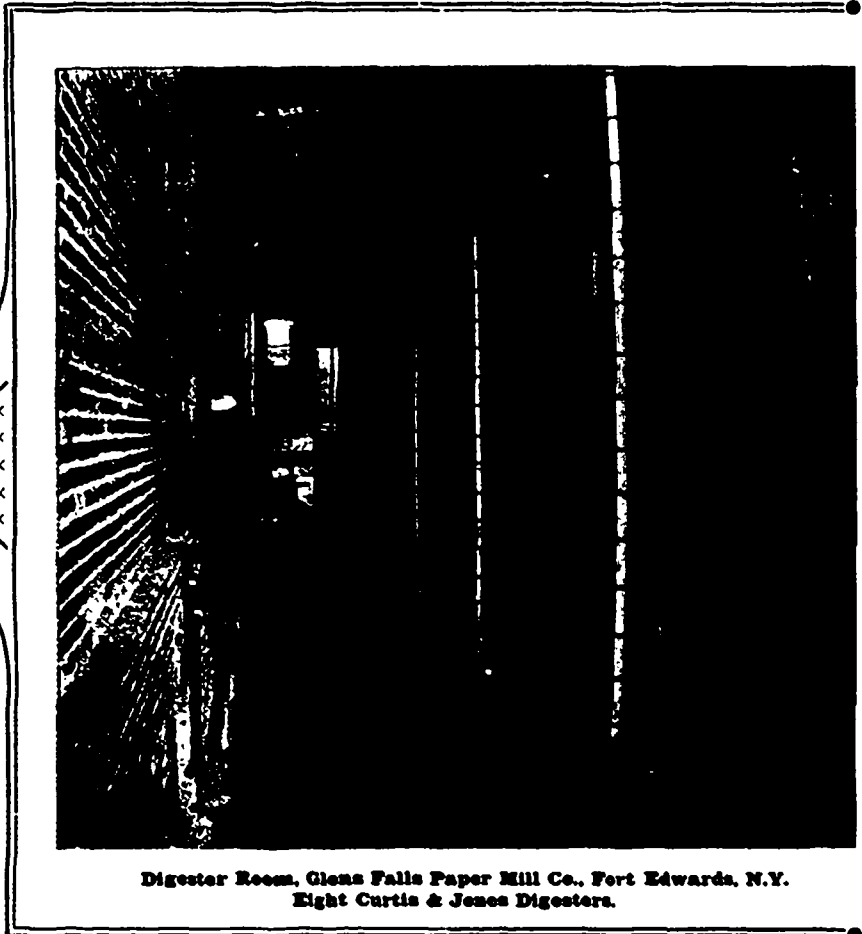
**SULPHITE FIBRE and
PAPER MILL ARCHITECTS.**

**N. M. JONES, Pres. and Man.
CHAS. CURTIS, Treas.**

**Practical
Experts**



**ON THE
MANUFACTURE
OF**



**Digester Room, Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y.
Eight Curtis & Jones Digesters.**

SULPHITE FIBRE

ALSO SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Curtis & Jones Patent Sulphite Digester.
Curtis & Jones Patent Blow-off Pipe.
Jones & Craft Blow Pits.**

**Jones & Talbot Sulphur Reclaiming Process.
N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating.
Curtis & Jones Improved Acid Plant.**

220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

McNaught, W. K. Trader Toronto
 McPherson, F. H. Review Windsor
 Megraw, Ainsley Advocate Paisley
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 Mitchell, John Post Hanover
 Moore, H. P. Free Press Acton
 Morgan, L. G. Maple Leaf Port Dover
 Mortimer, C. H. Can. Electrical News Toronto
 Mortimer, R. L. Free Press Shelburne
 Mortimer, J. B. Can. Arch. and Build'r. Toronto
 Mortley, R. S. Merchant Toronto
 Motz, John Journal Berlin
 Moyer, P. E. W. News Berlin
 Munro, Geo. Can. Evangelist Hamilton
 Nichol, W. C. Herald Hamilton
 Northgraves, Geo. R. Catholic Record London
 O'Beirne, W. M. Beacon Stratford
 O'Brien, A. H. Law Journal Toronto
 Orr, John R. Review Madoc
 Panton, Wm. Champion Milton
 Pattullo, Andrew Sentinel-Review Woodstock
 Pense, E. J. B. Whig Kingston
 Pirie, A. F. Banner Dundas
 Pirie, Chas. N. Banner Dundas
 Phelps, Ellis Journal Toronto
 Phelps, Norman Times North Bay
 Phillips, John A. Cor. Mon. Gazette Ottawa
 Playter, Dr. A. Health Journal Ottawa
 Pollard, John Express Napanee
 Preston, T. H. Expositor Brantford
 Reid, J. D. Arrow Burk's Falls
 Rittinger, J. A. Ontario Glocke Walkerton
 Roberts, G. R. Canada Baptist Toronto
 Robertson, J. Ross. Telegram Toronto
 Robertson, W. H. Times Peterborough
 Robinson, C. Blackett. Canada Presbyterian Toronto
 Ross P. D. Evening Journal Ottawa
 Russell, S. Tribune Deseronto
 Rutledge, C. W. Standard Markdale
 Scott, Mary Woman's Journal Ottawa
 Sears, Thos. H. Progress Preston
 Shannon, L. W. News Kingston
 Sheppard, E. E. Saturday Night Toronto
 Shore, F. R. Live Stock Journal Toronto
 Sidey, J. J. Tribune Welland
 Smallfield, A. Mercury Renfrew
 Smallfield, W. E. Mercury Renfrew
 Smallpiece, H. E. World Toronto
 Smith, Rev. W. W. Independent St. Catharines
 Smith, R. Wilson Insurance Chronicle Montreal

Smith, F. S. T. Advertiser Petrolia
 Somers, G. T. World Beeton
 Southworth, Thos. Recorder Brockville
 Spence, F. S. Vanguard Toronto
 Stephens, J. B. Review Niagara Falls
 Stephenson, S. Planet Chatham
 Templeton, Wm. Beaver Napanee
 Traves, W. F. Times Port Hope
 Troop, Carter Week Toronto
 Trout, E. Monetary Times Toronto
 Vosper, J. T. Herald Campbellford
 Wallace, Wm. Dufferin Advertiser Orangeville
 Walker, Jas. M. Courier Perth
 Wallis, A. F. Mail Toronto
 Warren, R. D. Herald Georgetown
 Watson, W. J. Pen and Scissors Toronto
 Weld, John Farmers' Advocate London
 Williams, M. W. World Cobourg
 Willison, J. S. Globe Toronto
 Wilson, C. A. North Ender Toronto
 Wilson, Geo. H. Post Lindsay
 Wilson, F. W. Guide Port Hope
 Wilson, S. Frank Truth Toronto
 Wilson, Geo. Guide Port Hope
 Withrow, Rev. W. H. Methodist Magazine Toronto
 Wrigley, Geo. Farmers' Sun Toronto
 Young, Geo. Courier Trenton
 Young, C. W. Freeholder Cornwall

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Cameron, Lud. K., Toronto	Pattullo, G. R., Woodstock
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Gwatin, R. L., Toronto	Shannon, J., P.M., Kingston
Higgins, W. H., Whitby	Smith, John, Guelph
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King, John, Q.C., Toronto	Woolsey, Roland, Toronto
Matheson, A., Belleville	Young, Hon. Jas., Galt



TRADE NOTICES.

THE present standing press, as used in the bindery, is about the only machine that has not undergone a radical change, nor kept in advance with the improvements that have been made from time to time in almost every tool used in a bindery to-day. We are pleased to note that the Seybold Machine Co., with the energy that they are recognized for, have just placed on the market a new platen standing press which is worthy of the investigation of every up-to-date binder. The J. L. Morrison Co., 28 Front street west, Toronto, the sole Canadian agents for the Seybold Machine Co. will be pleased to furnish any information desired in connection with these presses. They can be seen in their showroom

The Challenge Machinery Co., of Chicago, was organized Nov., 1893. It purchased the plant, patents, copyrights, pat-

terns, etc., formerly owned by Shmiedewend & Lee Co., and took possession of same on the first day of December, 1893. The business has prospered from the start and the number of machines sold in the month of November, 1894, was largely in excess of any month preceding. Many improvements have been made in the construction of the special machinery manufactured by the Challenge Machinery Co., and a steadily increasing demand was the result. The orders received in the first week of December, '94, were largely in excess of any other week for the preceding twelve months. On Dec. 5th, they were burned out, but have built a larger factory than before, and are now building printing presses and printing machinery faster than ever.

The Chatham Planet has ordered a Thorne type-setting machine.

“What the Monkey Sees the Monkey Does.”

Rival paper makers, not able to compete with us on quality even after reckless and senseless cutting of prices, are imitating as closely as possible the very shades and colors of our various paper products.

Recently they have gone further and now imitate the very wrappers, twines and styles in which our papers are put up. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, but it often implies fraud.

When you buy paper, see that **E. B. Eddy's** is supplied you and you will have no complaint to make about the quality.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Hull, Canada.

BRANCHES

Montreal, 318 St. James St.
Toronto, 29 Front St. West

AGENCIES

F. H. Andrews & Son	-	Quebec, Que.
Alfred Powis	- -	Hamilton, Ont.
J. A. Hendry	- - -	Kingston, Ont.
Schofield Bros.	- -	St. John, N.B.
John Peters & Co.	- -	Halifax, N.S.
Tees & Persse	- -	Winnipeg, Man.
Jas. Mitchell	- - -	Victoria, B.C.
Permanent Agents	}	St. John's, Nfld.
to be appointed		Sydney, Australia
	-	Melbourne, "

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

WILL IT GO UP OR DOWN?

A QUESTION agitating the minds of makers and users of news is whether the price will go up or down. The tendency of the past two years has been decidedly downward in the States and also in Canada. Will the price remain where it is, will it go up or will it go down?

Take the situation in the States first. News-print is selling in Chicago around \$1.80 per hundred pounds. Besides the influence of improved process of manufacture in producing this low price, the recent utilization of new water powers, such as Niagara Falls, Rumford Falls, etc., has cheapened production. Very large mills have been built within a year or two, and they are making and selling paper at very close margins, perhaps even below cost. They have not been in business long enough to know whether the present price is paying them or not. Many people believe that when these large mills come to figure up profits, the price will go up at least 25 or 35 cents per 100 pounds. Paper makers in the States who use steam power to manufacture news print are losing money, it is said, at present prices.

As for Canada, the price of news print is not likely to rise. Up to three or four months ago, the price in this country was far from uniform, because no trade or other paper had ever ventured to give the price of news. Hence, the paper manufacturers got all they could. They charged one man 4½¢, and his next door neighbor 3½¢, while the big daily got it at 2¾ to 3 cents.

This day has gone by. **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** decided to enter the unknown field and tell the truth for the benefit of the consumers of paper. Since then prices have been more uniform and lower. The recent meeting of the Canadian Press Association aided the work begun in these columns. Mr. Pattullo, Mr. Mortimer and others told how they had saved money by reading the articles **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** had published in November and December, and the nail was driven home. When Mr. Jamieson, of Belleville, got up and announced that he was buying paper delivered at Belleville for 3 cents, 3 per cent., 30 days, the nail was clinched. Henceforth Canadian newspaper publishers are going to buy at the market price.

The price will certainly not go up, as new mills will soon be started, and one new mill kills six old ones. But neither is it very likely that the price will go down during the next twelve months. Any dealer who can buy at 3¼ and 3½ cents in small lots and 2¼ to 3 cents for large contracts is safe for another twelve-month. Of course, cheaper sheets can be secured, but these prices are based on the average Canadian sheet.

WILL BUY UP CANADA.

THE New York Paper Mill is a good journal, but somebody on its staff possesses a large supply of what is usually termed "Yankee Gall." He has just written an editorial on the low price of spruce timber land in New England or New York state, and concludes with this charming paragraph:

"Ten cents a tree for spruce is a pretty low price, if the tree is accessible. The figure will never become lower, and the probability is that it may go very much higher. And when our spruce is exhausted, there will be three courses for our pulp manufacturers to pursue; find another fibrous material, buy up Canada, or emigrate to Newfoundland. And, by the way, Newfoundland is full of spruce, has magnificent water power, and streams that are navigable away up into the heart of the island. It may become a paper making country, presently."

You will, will you?

It is a good joke. The idea of a country, with a financial muddle like the United States possesses, trying to buy anything. Why, it couldn't even buy Hawaii! If it paid off the mortgages that Europeans hold on the country it would be as poor as Canada.

True, there are people in this country who would like to sell this half of the continent to the United States, but they are such a small minority that a large magnifying glass is needed to make them noticeable.

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

The Canada-Newfoundland steamship *Ulunda* sailed Jan. 31st for Manchester Ship Canal, with first shipment of pulp from mills at Milton, Queen's County, and Weymouth, Digby County. It is a part of a shipment of 6,000 tons, shipped by Hon. A. G. Jones, of Halifax. The mills above mentioned are running night and day.

Since then, another large shipment has been made by same consignor to Manchester. It was consigned to order, but, presumably, to Messrs. Chadwick & Taylor.

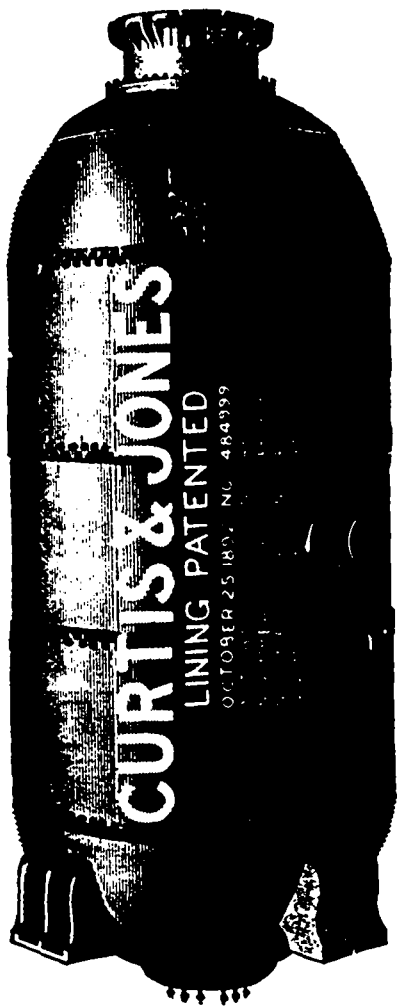
It is about time that the Maritime Provinces woke up and got a hustle on. Quebec is moving a little in the export trade. Ontario is dead. British Columbia is thinking seriously.

If Canada only had one or two hustling pulp manufacturers and paper makers, Canada's forests would be better than gold or diamond mines, more valuable than as many acres of golden wheat.

But, unlike Rachel of old, we mourn for the children we never had.

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

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTERS



Howland Falls Pulp Co., Howland, Me.

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

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

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

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

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

Glen Manufacturing Co., Berlin, N.H.

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

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.

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

Bangor Pulp & Paper Co. Basin Mills, Me.

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



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

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTER

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

C. & J. Blow-off Pipes

J. & T. Sulphur Reclaiming Process

J. & C. Blow Pits

N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating,

and C. & J. Improved Acid Plant,

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

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

Curtis & Jones

Works: Bangor, Me.
220 Devonshire Street
BOSTON

If You Want a First-Class Linen Paper, use

"Superfine Linen Record"

(Each sheet contains above water mark.)

This Paper Is made from pure linen stock, is the strongest paper on the market, is tub-sized and loft-dried. See that each sheet contains the water-mark, "Superfine Linen Record," otherwise it is not genuine.

Sold by the leading Wholesale Paper Dealers throughout the Dominion.

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure):

Cap 14 x 17	Medium 16 x 23	Dbl. Demy 21 x 32
Dbl. Cap 17 x 26	Royal 19 x 24	Dbl. Medium 23 x 36
Demy 16 x 21	Super. Royal 20 x 28	Dbl. Royal 24 x 38
Large Post 17 x 22	Imperial 23 x 31	Dbl. Royal (long) 19 x 48

Usual Weights in Each Size.

JOSEPH B. LOVELL ELECTROTYPYER

XX

FIRST-CLASS WORK
AT MODERATE PRICES

25 St. Nicholas St. MONTREAL

Central Press Agency

88 Yonge Street

F. DIVER, Manager.

TORONTO

Electro and Stereotypers,
Designers, Photo Engravers, etc.

Ready Set
News Plates

Manufacturers of Patent Leads and Slugs.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

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

Ours is Known all Over the Globe

We have been thirty-four years in existence, and are the oldest English trade paper in this line.

We have a large advertising connection, and those who occupy our columns stick fast to us.

If you want to cultivate a sound British and Colonial trade don't hesitate to give us your advertisement. We are the right sort. THE STATIONER, PRINTER AND FANCY TRADES REGISTER is read by everybody who is anybody in the English kindred trades; it has the largest circulation and is the finest medium for effective and judicious advertising for stationers, printers, bookbinders, publishers and manufacturers of fancy goods.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, post paid.

Specimen copy cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

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CHANCE FOR A LIVE MAN

••• The London Advertiser Co., intending to concentrate on their newspaper business proper, will dispose of their

Job Printing

Department, Plant and Good-will, to a suitable purchaser. It is a good chance for a live man.

Address

Advertiser Printing Co.

LONDON, ONT.

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

The Printer's Art. "Truly admirable little work," "Full of good ideas," are some of the comments. 111 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

Challen's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (189), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost amount charged, remarks, so that in one list all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Challen's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (189), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad." begins and ends. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

Challen's Subscription Record. FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received, blank spaces for the subscriber's name and the post office. The right hand page has the date of expiration, amount and date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

By mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price.

The J. B. McLEAN CO., Ltd.,

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

PRINTING INKS.—Best in the world, Carmines, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, \$1.00 a pound; best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address, William Johnston, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New York.

GALLY'S IMPROVED

UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESS

Built by NATIONAL MACHINE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

MERRITT GALLY, Inventor and Proprietor.

Embodiment of Gally's Original Inventions Perfected to Date.

★ ★ ★

SLIDING PLATEN, moving toward impression parallel at all points to form, giving an absolutely rigid and square impression. The Universal Platen is the only theoretically correct platen on job presses, and in practice excels all others.

IMPRESSION ADJUSTER increases or decreases pressure instantaneously at all points of platen without touching platen screws. The Universal Platen still remains unique in this important labor-saving detail.

IMPRESSION THROW-OFF was first used by Mr. Gally on his Universal Press, but is now in use on all good platen presses. For convenience and simplicity the Universal Throw-off is still unexcelled by any of its imitators.

ROLLER CARRIAGE STOP MOVEMENT

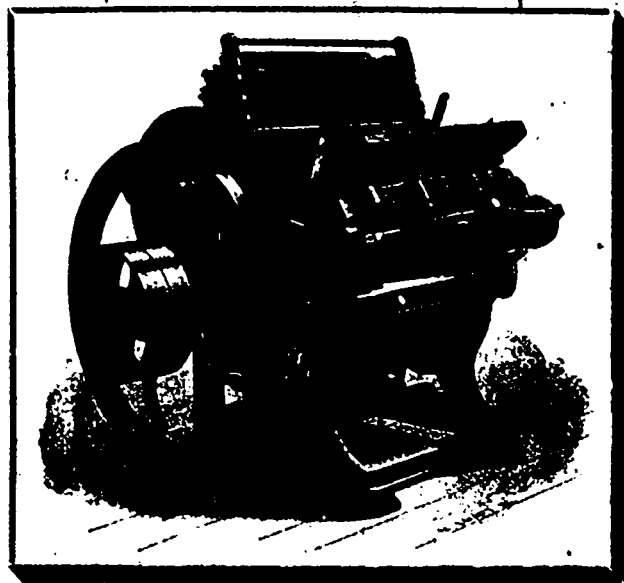
by which the rollers are held against the distributing cylinders until ink is perfectly distributed, the press being in operation meanwhile without inking the form.

For other details see Descriptive Catalogue

✻ ✻ ✻

PERFECT DISTRIBUTION PERFECT RESULTS

Thoroughly Well-Constructed, Unequaled in Strength, and Absolutely Guaranteed to Purchasers.



Received only First-Class Award for Platen Presses with Cylindrical Distribution at World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

General Selling Agent for Canada

JOHN J. PALMER

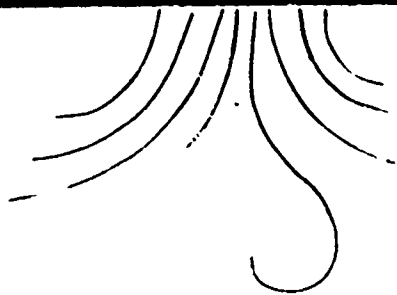
SOLE AGENT FOR

Mall Building

Thorne Type-Setting Machines
C. B. Cottrell, Sons Co. Cylinder Presses
M. Gally's Universal Job Presses
And Importer of all kinds of
Printing and Bookbinders' Machinery.

Toronto, Canada

Why Buy



SECOND-HAND CYLINDER PRESSES

THAT HAVE SEEN THEIR
BEST DAYS

When...

YOU CAN BUY

New Cottrell Presses From \$800 Upwards

That will run for years without repairs of any kind, and do the highest class of printing, at the highest rate of speed?

Write for Prices and Terms, stating what size press you require, and class of work you wish press for, etc.

JOHN J. PALMER

MAIL BUILDING

SOLE AGENTS FOR
C. B. COTTRELL, SONS CO.

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TORONTO, CANADA