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# THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. II. No. 2

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1893

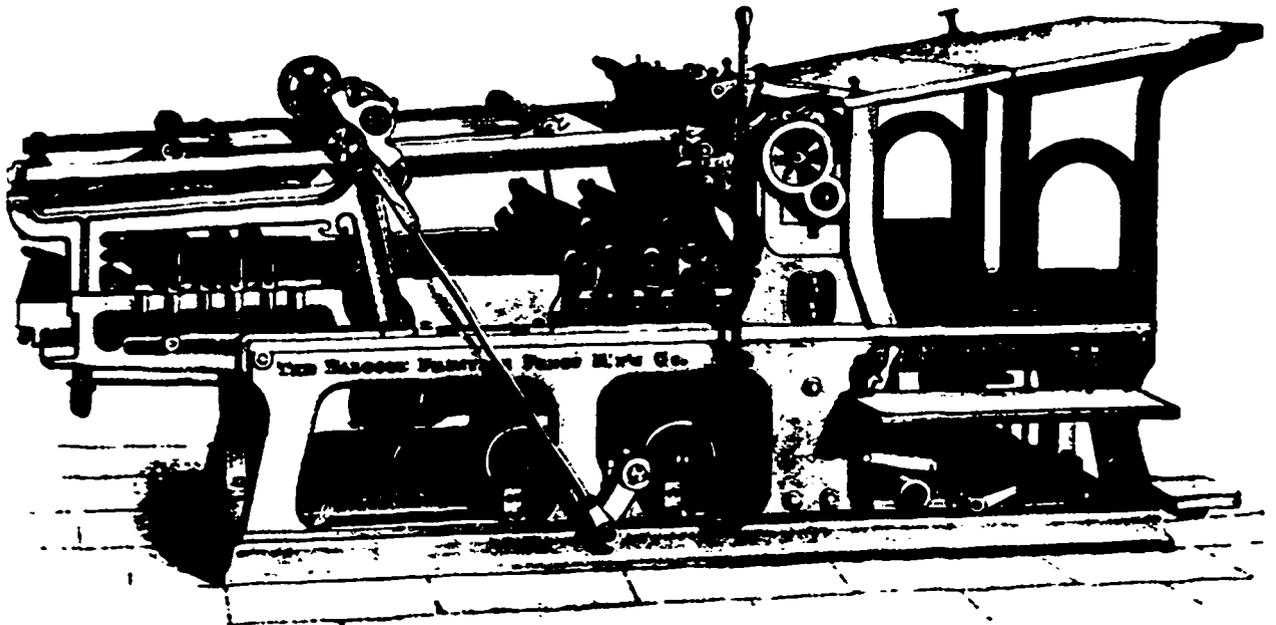
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## The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS  
NEW LONDON, CONN.



NEW YORK OFFICE  
210 TRIBUNE BUILDING



### The "OPTIMUS"

TWO-REVOLUTION TYPOGRAPHIC PRESS. PATENTED FEBRUARY 11, 1892

Descriptive Circulars with testimonials of the "Optimus" furnished on application

--- **WM. MEEK, Agent, 10 Lombard St., Toronto** ---

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Can be seen running in the offices of John M. Fiske & Co. and Kilgus & Bros. Toronto; J. C. Wilson & Co. and Babcock & Son, Montreal



Correspondence Solicited, and Satisfaction Guaranteed

# WARWICK & SONS

PAPER DEALERS  
AND  
BOOK-BINDERS



Manufacturing  
and  
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**S**tationers,

**Toronto**

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## Woodstock

White Wove, Extra Mill Finish. Extra Value for Circular work, and used largely for writing purposes.

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All the above in Standard Sizes and Weights

We constantly keep in stock a large line of  
CARD-BOARDS, PRINTING PAPERS,

PAGE PROGRAMMES, MUSIC CARDS,

WEDDING INVITATIONS, MEMORIAL

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OUR BUSINESS IS EQUIPPED WITH THE LATEST  
AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY

*Work done for the trade on the shortest notice*

Estimates given      Samples furnished  
Correspondence requested

SOLE CANADIAN AGENTS FOR THE RENOWNED  
BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

# Printer and Publisher.

VOL. II.—No. 2

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1893

\$2.00 per year

## EDITORIAL NOTES

RUBBING over a form or galley with a brush which has little bristle or fibre in it may be economy as far as the brush is concerned, but a scrutiny of the type will reveal damaged hair lines.

AN examination of the proof press, especially if it is of the solid cylinder pattern, is necessary. Occasionally the blanket gets inked, and then dust and grit gather there, and is soon ground into the face of the type.

THE *Weekly Journalist*, Boston, says: "THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is a very interesting and instructive publication, and we advise those who desire to reach the publishers and printers in Canada to advertise in THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, as it covers the whole field in that country.

PRINTING offices are now essentially places of business, where the men are paid to do their work. A decade or two ago the haunts of tramps and the scenes of many silly jokes, such as sending the new boy to a neighboring office for a pail full of italic quads or lower case j's. The reform did not come before it was needed.

THE Type Trust over the border is not having the most pleasant time. Several State Press Associations have condemned it, and it is expected that at the coming annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association a similar resolution will be passed. The Typotheta will also follow suit, and there the opposition will not end.

BRASS lined galleys require a daily inspection if your compositors are indifferent, as the small screw nails often get loose and in shoving matter up or down pi is frequently made. An inspection is needed for the additional reason that dirt is allowed to accumulate on the face of the bottom, and that slight elevation causes an injury to the type resting on it.

DR. RYERSON'S address before the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, on the care of the eyesight, is an important one for newspaper men, for we all suffer. The Dr. had a letter from the *Witness* office, Montreal, last week, saying they saw he was to read a paper and asking him to take up a branch of the subject in which the workers in that office were interested.

THAT veteran and successful printer, Mr. Theo. L. DeVinne, says printing has a sex. He defines as masculine printing, that class which is noticeable for its readability, strength and absence of ornamentation, while the feminine branch is noted for its delicacy and profuseness of ornamentation. In the near future we may read on a sign outside of some printing office, "Masculine Printing Done Here," which will at once arouse the righteous indignation of women righters.

IS many lines of business some who are engaged in them make a specialty of certain goods, products, etc. Some wholesale dry goods houses give carpets special attention, others prints and cottons, etc. The liquor dealers have their specialties, and so have the jewellers. Even the farmers are progressive, as we find some following dairy farming, others raise stock, and not a few devote their energies to roots. Why do not our printers aim to strike a special line of work and do that work well? The all-around printing office may be a profitable concern, but it must be well and expensively equipped. Less capital, if used in the right channel, would give as great a return.

IT is unfortunate for the makers of type-casting machines that their introduction in several offices has led to trouble with the Unionists. If the printers or publishers have an honest desire to fairly test the machines they should not precipitate trouble with their compositors, who are naturally enough opposed to the new inventions. The introduction of the machines will materially lessen the number of compositors employed on straight composition, but pending

a thorough test of them it is imprudent to have trouble, and unfair to those who are endeavoring to place the product of brains and capital in the hands of all who desire to reduce the cost of composition.

PRINTERS should beware of the man who rushes in, and asks for figures for a job which he contemplates getting out. As a rule he is dodging around to get a cut in prices, and will not scruple to give your figures to some other printer, in the expectation that your neighbour will go a notch lower. Keep the names of such men on the list.

The *Templar*, of Hamilton, is sweetly sarcastic, hurling its shafts at this journal because we failed to chronicle the advent of a new publication in Canada last May. As the *Templar* says it was "a modest sheet" which we unwittingly overlooked, we will, even at this late day, announce the birth of the *Templar* will come to the rescue of its modest contemporary, and give us name and location.

Do you not honestly believe that your paper could be improved typographically? Look at your advertisements? Some of them are exceedingly well displayed, but their general appearance is marred by the introduction of some fancy type, as ancient as the flood, which would do for a dodger, but is thoroughly out of place alongside of bold gothics, clear Romans, and a judicious sprinkling of the DeVinne series.

The more progressive members of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association propose organizing a paper and ink combine of their own. If they can float their scheme paper mills and ink factories will be operated in the interests of the members of the combine, who will receive their paper and ink at almost cost. The profit to be sufficient to give six per cent. on the invested capital. This looks well on paper and it may be entirely practicable.

\* \* \*

PUBLISHERS are often annoyed with advertisers who want the head of a column, a place next to reading matter, or other preferred positions. Giving such positions frequently causes jealousy with other good advertisers, and sometimes patronage is lost. The West Elizabeth, Pa., *Star* has solved the difficulty by reserving one column on the first page for such advertisers, who are charged an advance of fifty per cent. on the regular rates. Other special positions may be had for twenty five per cent. extra. The *Mail*, of this city, some time ago adopted the first page plan, and several live advertisers take advantage of it regularly.

AN action against the Typographical Society of Glasgow, Scotland, for defamation, resulted in favor of the Society. The trouble arose during the recent Parliamentary elections, when the Society issued circulars asking candidates to patronize no office that was "unfair," or did not pay Society wages; on the pain of losing the support of trades unionists. The judge who tried the case held that the word "unfair" was not a slander on the firm who entered the action, as it was not intended to bring them into bad repute.

\* \* \*

THIS is the season of the year when the country publisher is deluged with advertisements from seedsmen and dealers in nursery supplies. The vendors of seeds, trees, shrubs, etc., send a \$10 advertisement, and offer as payment therefor some of their goods, which are not always what they are represented to be. Publishers, refuse advertising on such terms, and if the refusals be general the seedsmen, nurserymen and others of that ilk, will be forced to pay cash for their advertising, as advertise they must.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON is credited with making the statement that he intends to lop off some of the branches of the N.P. tree. If he would remove the duty from printing presses, the printers and publishers would be benefitted, and no native industry be injured. The removal of the duties on patent medicines, artificial fertilizers and agricultural implements would effect some of our business houses, but it would lead to increased advertising. Give the publishers and printers a chance to exist as well as nurse other enterprises.

\*

OCCASIONALLY a newspaper publisher will justify the publication of a piece of spicy news of a questionable character with the plea that his readers enjoy it. This is a mistake, especially if the paper aims to reach the household, as the duty is imposed on some of acting as censor before the journal passes into the hands of the younger members of the family, and that duty is not relished. Parents demand a clean paper for their children, and the idea that some filth is necessary in order to keep up circulation is an absurd one.

\* \* \*

"SOME PROOFS" is the title of a publication just issued by the Matthews-Northrup Co., of Buffalo, N.Y. The book is made up of proofs of illustrated work executed by that concern, consisting of phototypes or half-tone engravings, zinc etchings, and wax or relief line engravings. Many of the illustrations are printed in colors, in which the work of the pressman as well as the engraver, is shown to advantage. The different methods of producing the illustrations are briefly explained, and hints are given as to the style of work for which each is adapted.



Engraved on Copper by  
THE GRIF PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. TORONTO  
Chemical Photo-Engraver

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY

## SO-CALLED JOURNALISM

THE prominence given to "horribles" in the literature of to-day is a feature that most sober-minded men and women would gladly see removed. There is not a single redeeming point in the custom. The feeling of rest and renewed strength, coupled with that sense of general good-will to all, with which most people rise in the morning, often receives a rude shock when the daily paper gives startling prominence to details of aggravated cruelty to man or beast, to accidents with unusually painful accompaniments, or to murders and suicides, which are thrilling and blood-curdling in the painfully affecting minuteness given to the circumstances of their commission.

To men, such details are more or less brutalizing. To women, they are, or at least should be, revolting, and, at certain times, absolutely dangerous, while to children, they strongly present such terrifying facts and suggest such gross immoralities, that if their medium were in any other guise than the favorite, so-called progressive daily journal, it would be promptly thrown into the fire.

The serious, demoralizing and crime-creating abuse, is not a new one. It is thoroughly false to regard it as a product of civilization. The news journal of the last century—in fact, the general literature of that time—was imbued with full accounts of direful affairs, and the class complained of, to a much greater and harmful degree than at present.

The presentation in the public prints of objectionable reading matter, which is most always prepared in the sensational "blood-and-thunder" style, is vicious in the extreme. Witness the almost daily chronicle of hanging and decapitation that can be found in old periodicals, and of the infliction of cruel and prolonged torture upon the victim to be executed. But whatever features of the past may now be worthy of emulation, journalistic literature is certainly not one.

The evil is widespread, but not less an evil. It is particularly noticeable in our second-rate American publications. A comparatively recent weekly journal, which claims for itself the highest position in the illustrated line, devotes a large portion of its pages to articles of this objectionable class, making them conspicuously and brilliantly attractive by means of the excellence of its mechanical work.

The keen competition nowadays rendered necessary in American newspapers has, of course, much to do with the continuance of this vitiating feature, but should a resolute stand be taken by any leading ones towards limiting or omitting the unseasonable details, it is altogether probable that such would be those most highly prized in the circle of home life.

The whole thing is debasing alike to the journalistic and typographic interests. The very types and presses

upon which the journals containing the sanguinary and diabolical tales are printed, cry out against the enormity of spreading the evil, depraving, literature broadcast in the homes of pure-minded people and innocent children, and seriously affecting, if not entirely destroying, the finer and holier feelings that the innocent, pure mind holds toward humanity.—*American Art Printer.*

## A "NOSE" FOR NEWS

JULIUS CHAMBERS, editor of *Once a Week*, in giving his opinion of the importance of a reporter having an "instinct" for news, writes as follows in the *Boston Journalist*:—

"What I want to impress upon the young man who is entering journalism is that the gathering of news is one thing, and the preparation of it in an attractive shape is another and very different thing. Of the two, the faculty of finding news is much the more valuable, because a stirring piece of information may not lose much, however unskillfully it be written; but, should the reporter or correspondent be a veritable Macaulay in style, he cannot describe truthfully what he is not able to discover or to inform himself about. In trade, we are told that some of the best buyers are almost worthless as salesmen. Therefore, for value, give us the man with the instinct for news. The discoverer of a mine deserves the honor and reward; there may be other laborers who can wield the tools of the miner better!

"The immediate director and instructor of the reporter is the city editor. In saying this, I do not mean to praise the city editor too much, because within my experience the reporter has lifted the city editor from an insignificant and subordinate position to the second place on the executive newspaper staff.

"The reporter, therefore, after his engagement has his first conference with the city editor when he receives his first assignment. An 'assignment' is an order to do a certain piece of work. It may be to attend a funeral, to take the proceedings of a business meeting, or something equally commonplace. The beginner may be assured that the city editor will not entrust him with with any important commission early in his career. And yet I could tell the story from actual life of a young man who was sent to Elm Park to make a ten-line paragraph about a picnic at that place in 1880, who returned that night to the *Tribune* office with the greatest local story of the year. And best of all, he rose to the opportunity."

THE creed of a narrow man; If a friend changes his mind he is a traitor; if a stranger does not think as you do he is a fool.



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2 00 per annum

Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,  
PresidentHUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1893

### THE PRICE OF COMPOSITION

**I**N the larger printing offices, more especially those who do book work, the complaint is often made that composition does not pay. No special reason is given for making the complaint, and naturally enough several thoughts present themselves to those who endeavor to reach conclusions. The primary one, if the person meditating be an employer, is that the compositors do not give a fair return of work for the wage received, and through his tendency to loaf a loss is imposed on his employer. If the compositor hears the remark he blames the foreman or the employer, claiming that one of them is not expert enough at figures to make a thorough calculation, and the other lacks that executive ability which procures a fair day's work for a fair wage. Then there are often employers, who do but little book work, and yet they have a theory. They believe, and they are not backward in asserting their belief, that the desire to secure the publication of a fair-sized book is so great that some proprietors are willing to make no profit on composition, relying on a margin on paper, and a profit on press-work, and possibly binding, to make the contract a paying one.

The printer who asserts that he loses money on composition proclaims his inability to manage his business. If he takes the work merely to injure a competitor who asks for it a fair price he is lowering his own standard, and making a whip that others will yet apply to his back. Such selfishness never succeeds, nor does it deserve to. Every man should know the value of his own time and the return he

ought to get for capital invested. If he depreciates his own labor, and willingly reduces the percentage on his investment, he should not whine, as the chances are that at no distant day his creditors will have ample opportunities of indulging in lamentations. Because Jones claims that Robinson will do work for forty-five cents a thousand, Smith is not justified in offering to do it for less if there is no money in it, unless he is desirous of running a race with the sheriff. No printer should allow a customer to decide what the cost of any job should be. If the customer wants work done at a stated price give him an idea of the class of work obtainable at his figures, just as his tailor will do if he wants a suit of clothes. In other lines of business prices of the staple commodities are fixed, and why should not printers have recognized prices for composition and press-work? Of course localities have something to do with the wages of compositors, but we are speaking of the centres, where competition is keen and the workmen's wages regulated by their own laws.

There may be some show of reason for the statement that compositors loiter so much over their work that there is no profit in straight composition. As a rule book compositors are poorly paid--indeed, the worst paid of any class of compositors, and perhaps the lowness of their wage is attributable to the impression that they take matters easy. If there is any foundation for this statement, the compositors owe it to themselves and to their families to act the manly part towards their employers, and give a fair equivalent in labor for the wage received. Should this be done an advance in the scale of wages might be speedily looked for.

### THE "LIFE" OF TYPE-CASTING MACHINES

**W**HEN the actual product per hour of either of the type-casting machines now in use in Canada is definitely known, there is another equally important matter to be carefully considered. Next to the product of a machine its durability must be taken into account. It is possible to procure a machine of any kind that will do a large amount of work, but it may be so peculiarly constructed as to be of very little value, some of the parts being unable to bear the constant strain imposed on them. In the construction of machines the one great object often aimed at is the production of work. In securing this they are sometimes unevenly balanced, the result being greater friction or tension on some parts than on others. Such weak parts lessen the value of the machine, as it is no stronger than its weakest portion, and its durability is maintained at considerable expense.

We have no satisfactory data concerning the life or durability of either the Linotype or the Rogers

type-casting machines, and consequently prospective purchasers find some difficulty in calculating the expense of maintaining either of them. They know how long a dress of type will last, and they can figure to a nicety the depreciation of their plant year by year, or estimate what their annual loss will be through wear and tear. With the machines no such calculation can be made. When a publisher or printer orders several machines he has not the slightest idea over how many years he should spread the expenditure incurred in their purchase. The matrices in both machines appear to be very sensitive, being readily made unfit for use. They are costly, and to replace them every few months will materially reduce the profits. The casting boxes are also weak points, and yet it is of the utmost importance that they be in good condition. The distribution of matrices by the Linotype appears to be faulty, as it cannot always be relied on. The proper assembling of matrices on the Rogers depends entirely on the adjustment of the delicately arranged wires to which they are attached, and the failure of the matrices to respond to the touch of the operator interferes with his production. There may be other defects in the machines, but those mentioned show themselves so prominently that it is impossible to overlook them. They have a bearing on the life of the machine, as some other portion than the solid castings are expected to keep in fair working order several years if money is to be saved by the use of machines. By all means let us have some satisfactory information as to the durability of these inventions. At the same time give us an idea of the cost of mechanical attention and repairs, as an expert machinist is a costly luxury, and the loss of time by making repairs is an item of no small importance, as the machine, and the operator as a rule, are idle when breakages are being repaired.

#### ANOTHER STRIKE IN TORONTO

THE compositors employed in the *Presbyterian* office struck work recently, ostensibly on account of the introduction of objectionable operators on the Roger's machines. For years the *Presbyterian* has been a mixed office. Unionists and non-unionists working side by side, but they acted very harmoniously when the strike was decided on. It is always difficult to get at the true inwardness of trade troubles of this character, as both the employer and the employee view the situation from their own individual standpoint; hence the difficulty of expressing an unprejudiced opinion. If the compositors struck because they felt that the introduction of machines was likely to reduce the amount of hand composition they acted unwisely, as it will require more than a strike to stay the progress and introduction of labor saving devices. If the strike was

ordered because non-union operators were running the machines, or for the reason that the operators were not receiving the union scale, it was, to say the least, a tactical blunder as well as an action that no species of logic or argument can justify. The office was not a union office by any means, and consequently the regulations of that body did not apply to it. If they did, why have the members of Toronto Typo. Union allowed non-unionists to work there so long? If compositors who were outside the pale of unionism could set type there without let or hindrance, why interfere with machine operators? No printer can fairly find fault with his compositors if they make an honest and honorable effort to secure more wages. But when the compositors resort to intimidation, even of the mildest form, and when they for the nonce take non-unionist under their sheltering wing, in order to deal a blow at their employers, then there is room for fault-finding. It is stated that the compositors took advantage of the *Presbyterian* office in the present trouble by striking when it became known that the office had contracted for certain work, which had to be completed in a specified time, the non-completion of the contract involving a heavy penalty. We do not believe that the Executive of the International Typo. Union would countenance such a proceeding, for if it did the neutral outcome would be an effort on the part of the printers to reduce compositors' wages when business was slack. We sincerely hope that there is no truth in this rumor. If so, it is a serious reflection on an organization that should be above resorting to mean measures to carry out their designs.

#### EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO

THE postponed regular monthly meeting of the above Association was held at the Rossin House on the 6th ult. President C. Blackett Robinson was in the chair. Among those present were: Messrs. Bruce Brough, W. A. Shepard, James Murray, Jas. Dudley, W. H. Apter, R. G. McLean, Johnstoa, Hugh C. McLean and Thos. Todd.

The minutes of the last meeting read and adopted.

A communication was read from the Toronto Brotherhood of Printing Press Assistants and Feeders asking that the Association recognize the Brotherhood, and that fifty-four hours constitute a week's work for feeders and assistants. The secretary was instructed to acknowledge receipt of their communication and that it would be considered at next meeting.

Mr. W. A. Shepard, chairman of the Finance Committee, handed in his statement, which was very encouraging, showing a balance on the invigorating side.

Here Mr. Murray covered himself with glory by a neat little speech congratulating the ex-president,

Mr. W. A. Shepard, on his recovery from a dangerous illness. He said the trade throughout the country, as well as the Association, joined in congratulations.

Other very important business came up before the meeting, which was disposed of satisfactorily. The meeting then adjourned.

#### CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MILLS

**M**R. J. D. ROLLAND, president of the Rolland Paper Co., of Montreal, is just now in England upon matters of a city character in connection with Montreal Finance; but happening to pass Shoe Lake, he called at our office on Monday last, says the *Paper Trade Review*. Our first question was: How about the Canadian Paper Trust?

Said Mr. Rolland: "He was not personally interested so much in it as very many of the mills, for his company only manufactured loft-dried writing papers and fine book papers, of which they had just completed a new sample book."

"Concerning the prospects of the proposed Trust?"

"The steps taken at present may be looked upon as preliminary, being more an effort to unite proprietors of the mills and concentrating their ideas, bringing them down to a crisp, solid and all-important reasonable working basis, for negotiations."

"As regards the actual progress," continued Mr. Rolland, "the mills making browns and manillas had come to an understanding as to price of selling, and are worked harmoniously at rates which are reasonable to the customer."

"On the other hand, the mills running on news and book papers, of which there are about a dozen, have not yet settled as to price, and competition continued to be excessively keen. The E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, near Ottawa, and the Royal Pulp Mills, have increased their output considerably, thus tending to still further depress prices, a factor which may have an important influence in causing an early decision as to a combination price."

"And the outlook?"

"It is evident to the commercial mind that these new mills cannot be making much profit; therefore, as soon as all are united as to the selling price, it will be easier for the proposed paper trust to negotiate."

Enquiring as to the welfare of some of the mills in Ontario we heard that the Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co., of which Mr. John R. Barber is president, a gentleman, who, through his energy in carrying the mill through even the most troublesome times with utmost safety, is running full time and maintains its reputation."

"The Napanee Paper Co. are producing a very good quality of cheap news, and their capital location helps them in trade."

"The operations of The E. B. Eddy Company, Ltd., are looked upon very critically by their opponents, now that they have two machines, both eighty-four inches. The general excellence of the quality of their output affects some smaller mills very seriously."

"The Canada Paper Co., Ltd., are a strong concern, making a good grade of news and book, and run four machines."

Concerning the Rolland Paper Co., Mr. Rolland was naturally very quiet, but it transpired, after some pressing, that "the company were contented with their prospects. During the summer the mill had been extended, additions being made to the loft-drying and finishing departments, two new super calenders having lately been put in."

Mr. Rolland spoke very well of the work done by, and value of, refining engines, and he was not surprised at their steady introduction into this country, for they are most economical in use.

"How are our friends, Messrs. Buntin & Co.?"

"The firm of Alexander Buntin & Co. is a good old-established house, and lately they have made some additions as to their machinery. They have two wide Fourdernier machines, running chiefly on news and book papers."

Reverting to the pulp trade Mr. Rolland said: "A great deal of chemical pulp is shipped to the States by The Eddy Co., the Royal Pulp Co., and the Chatham Co., but the manufacturers of ground wood pulp are in a depressed condition, and there is a feeling that efforts must be made to stimulate the Government to put an exportation tax on wood shipped to the United States, as American pulp producers are buying large quantities, which naturally tends to be detrimental to the manufacturing interests of the trade of the Dominion. Advanced men in the trade speak very strongly upon this question, and are likely to make united efforts before long to get remedial measures carried, and in this movement they will have the good will of the whole Dominion."

"The largest chemical pulp mill is that of the Maritime Chemical Pulp Co., Ltd., who are one of the principal exporters of chemical fibre; they produce a pulp of very good quality. The shipments are mostly to the New England mills of U.S.A."

NUMBERING machines for hand use; also to run in a press. Both entirely reliable, simple, durable and money-makers. Morgan & Wilcox Manufacturing Co., Middletown, N.Y.

THE New York Press Club has concluded the purchase of a site for a new building by the payment of \$100,000. A further sum of \$140,000 must be raised before full ownership is obtained.



F. A. WOODS, THE MAN

WHIPPING THE STREAM

### CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

**T**HE Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association will be held on Thursday and Friday, February 9th and 10th, in Toronto, in the Board of Trade building. The programme promises one of the most interesting and profitable meetings ever held by the Association, and all are requested to make a special effort to be present. The attendance of Joseph Howard, Jr., of New York, will greatly add to the interest of the business sessions, and his wide and practical experience will be of undoubted value to those who attend. The aim has been to make this a working meeting, and the success of the committee is shown by the programme. There will be three business sessions: the opening one at half-past one o'clock Thursday afternoon; the second, Friday morning; and the third, Friday afternoon. On Thursday evening the Annual Dinner will be held.

At the session on Thursday afternoon, besides the President's and other interesting addresses, a proposed change of the Constitution of the Association will come up for discussion. This will be one of the most important questions with which the Association has dealt for several years, and members are urged to be present to take part in its decision. It will come up upon the following motion, of which Mr. J. S. Brierley has given notice:

"That the Constitution be amended to entitle to membership reporters who have been professionally and habitually engaged as such for not less than three years."

In connection with this question, it may be said that the following resolution has been adopted by the Executive Committee:

"That it is the sense of the Executive Committee that the term 'editor' in the Constitution of the Association, as applied to qualification for membership, be interpreted as including not only editorial proprietors, but managing editors, news editors, city editors, editorial contributors (when exclusively engaged as such on the staff of any paper), and duly accredited editorial correspondents at Dominion or Provincial capitals."

The following recommendation from the Executive Committee also bears upon the same subject:

"To expunge section 4 of the By-laws, and, at the same time, widen the requirements of the Constitution so as to admit to active membership reporters of three years' standing, habitually and professionally engaged as such."

Section 4 provides that members of the Association may procure for bona fide reporters engaged on their newspapers, certificates entitling them to such railway and other travelling privileges as are enjoyed by

members upon the payment of the same fee of two dollars per annum.

As the question of membership is one about which difference of opinion has existed, and as it is one of importance to the Association, a great deal of interest will centre around it.

The arrangements for the usual social feature of the annual gathering have not been neglected, and the banquet at Webb's on the evening of the 9th, at which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has promised to be present; Mr. Howard will be present; and Sir Oliver Mowat and other prominent public men are expected, will likely be the pleasantest affair of the kind in the Association's history. The tickets for the banquet will be \$1.50 each, and a limited number will be issued to friends of the Association at the same rate. You are requested to state, at your earliest possible convenience, how many tickets you will agree to take, as it is necessary to complete arrangements with the caterer some time ahead.

The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways will issue return tickets at single fare to all members of the Association presenting certificates for 1893, within three days of the meeting, and good to return within three days of its conclusion. The same privilege will be extended to ladies travelling with members.

Every member who intends going is reminded that he should send his name—and that of the lady accompanying him, if any—without fail to the Secretary, J. E. Atkinson, *The Globe*, as early as possible. This is important, and, it is hoped, will not be overlooked by any one. If you have not yet sent in your fee for 1893,—two dollars,—please do so at once, as there is frequently such a rush just before the meeting that the Secretary cannot get the certificates out in time. Publishers and editors desirous of joining should send in applications without delay, enclosing \$5.00, so that they may be considered at the next meeting of the Executive.

We can confidently refer you to the published record of the previous meetings to emphasize the importance to you of the discussion of practical and general subjects connected with the newspaper business.

The following special hotel rates have been secured: Queen's Hotel, per day, \$2.50; Rossin House, per day, \$2.00 to \$3.00; The Arlington, per day, \$2.00; Walker House, per day, \$1.50; Palmer House, per day, \$1.50.

The following is the programme:

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

- 1.30 p.m.—President's Address.
- 1.45 p.m.—General Business.
- 2.00 p.m.—Report of the Executive Committee,

including recommendation for alteration in the By-laws, and Mr. Brierley's Notice of Motion with regard to qualification for membership.

Discussion on the Report and Motions.

2.45 p.m.—Report regarding efforts made to induce members to adopt a 12-months year, and abandon premiums. Mr. L. G. Jackson, *Era*, Newmarket.

Discussion on the report.

3.30 p.m.—Talk on the Care of the Eyesight in Newspaper work. Dr. Ryerson.

3.45 p.m.—Paper, "Pioneer Newspapers." Mr. E. Jackson, Newmarket.

4.15 p.m.—Conference on Counting Room Management. Introduced by Mr. W. S. Dingman, *Herald*, Stratford.

5.00 p.m.—Paper, "Public Journals as Moulders of Public Opinion." Mr. E. E. Sheppard, *Saturday Night*, Toronto.

5.30 p.m.—Practical Talk on Working of Linotype Machines. Mr. Allan Thomson (Foreman), *Globe*, Toronto.

#### THURSDAY EVENING

7.30 p.m.—Annual Dinner, at Webb's.

#### FRIDAY MORNING

10.00 a.m.—Election of Officers.

10.30 a.m.—Conference upon "How to make advertising attractive and profitable." Introduced by Mr. Andrew Pattullo, *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock.

11.15 a.m.—Address. Joseph Howard, Jr., New York.

12.00 noon—Paper, "Reporters and Reporting" Mr. A. C. Campbell.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON

2.00 p.m.—Paper. Mr. J. S. Willison, *Globe*, Toronto.

2.30 p.m.—Paper, "Patent Medicine Advertising in Lay Press." (By request.) Dr. Playter, *Health Journal*, Ottawa.

3.15 p.m.—Talk on Foreign Advertising. Mr. Roy V. Somerville, New York.

3.45 p.m.—Paper. Mr. D. Creighton, *Empire*, Toronto.

4.15 p.m.—Paper, "Proof Reading." Mr. H. C. Bell, (Proofreader), *Mail*, Toronto.

4.45 p.m.—Reports and Conclusion of Business.

#### THEY HAVE QUITE A PLACE

**L**AST week, while in Hamilton, I dropped into the wholesale stationery and printers' supplies house of Buntin Gillies & Co., 62 King Street East, and took a look through their large establishment. C. W. Graham, who has been manager for the past five years of a business that was established 47 years ago, was good enough to go through with me. His private office and the sample room are to the left as one enters the building, and the general office to the

right. In the rear, on the ground floor, is kept a large stock of news, book, and manilla wrapping papers, paper bags and twine. The building is five stories in height, each flat being 30 x 160 feet. In the cellar are stacks of straw board, wood board and mill board; cases of slates and slate pencils; inks of such celebrated manufacturers as Stephens', Stafford and Underwood; heavy wrapping papers, brown, rag and straw. On the second floor orders are filled from the shipping room, and here the invoice clerks have their desks. All goods going out are re-checked twice to avoid mistakes. There is also on this floor no end of lines carried by the trade, such as blank books, memorandum books, pencils, penholders, fountain pens, tablets, sealing wax, playing cards, ruled printers' stock and flat and linen papers (British and American). Their "Japan Linen Brand" of flat paper for correspondence and blank book manufacturing is worthy of special mention. There are also rubber bands, erasers, school books and supplies, note papers, printing inks, tags, scribbling and exercise books. The stationery department has a worthy manager in J. B. Gillies. On the next floor is a stock of envelopes, blotting papers, tissue papers, copying papers, cardboard and cover papers, roll window blind, binders' leathers and stock. The bindery is also on this flat, and is equipped with ruling and cutting machines and presses that enable them to turn out first-class work on short notice. On the floor above is stored binders' cloth, toilet papers, and surplus stock.

Some twenty-five hands are kept employed in and around the establishment, attending to the wants of a trade which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The firm's travellers are the following well-known gentlemen: W. C. Cunningham covers the lower provinces, Central Ontario and all around west of Port Arthur to the coast; C. P. Ranson takes the Niagara Peninsular towns on the Michigan Central and Northern Ontario, while W. R. Turnbull is a favorite on his ground, Hamilton and vicinity. The building is heated by hot air, lighted by gas, and the elevators are run by electricity. Mr. Graham is to be congratulated on being at the head of such an establishment, which has in him an efficient manager. This house was one of our first advertisers, and their well-written advertisements have secured for them handsome returns. Heck.

THE *Catholic Register*, of Toronto, founded on the remains of the *Irish Canadian* and the *Catholic Weekly Review*, now appears in Toronto. Rev. J. R. Teehy, B.A., superior of St. Michael's College, is editor, and Patrick Boyle, business manager. The *Irish Canadian* had been in existence about thirty years.

**CRAFT NOTES**

THE annual ball of Toronto Typographical Assembly will be held on March 16th.

MEMBERS of Montreal Typographical Union complain of the levies made by the I.T.U.

SEVERAL members of Toronto Typographical Union have tried with some success the virtues of the Gold Cure.

The comps. of *The Mail* intend having a re-union in the form of a dinner about the middle of February.

CALEB BUCHANAN, of the Hamilton *Times* job department, and a brother of the city editor, died recently.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, well-known in union and labor circles, is a member of Technological School Board, Toronto.

ALTHOUGH the Montreal *Herald* office was opened to union compositors about a year ago, very few unionists are employed there.

RODNEY MOORE, one of the old-timers on the *Globe*, has been forced to retire since the introduction of type-setting machines there.

To sustain the strikers who left the office of the *Presbyterian*, Toronto, the union has levied a weekly tax of five per cent. on all wages earned by members over \$7.00 per week, the tax is at times paid grudgingly.

SAM COULTER, formerly of *The Mail* composing room, who has spent several months in the lower provinces, during which he made a reputation as a comic singer, is now in Boston, the troupe he was travelling having been forced to count railway ties.

AN excellent portrait of W. B. Prescott, president of the I.T.U., appeared in a recent issue of the *Weekly Journalist*, along with a brief sketch of his life, by J. P. Griffin, formerly a compositor in *The Mail*, Toronto. "Paddy" calls Prescott "The Boy President."

A RECENT English invention consists of an improved method of operating the inking rollers in printing machines. The inventors say that hitherto the inking rollers passed backwards and forwards over the form of type, and it not infrequently happened that they took off some portion of the ink in returning which they had put on in the forward motion. This invention aims at obviating this defect, and the inking of the form is so improved as to enable a much lighter impression to work with.

SOME curious statistics appear in a report recently presented to the Biological Society of France by Dr. Luys. The writer says he has investigated the ultimate result of 141 cases of pregnancy among women employed in printing establishments, and no less than

82 of these ended in miscarriages; there were four cases of premature birth, and five of still birth. Of the children born alive, 20 died in the first year, 8 in the second and 7 in the third year, one a little later, and only 14 are now living, but ten of which have passed the age of three years. Dr. Luys argues from these figures, sufficiently shocking in themselves, that the atmosphere and mode of life in a printing office is not suited to pregnant females.

**DOINGS OF THE PUBLISHERS**

MONTREAL has ten dailies, six being published in French, and the remainder in English.

THOMAS A. GREGG is now proprietor of the the Toronto *Evening Star*. Hocken and Parr his former partners, having taken respectively the positions of advertising canvasser and foreman.

MONTREAL has a new society paper, called the *Metropolitan*, published by Chambers & Smith. The former was recently connected with the Montreal *Star*, and the latter the St. Johns, Que., *News*.

THE Livingston County (N.Y.) Press Association has decided to furnish to each member a list of subscribers who refuse to pay subscriptions. There was some opposition to this idea at first among the members, but when it was explained that it was simply for mutual protection, not for publication, and that those subscribers who were disposed to pay would not suffer, the justice of the resolution as directed against deadbeats was conceded and adopted by a unanimous vote.

HERE is a way to tell whether paper is machine or hand made; A roll or strip of paper about an inch wide should be placed gently in water, so that the upper surface is kept dry. In machine-made paper the two sides will unroll in the direction of the centre, but in hand-made paper the sides will unfold in the form of a plate. This indicates that the fibres in the hand-made paper are disposed as to length and breadth, while in machine-made paper they are chiefly extended in length.

THE *Weekly Journalist*, Boston, says: "The history of journalism teaches us that the most successful newspapers are managed by one man. Papers that are under the supervision of a managing board, composed of merchants who are ever on the alert to use the paper to further their own interests, will never prove a success from either a financial or literary standpoint. A newspaper can have but one master, and its success depends entirely upon the capability of its master. The proficient newspaper manager will inevitable surround himself with proficient employees. Not so with a managing board. There are too many friends to employ and too many irons to heat, to produce a good newspaper."

**THE NEWS GATHERERS**

R. G. WILKIE, formerly of the *St. Thomas Journal*, is now connected with the *Railway and Steamboat Times*.

JENNIE BEST, or "Jeannette," of the *Montreal Sunday News*, is a hard working and successful journalist.

HARRY STAFFORD, who tried his hand at running the *Morrisburg Courier*, is now on the local staff of the *Montreal Star*.

FRANK VIBOND is now editor of the *English Canadian*, a weekly published in Toronto, in the interests of the Sons of England.

JULIUS CHAMBERS' "Chats on Journalism," in the *Boston Weekly Journalist*, are intensely interesting and very profitable reading.

JOHN A. GARVIN, formerly of Toronto, but now an editorial writer on the *Montreal Herald*, is one of the most popular journalists in that city.

R. S. BOGART, of the *Chicago Herald*, and J. W. WALSH, of the *Detroit Evening News*, recently visited Canada to size up the annexation feeling here.

Among the recent additions to the staff of the *Montreal Herald* are J. B. Hurkin, Murray Williams and A. W. Bullock, the two last named being still in their teens.

SAMUEL BYRNE and Charles T. L. Allen, both formerly connected with the *Montreal Herald*, have started the publication of a trade paper in that city called the *Canadian Wine and Spirit Journal*.

The *Stillwater, Minn., Gazette* says that the man who can run a newspaper can be cured by allowing him to write a sensible article every day for a week. "Before the week is out he is sure to be pumped dry, and will gape worse for an idea than a chicken does with the pip."

**TRADE CHAT**

WHITEWOOD, a town in Assiniboia, wants a newspaper.

The *Peterborough Review* has removed to more commodious premises.

The office of the *Liberal*, Portage la Prairie, was recently damaged by fire.

The *Farmers' Advocate*, of London, formerly a monthly, is now issued fortnightly.

The *Week*, Toronto, now appears in a new form, consisting of twenty instead of sixteen pages, but the pages are slightly smaller.

Rumor says that Goldwin Smith intends launching forth a full-fledged annexationist journal, with a capital of \$200,000. Rumor is not always truthful.

The *Sun*, Toronto, the organ of the annexation element, has been partially eclipsed several times of late. The spots affecting it were not dollar marks.

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### STANDING AT THE CASE

THE initiatory steps of the apprentice are like the initiatory steps in anything else. They are not dissimilar to those of the child who is taught by its mother to totter across the floor, and so to gain a steady, straight, measured gait.

Boys who start life in a newspaper office where a considerable amount of briskness is required, or in an ordinary jobbing office where the word "rush" is scarcely ever heard, bring with them all their characteristics of school-day life, and indulge for many a long month afterwards in all the eccentricities and fads of this happy time. But they soon begin to see that all this is very much out of place, and that to be tolerated they must alter their entire programme of conduct. This is, indeed, a hard task, but it must be done, and the sooner the conquest is made the better.

Now there is one pernicious habit which haunts ninety-nine out of every hundred boys, and one for the adoption of which they cannot altogether be blamed—this is "standing like a goose in winter," first on one leg and then on the other, when they first start to set type. And again, it is a common practice for boys to stand in a slouching position at the case, while at the same time they make a continual rest of the foot brace. Then comes the change from left to right, and back again from right to left, and so this goes on from week to week until it becomes a confirmed habit, leaving on them certain physical imperfections which certainly do not add to their personal aggrandizement.

Of course it must be admitted that such a habit has been, as a rule, engendered at school, where a number of boys, without any regard to their physical endurance, are compelled to stand up in a class for hours and so to practice the knack of taking temporary rest. There is a very wide chasm between a theoretical school-training, and the real every-day practical training of the apprentice, and to bridge this over must be the work of the boy himself in adapting his physical constitution to the requirements of his work.

In order to do this successfully he must listen to the voice of those who have, so to speak, "gone through the lines" themselves, and follow out faithfully the instructions they may give him. First of all then we would say, do voluntarily for yourself what you would be compelled to do were you placed under such a code of discipline as obtains in the army or navy. This need not go further than to accustom yourself to stand firmly and straight at your case, and to set out your copy without having to "stand at ease" so often.

Avoid, as far as possible, standing in any position which savors of unwieldiness, and which imparts to

the boy the appearance of an old man. Throw your chest out, preserve an erect appearance, avoid a tendency to become round-shouldered, or "knock-kneed," and once you become habituated to the practice of these salutary exercises, you will find yourself immensely improved, not only in bodily health, but also in the manipulation of your case, and in the performance of your work generally.

Besides, there will follow an amount of physical endurance which will go far beyond compensating for any unpleasantness that may arise from the breaking off from those clogging habits that are inseparable from school-life. Once don the armor of manhood and your body swells to the required size to fit it, and from thenceforth conforms to every movement and change with as much ease and comfort as if those changes were part and parcel of your very nature.—*American Art Printer.*

### ADVANCE PAYMENTS

WHILE Canadian Publishers are agitating for the payment in advance system, and one that we believe to be fair and just, Major Edwards, of the Fargo, N. S. *Argus*, has strong faith in the slow paying subscriber, and deals with him very leniently. The Major says:—

"I differ from the almost universally expressed theory regarding advance payments. My judgment is that nine men out of ten who read the local paper are honest. The amount required to pay for a year's subscription is small, and many men who have it do not care to bother to send it in. But, if the paper is continued, they will call at the office sooner or later and settle. I have had men come to me and pay three arrearages on the weekly, and two years in advance, as they said, 'to even up.' And then they would tell me why they had not paid before. Sometimes it would be a failure of crops, and sometimes other reasons; but whatever the reason, it was satisfactory. My experience on the Carlinville *Democrat* was that we had a regular daily income from subscriptions that was as sure as death and taxes. We had a large constituency, and subscriptions ran along, year in and year out, with a certainty of payment sooner or later. Of course, there is a class of subscribers that want to pay, and want their paper stopped when the time is out. I adopted a rule long ago to mark opposite the name of these 'S. W. O.'—stop when out. All others I have let run. It is worth a year's subscription to a weekly paper to get a good man's name on the list, and if he is treated properly, you have secured a life-time patron."

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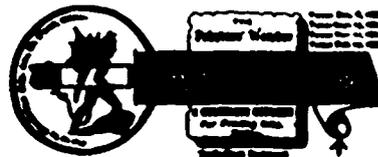


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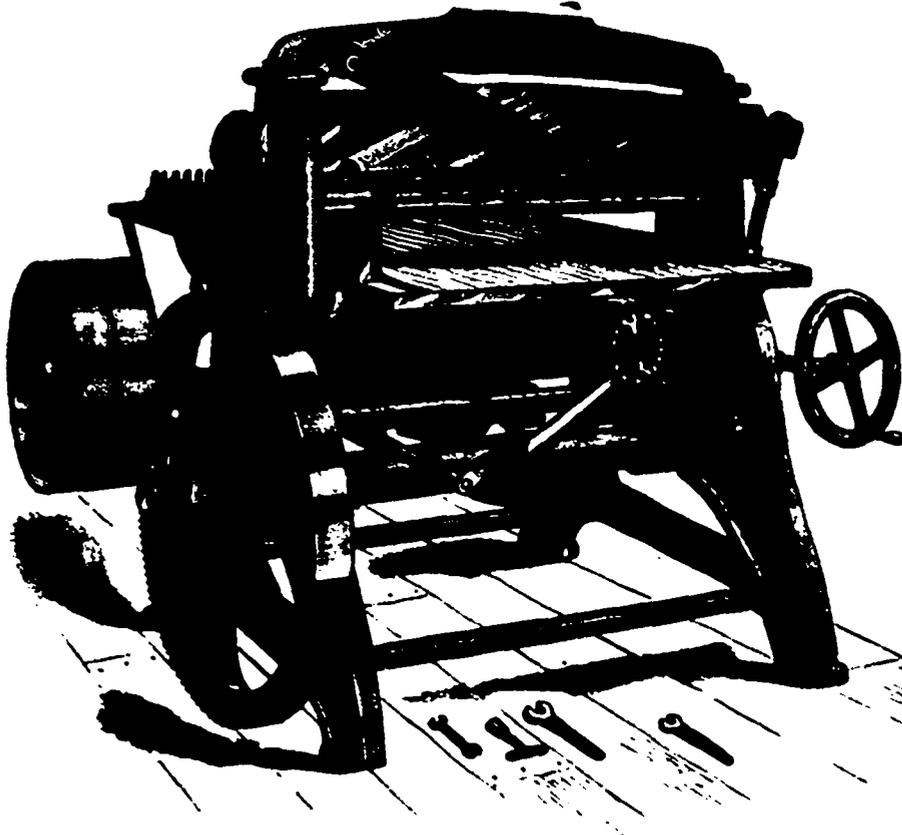
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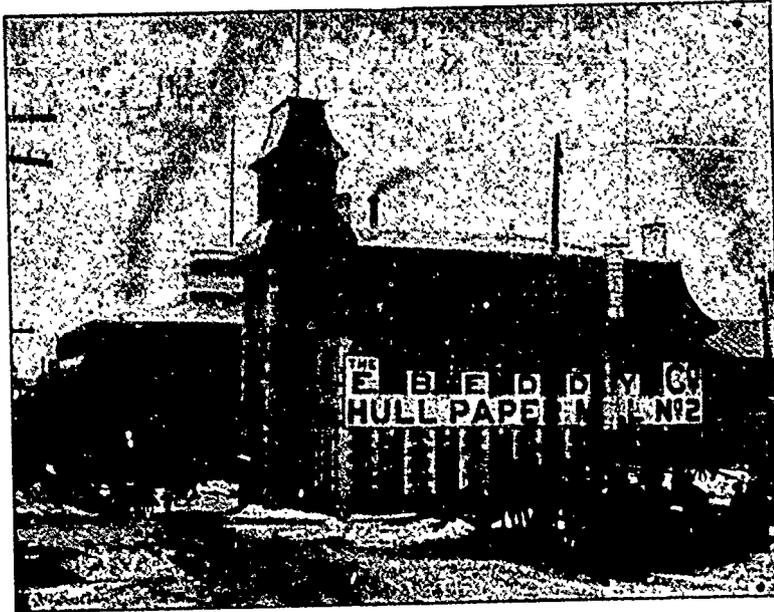
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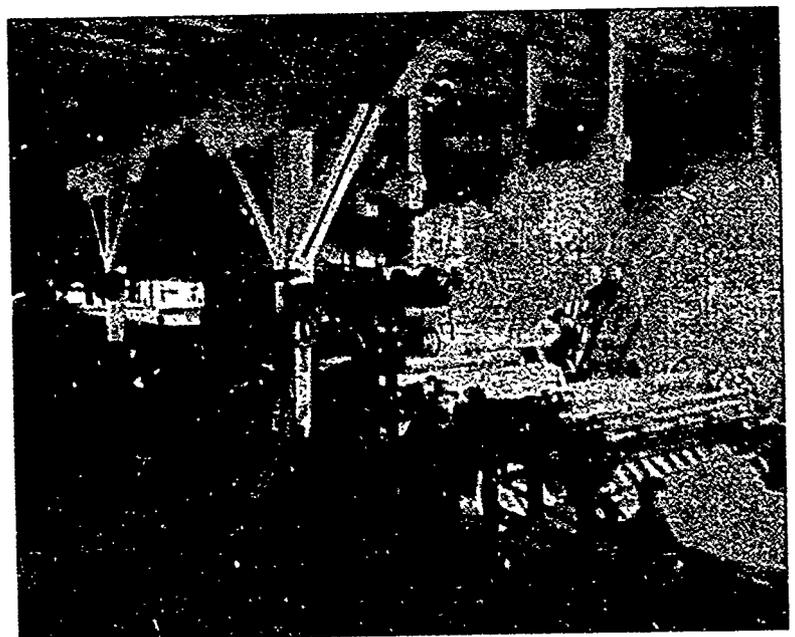
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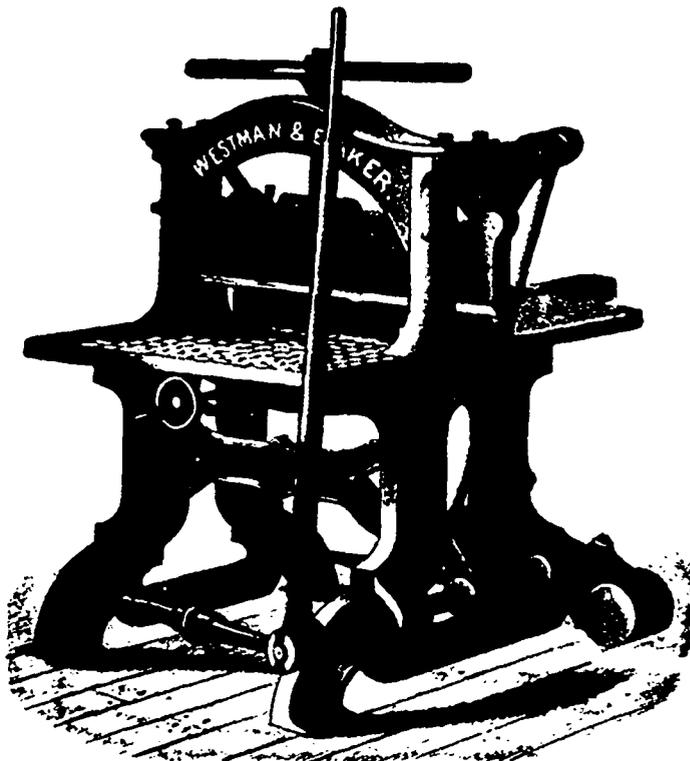
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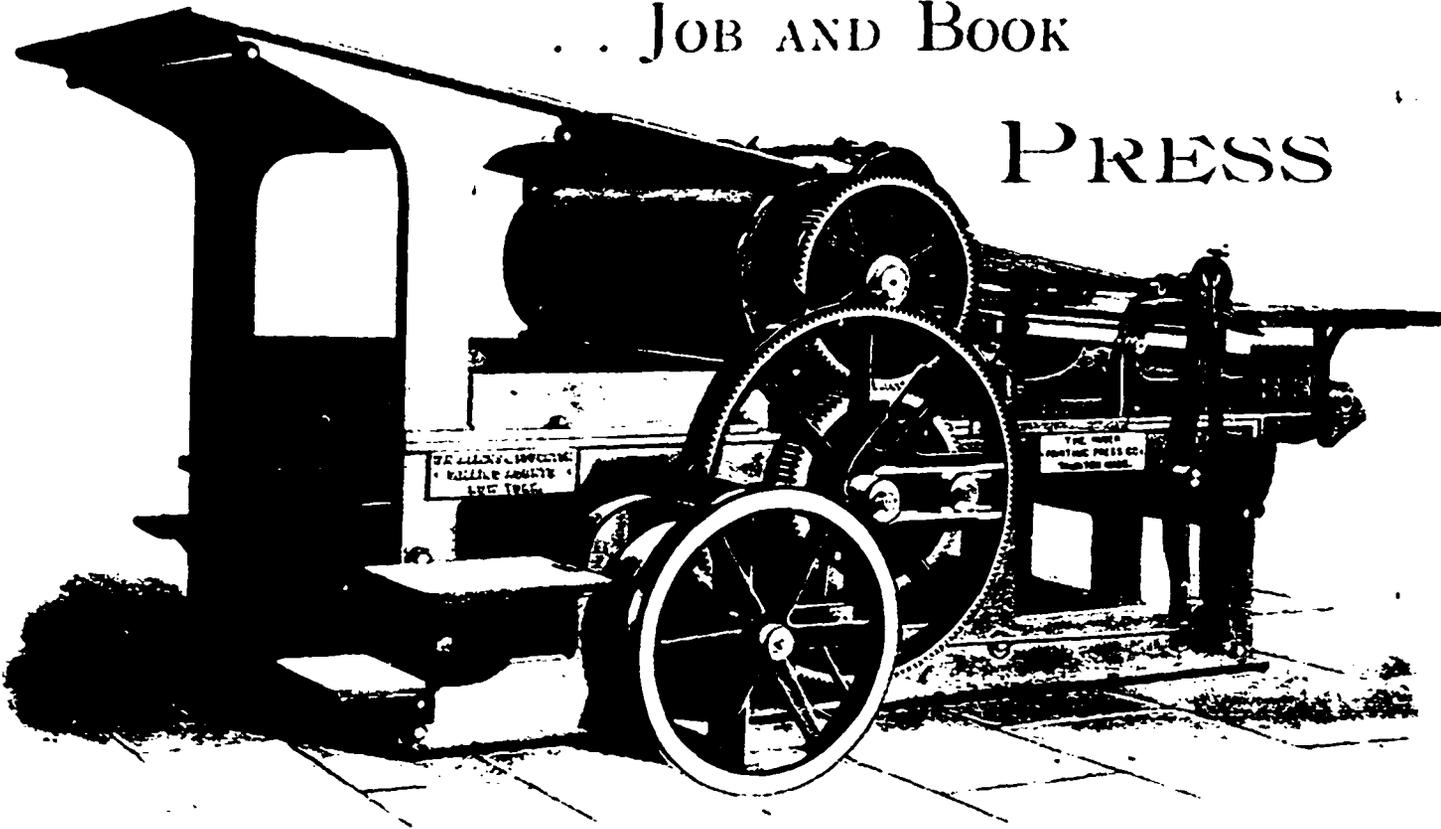
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