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# THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

Vol. 1. No. 5

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1892

[\$2.00 per year

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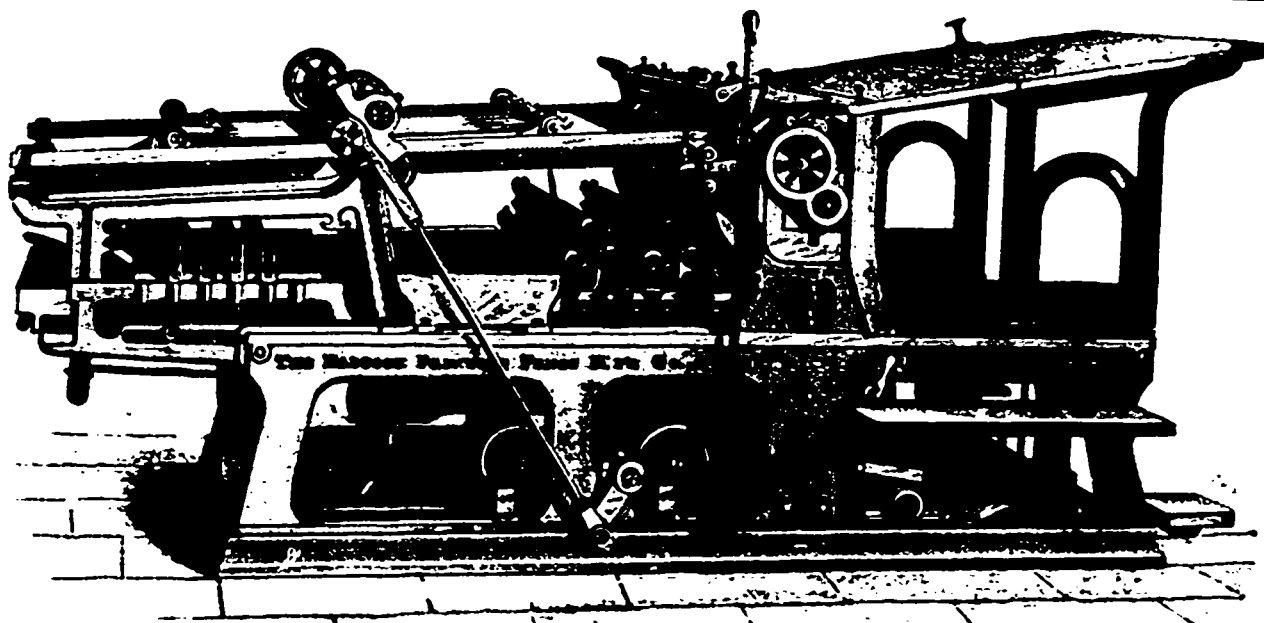
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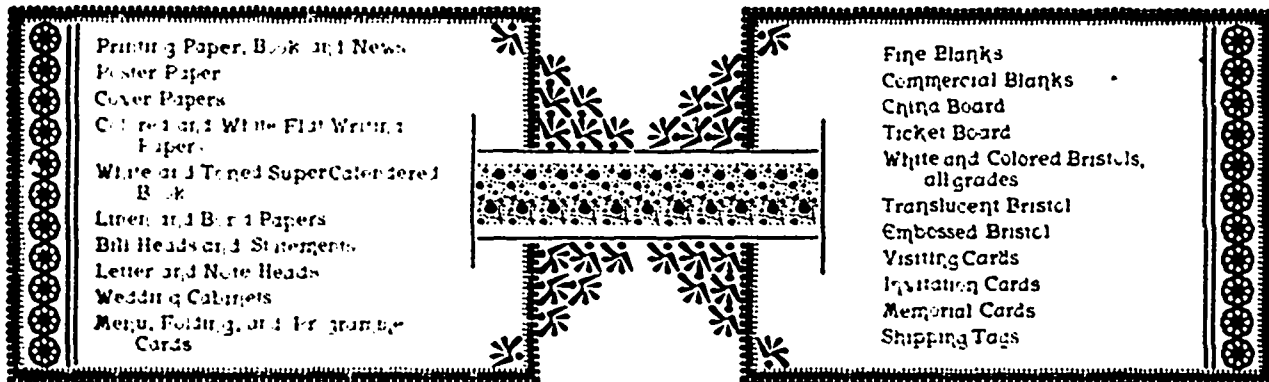
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Vol. I.—No. 5

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1892

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### EDITORIAL NOTES

THE next improvement in printing presses to come into general use, will be the printing of both sides of the sheet simultaneously. An English invention is said to give great promise of success, and is the result of the study of a practical printer. The result of such an invention, if successful and practicable, would be to double the speed of the printing press. But this is speculation as far as America is concerned, and printers will await with interest definite news of the invention.

THE Page Type-setting Machine Company have given a fifteen million dollar contract to the Webster Manufacturing Company of Chicago, to complete a certain number of their machines in three years. The Page Machine was described in a recent issue of **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**. The Company must have unbounded faith in the success of their machine. With this machine and the others, such as the Rogers

and Mergenthaler, what will the revolution be like? It will bear heavily on the compositors as a class; and, as all improvements, it will cause a displacement of invested capital.

LAST month we recorded that Mr. A. Lawson, of the Yarmouth *Herald* has entered upon the sixtieth year of his journalistic career. Such an experience is quite unique, and few men ever reach the age that Mr. Lawson has reached, in active journalistic work. He commenced the publication of the *Herald* when he was eighteen years of age, and has spent his fifty-nine years as his own boss, editing his paper to suit himself. No doubt his troubles and trials, disappointments and sorrows, have been many. His tales of threatened libel suits, of promised horse-whippings, of insinuated tar-and-feather coatings, would probably be interesting. Yet one cannot avoid thinking that Mr. Lawson has seen few of the troubled periods, or he would have succumbed years ago, borne down by the perplexities of the editor and printer's chequered career. It would be a delight to the young printers of the day to listen to the experiences of a man who for so long a time has breasted the white-caps of life's troubled sea.

HAMILTON, Ont., is a nice little city, but it should have a morning newspaper. London has two, but Hamilton lags in the race. The *Hamilton Herald* says: "that newspapers are a reflex of the people among whom they are published, and they furnish a good index to the business and social character of the community." Does that mean that the people of Hamilton are a day behind the rest of the world, and are content to remain so? Does it mean that the business men of that mountain city are slow, and their newspapers must march to the same slow tune? Why should not some live editor wake the Rip Van Winkle town up for a short time, by supplying them with news that they may get up bright and early to read? The fresh air would be exhilarating, and might produce a good effect.

**THE TORONTO PRINTERS ENTERTAIN THE TYPOTHETÆ**



**T**HE Toronto Employing Printers' Association entertained the Delegates to the Annual Convention of the United Typothetæ of America held in this city from the fifteenth to the twenty-first of August, and did it in a royal and worthy manner. The programme of events was well and thoughtfully planned and thoroughly and pleasantly carried out. It is safe to say that no body of delegates, the majority of whom were from across the border, were ever more skilfully entertained by a Canadian organization. The delegates were shown all that was most worthy of viewing, although, of course, much that would be in-

of entertaining. His enthusiasm for a delightful and brilliant entertainment made the Banquet a brilliant success, and many of the little ingenious and thoughtful arrangements were the result of Mr. Rutter's careful study of the needs of the delegates.



C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, President



A. F. RUTTER, Vice-President and Chairman of Banquet Committee

teresting, was necessarily left unseen. The Toronto employing printers covered themselves with glory, and the expressions of the delegates showed that they truly appreciated the kindness bestowed upon them.

The portraits of the leading officers of the Association and of the Committees accompany this. The



JAS. MURRAY  
Chairman of Executive Committee



W. A. SHEARD  
Chairman of Finance Committee

Mr. Rutter is a partner in the firm of Warwick & Sons. Mr. Daniel Rose, the Treasurer of the Association also gave great attention to the entertaining, and the funds have been carefully managed by him. Mr. James Murray, the head of the firm of James



JAS. DEEDES  
Chairman of Drive Committee



DAN. A. ROSE  
Chairman of Excursion Committee

Murray & Co., gave a great deal of time to the making of arrangements, and took great pains in the making of the artistic Souvenir Booklet, which has been so much admired. Mr. Murray's genial manner and jolly conversation added much to the strength of



DAN. A. ROSE, Treasurer



H. BRUCE BROUGH, Secretary and Chairman of Printing and Badge Committee

President of the Association, Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, publisher of Canada's most literary journal, *The Week*, was very assiduous in the work of arranging for the Convention. He was ably assisted by Mr. A. F. Rutter, Vice President of the Association, and Chairman of the Banquet Committee. His face was seen everywhere, and he did a generous share in the work



R. L. PATTERSON  
Chairman of Reception Committee



C. W. TAYLOR  
Executive Committee

the Entertainment Committee. Mr. Bruce Brough, the Secretary of the Association, was also Chairman of the Printing and Badge Committee, whose arrangements were well planned and carefully carried out.

Mr. Brough had a great deal of work, and did it well. Mr. W. A. Shepard, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and ex-President of the Typothetae, was the most assiduous worker of the Association, and much credit is due to him for the leading part he took in everything connected with the Convention.

Mr. R. L. Patterson, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, had many helpers, and ably directed the efforts of his associates. The drive was much enjoyed, and Mr. Jas. Dudley, the Chairman of that Committee, may justly feel gratified at its success. The Executive Committee deserved special praise for the general arrangements and their successful issue. Mr. C. W. Taylor, one of its members, used his enormous influence to good advantage in his share of the work. He is business manager of the Globe Printing Company. All the members of the Association did more or less work, and it would be unfair to mention any names particularly. But if any, not before mentioned, may be singled out for a share of the especial praise, Mr. J. B. McLean and Mr. Dan. A. Rose are the gentlemen. These two took an active interest in all the work of the Association.

The badges worn by the Association and its officers were artistically gotten up, and the Souvenir badge, consisting of a maple leaf, with the image of a beaver stamped on it, and the date of the Convention will long be treasured by the delegates as a memento of a very pleasant gathering. The Souvenir booklet was very pretty, and surpassed all expectations. This sixty-three page booklet was bound in a handsome black and gold cover, with an artistic imprint. It contained a list of the officers of the Employing Printers' Association for 1892, and lists of all the entertainment committees. Then fol-

lowed portraits of the officers of the Association and executive of the Entertainment Committee; and a list of the officers of the Typothetae for 1891-92. After this was the programme, followed by a sketch of the history and present condition of the City of Toronto, and a historical and descriptive sketch of Niagara-

on-the-Lake and Niagara Falls. These sketches are interspersed with numerous views of the prominent buildings and prettiest views in all these places. Many of these views and the portraits of the officers mentioned are reproduced in this issue, through the kindness of the printers, Messrs. James Murray & Co., who deserve special praise for this beautiful piece of workmanship.

Toronto has a large number of public and private buildings well worthy of inspection, and its drives are interesting, although not so artificial in their beauty, as in many cities. The visitors took much interest in the various printing establishments of the city, the Museum in the Educational Buildings, the new Parliament Buildings, the University of Toronto, and its numerous colleges, and the many beautiful structures in the business part of the city.

Many of the delegates were accompanied by their wives, and these ladies entered heartily into all the arrangements made for their entertainment, and tried to show their appreciation of the attentions of the Toronto printers and their wives. At the re-

ception and on the excursion to the Falls, the ladies helped to intensify the pleasure of the occasion, and the printer who left his wife at home was sorry. Then the ladies had their private trip on the Gertrude. The Island and the Bay and the points of interest in and around each were all visited by these holidaying people.



EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS—Meeting place of the Convention



PAVILION, HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.—Where the Reception was held



Engraved on Copper Desbarats & Co., Montreal

### THE SCOPE OF JOURNALISM

**M**ODERN journalism is peculiar in its moulding effects on human thought and passions; and is responsible, to a greater extent than it often realizes, for the moral tone of the community. The large newspapers in America, more than in England, are drifting into sensational journalism. If a paper is a reflex of the world it lives in, then that part of human nature which is pleased by such sensational reading must be predominating over the higher moral and intellectual part. Tales of murders, liasons, adulteries, divorce cases, are degrading, to say the least. But the modern newspaper seems to be drifting into a dime novel stage, and presents such events in the minutest way and most startling manner. No detail that can add to the horribleness or repulsiveness of any crime is omitted. Even illustrations tend to add to the display of the depravity of mankind. Crimes of all kinds are laid bare to public gaze and all the possible motives are set forth with a startling clearness. If crimes, such as murder, suicide or moral depravity, are on the increase, surely the newspapers of to day are responsible for it to a large extent. Editors of such papers would do well to read some of the thoughts of the poet and philosopher Pope. For example:—

Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,  
That to be hated needs but to be seen;  
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

A very lamentable instance of sensational journalism, appeared in a Toronto newspaper not long ago, when several columns of the paper were filled with the details of what seemed to be a most revolting crime. It was enough to corrupt the purest mind, unfortunate enough to read it. The editor seems to have felt its repulsiveness, and tried to justify the publication by saying: "Our enquiry, however, made us better acquainted with the whole case and awakened the interest that every public journal should feel in the discovery of wrongdoing and in the punishment of a villain. The highest function of the modern newspaper is its power to reach wrong-doers whom even the law fails to reach, and to expose them to a punishment greater than any that can be inflicted by a judge, namely, the scorn and detestation of their fellow-men."

The highest function of the modern newspaper is not to reach wrong-doers. The Law and its officers are created and appointed for that purpose, and the duty of the modern newspaper may be to point out when the law fails, but to make its editors sleuth-hounds instead of men is surely not necessary. To lay bare the sins and failings of a man, does not always bring on him the scorn and detestation of his fellow-men. If it does not make him a hero, it at

least creates for him the sympathy of men, who feel the kindred weaknesses of human nature. Such a recital of crime often creates in men of weak moral nature, a desire to participate in similar licentiousness. The scope of modern journalism is to furnish news that will educate and ennoble the race, not that will corrupt the good which they are striving to preserve.

### ARE PRINTING HOUSES MANUFACTORIES ?

**C**ONSIDERABLE discussion has arisen in this city as to whether newspaper publishing is manufacturing. A by-law has been passed exempting all manufacturing establishments in the city from taxation. The city solicitor decided that the by-law could not exempt from school taxes, and these alone can be collected. Then when the assessments began, the point arose, whether newspaper printing offices were manufactories or not. The matter was brought under the notice of the city solicitor, and he has decided that newspaper offices such as *Empire*, *Mail* and *Globe*, are not exempt within the meaning of the by-law. It is hard to see how this is justifiable, seeing that manufacturing means "made by the work of hands." When paper comes into a newspaper office, is cut, printed, and folded, it is certainly as much a manufactured article as to cut the paper up and fold and paste it into the shape of a paper bag; and no one would doubt for a moment that a paper bag factory would be exempt under such a by-law. True, the elements of brains, enters into the make-up of a newspaper, but the hand work is essential; and brain work is an essential in all manufacturing, more or less. If newspapers are not manufactured articles within the meaning of the by-law, then the unfairness of the law should be remedied, and that at once. Newspaper publishers have a plant consisting of machinery and other fixtures, just as much for the purpose of manufacturing as any foundry, paper-box factory, soap factory, etc.

But the question arises: "are job printing offices to be exempt?" These smaller offices are manufacturing by hand and by machinery, and they make their profit entirely from the work of the plant they possess. No extraneous means of enhancing the value of what is produced, enters into the manufacture of what they turn out. The question, as far as can be seen at present, has not yet been brought to the notice of the city solicitor, and no definite judgment has been passed as to whether these shall be exempt or not. There is a distinction between the two classes of printing offices, but both should have their plant exempted. Both are employing men and using machinery, and no mere quibble should deprive this class of manufacturers from the privileges enjoyed by other manufacturers.

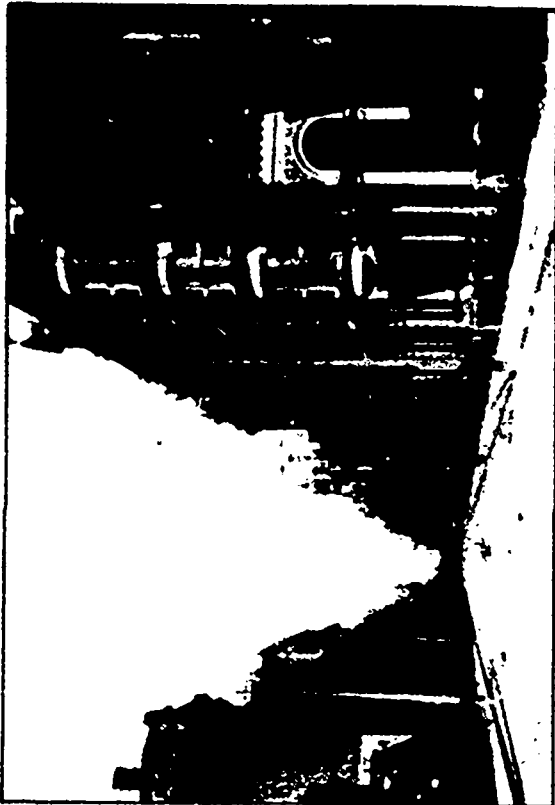




FRONT STREET EAST FROM YONGE STREET



KING STREET FROM TORONTO STREET



WELLINGTON STREET WEST FROM CHURCH STREET



CHURCH STREET, FROM QUEEN STREET

SOME VIEWS OF TORONTO

### THEODORE L. DEVINNE ON PROFIT SHARING

**N** STEP in profit sharing was taken by Theodore L. Devinne & Co., New York, printers of the *Century* magazine and other publications, April 1, 1891; and on April 2, 1892, every employee, from the youngest to the oldest, received five per cent. of the profits of the year. The result was signalized by a banquet and testimonial by the employees to the members of the firm. In speaking of the results of the year, Mr. Theodore L. Devinne, among other good things, said: "I did propose to have something to say about the nine-hour day, but it is late; and I will not begin a controversy, yet I cannot entirely pass it by. While I think that the nine-hour day will be of no real benefit to you, and a real injury to our house, we shall not oppose it blindly. If our rivals accept it we shall accept it too, if we can. But we shall not allow our business to be crippled by rivals who persist in a ten-hour day. We ask for no special privileges, but we shall agree to no special disabilities. We insist on equal rights. One more remark. If this loss should come, you, too, will be sharers in that loss. If we had worked but nine hours a day last year, there would have been a smaller surplus to divide. Nine hours must make a decided diminution in the income of the house. The old proverb that our patron saint, Ben Franklin, frequently quoted, 'Time is money,' is as true now as it ever was. The less you work, the less the production; the less the production, the less the profit. Neither Henry George, nor Edward Bellamy, nor all the trade unions, nor all the legislatures can ever juggle these premises to any other conclusion."

Mr. Devinne is universally acknowledged to be the foremost employing printer in the world. He is a broad-minded man of culture and philanthropic instincts. A practical printer of long experience, and being at the head of an establishment employing hundreds of people, his opinion is well worthy of serious consideration.—*St. Louis Stationer*.

### CURIOUS EPITAPH UPON A PRINTER

**T**HERE lieth the outer form of Typography Page, a printer, who, for distributing the pearl of charity, was, perhaps, a nonpariel. He was faithful and honest to his companions (of which he gave many proofs), though nearly brought to the gallows by them. His humanity was great, and his life truly justified by good rules. Early in his life he was called to the bar, and was happy when employed for the service of his country. He was always told to face the French cannon with a broadside, but was sorry to have the English destroyed. He was not bigoted to any religion, but a strenuous advocate of justification,

and an enemy of monks and friars. He often imposed on himself for the benefit of others. He was no critic. Though he corrected the errors of other people he did not forget a due attention to his own. His character was throughout of a good bright color, and he seldom went too far in his pull. When laid up in the sick-room of disease he complained his head was in pie. Death locked up his mortal form on the tenth quire of his last token, when he had patiently pulled off his white paper, with hopes of a glorious reiteration, in full assurance of a second edition being better than the first. His light being out he was papered up in his coffin, and solemnly interred in the peaceful wool hole.

No more shall copy bad perplex his brain;  
No more shall type's small face his eyeballs strain;  
No more the proof's foul page create him troubles,  
With errors, transpositions, outs, and doubles.

No more his head shall ache from author's whims,  
As over-runnings, driving-outs, and ins,  
The surly pressman's frown he now may scoff,  
Revised, corrected, finally worked off.

### JOURNALISM AS IT WAS

**F**ORTY-FIVE years ago, according to the reminiscent testimony of Col. Alexander E. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, the labors of the editor-in-chief of a little village newspaper were mostly directed to maintain its little subscription list. Every subscriber was personally known to the editor-in-chief.

The rural readers of that day were a frugal set, and the question of spending \$1.50 for a newspaper was often a matter of the gravest consideration, and frequently required the employment of all the eloquence the editor-in-chief could command to prevent subscribers from stopping their papers when they came to pay their bills. The good old rule prevailed, and was flaunted under the editorial head of the paper, that, under the decision of the Post Office Department, "no newspaper could be discontinued until all arrearages are paid."

As an illustration of the important labors of the editor-in-chief of that day I might mention one typical case of a reluctant subscriber, who, after trying the paper for six months, brought in a small load of half rotted wood in payment of the 75 cents due for his subscription, and ordered his paper stopped. After much persuasion I succeeded in getting a suspension of judgment on the subject until he should come into town again. When he returned some days thereafter he said that he had consulted the women folk about the matter, and they had concluded that they would continue another six months during the winter season, "as the papers were very convenient for tying up apple butter crocks."—*American Stationer*.

### WINDOW LIGHT

**S**TRANGE it is that so many printing offices are content to stay in dark corners where the light of day hardly penetrates, or where, having a fairly good light at noon, darkness creeps on at four o'clock. The common defence that gas can be lighted whenever necessary, is not good. Gas light is expensive, and it is not as good a light as sun light, says *The American Bookmaker*. Corners are not lighted up, and in the remoter spaces, if a line is needed, the gas must be lighted and turned out again. Were natural illumination sufficient, a greater day's work could be obtained, the men would get along better and the cost would be less. It is for these reasons that all progressive printers try to get light on two sides of their rooms, and three if possible.

Unless the walls are extremely high, the windows numerous and penetrating to the very top, there is hardly light enough 25 feet from a window opening, except when the sun's rays come directly in. Ceilings higher than 12 feet are difficult to get, and window openings for more than one-third of the wall are very infrequent. The printer must therefore take the best space he can get, and while this is hardly ever as good as he ought to have, it will certainly be found far better than many offices possess at the present time.

The width of a printing office ought not to exceed 50 feet, with windows on each side. Presses can be arranged in two rows with this width, giving them also all other facilities. The windows should always rise considerably above the top part of the cases, six feet, or the top part of the presses, eight feet. The taller they are the more light passes over, and it is only thus that the centre of the room can be lighted. It is better in the composing room to have the windows high than wide. More useful light will come from a window twelve feet by three, than from one ten feet by four, although the area of the latter is larger. The centre of the window should be the centre of the alley-way between the frames. There should be no great difficulty in our large cities in obtaining buildings such as are needed, as all modern structures pay some attention to these requirements. In many old-fashioned towns, however, there is a scarcity of such edifices. Skylights can be put in in many cases, and it will often happen that, without doing injury to the framework, windows can be made considerably higher. In dark rooms walls should be whitewashed, and workmen forbidden to paste hand-bills or posters upon them, as they absorb and do not give out light.

Concurrently with the lighting, provision should be made for ventilation. A pipe, 18 inches in diameter, ascending from the top of a room to the roof

and a foot or so higher, will take away more air and create a freer circulation than a window six times its size at the side of the room. To give the ventilator its due effect, raise a window or two in the room and open the door to the shaft. This should be as near the centre as possible. A skylight, in which one of the windows is open, will have the same effect; but, of course, rain must be guarded against. Pure air is very necessary to lively work.

### NEWSPAPERS vs. BOOKS

**T**HE great question of newspaper vs. book as rivals for supplying the literary crib of reading animals throughout the United States is one of perennial interest, though it has been threshed out in many an article. The newspaper syndicates distribute a vast amount of high-class literary material to the newspapers throughout the country, and the man who never reads anything but the newspaper can now enjoy the productions of many of the best writers in his favorite organ. In addition to what the newspaper steals or buys direct from the author, the total result makes a tolerably good showing of contemporary literature. It is only when we look at the statistics of newspaper circulation that it is possible to realize the tremendous rivalry of the newspaper and the book. Rowell's "Press Directory" for 1890 shows in the United States and Canada 17,760 periodicals, with a circulation of 41½ millions. Of these 1,260 are weeklies, 2,000 monthlies, and 1,536 dailies, with a circulation of 6,650,000. The yearly issue of all periodicals is about 3,500 millions, or an average of 267 periodicals per year to every five persons, or five per week to every family. In 1883 there were 456 Sunday papers; in 1890, 650; of these 294 are not printed on Sunday, and not always sold on Sunday. Of the remainder, 151 are issued seven days a week, and all but 20 of these are morning papers. Two hundred and five dailies come out on Sunday, but not on Monday. Only 356 of the 1,552 dailies issue Sunday editions. Seven newspapers have a circulation of over 100,000 per day; six of these have Sunday editions. Of course it is the Sunday editions that mostly affect to print what might be called literature. While much of this is rubbish, much of it is also of superior excellence. That the Sunday newspaper cuts very seriously into the circulation of the magazine and of the book is a fact which does not admit of debate. The tendency is swelling into results of greater proportions each year, and there seems to be no cure for it. Perhaps the ultimate result will be to weed out the smaller book publishers, and compel the others to depend mainly for their profits on the more important works, which the cultivated classes will care to put on their book-shelves.—*International Bookseller*.



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

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1892

**TYPOTHETÆ AND NINE HOURS**

**AT** the Convention held in Cincinnati, in October, 1891, a resolution was passed as follows:—

"Resolved, that the Executive Committee correspond with the local Typothetæ and employing printers not members of the Typothetæ in places having a population of five thousand or more, requesting an expression of opinion upon the advisability and practicality of reducing the hours of labor to nine per day, and report to our next annual Convention."

A large number of circulars have since been sent out, and over three hundred answers received. Only sixty of these thought the nine-hour day advisable and practicable. At the recent Convention in this city, the Typothetæ decided that the nine-hour day is not practicable at present.

It will thus be seen that there has been no shirking of the question by this organization. They have studied the question thoroughly, as far as it was possible for them to do. They have studied its probable effects on their own business, and find that common sense and experience prove that a shorter working day would be disastrous to them, and to the public generally, in raising the prices of the manufactured work. They have seen how great a loss they would sustain on account of the great lessening of production for the same amount of invested capital. They went energetically to work to see what effect it would have on wages, on the health of the employee, and how the latter would be affected socially and intellectually. All the available evidence points out, that the men would not be benefited by

such a change, and almost unanimously they decided that ten hours must remain the normal day's work in printing houses.

True, Toronto and Detroit have a Saturday half-holiday during the summer months, but this has been granted on other grounds than those on which is based the agitation for a nine-hour day. A fifty-four hour or fifty-six hour week, with a Saturday half-holiday, is not equal to a nine-hour day. On five days in the week the men work ten hours a day, and if they can work ten hours on five days, it is reasonable to presume that they can do it on six days.

The discussion on the question was very impartial, and all seemed desirous of doing what they could to help their employees; but they were agreed that such exorbitant demands as this should be met with a firm denial. The decision to carry the case of the Pittsburgh obstructionists to the highest court of the United States was a good one, and if decided against union obstruction, will materially strengthen the position of the Typothetæ, if a struggle should take place between the U.T.A. and the I.T.U.

The resolution brought in by the committee on labor which proposed to leave the question of the hours of labor to the local Typothetæ to settle was a good one, but is hardly consistent with the proposal of another committee that the National Typothetæ should aid the Pittsburg local Typothetæ in every possible way, especially in the matter of funds. If the I.T.U. makes the nine-hour day a national or international movement, then the United Typothetæ of America must oppose it as a body, as in such a union alone, is there strength. If the I.T.U. leaves the matter to the local unions, then the local typothetæ will be the proper one to deal with the question; but if, as stated, the I.T.U. makes it an international affair, then it will be necessarily the U.T.A. vs. the I.T.U. That such trouble should occur would be unfortunate for both sides.

**TORONTO AND THE CONVENTION**

**THE** well planned and generous hospitality of the Toronto Employing Printers will give this city a good name wherever a delegate, who has been here, may go. They upheld the credit and reputation of Toronto in a worthy manner. The arrangements were carried out perfectly, and no discord marred the harmony of the march of business and pleasure. No little detail had been neglected, and the printers may feel proud of their success. Canada, too, has been benefited, because the enterprise and business independence of her citizens has been shown. It has been demonstrated that Canada is a nation. That her people are live, level-headed, and prosperous; that in Canada are the materials of a great State—in the noblest sense of that term.



NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER



STRAKIN "CHICORA"



SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA FALLS



TORONTO UNIVERSITY

### THE U. T. A. CONVENTION

ON Monday, the fifteenth, they began to come. There were delegates from the sunny, balmy regions on the Pacific, from flowery Florida, from agricultural Dakota, and from busy, buzzing New York. Smart, bright, rapid business men they were, these employing printers. They dropped on to this city in small swarms and proceeded to size the place up. They looked, and said nothing but what was pleasant. The reception committee were busy on Monday until away into the night, and, led by R. L. Patterson, they saw that no delegate was lacking in any comfort.

About eleven o'clock on Monday, the Executive Committee met, with Amos Pettibone in the chair. Those present were: Messrs. Wadley, Richmond, Va., secretary; T. L. DeVinne, New York; W. H. Woodward, St. Louis; C. S. Moorehouse, New Haven; W. S. Fish, Indianapolis; A. M. Geesaman, Minneapolis, and W. A. Shepard, Toronto. They spent the whole day in preparing their report. What this was will be seen later. In the afternoon a number of carriages were placed at the disposal of the delegates, and the majority took advantage of the opportunity to see the Bicycle Races at the Toronto Lacrosse grounds. On the journey to and fro, they had ample opportunity to view the scenery of Rosedale, which at this season is at its prettiest, with its green verdure and its inviting shade.

During the afternoon and evening, the delegates continued to arrive, and when the Convention met at the Education Buildings on Tuesday morning, the theatre contained over two hundred delegates. Mr. W. A. Shepard, the President, took the chair at 10.30, and on the dias were: the Secretary, Everett Wadley, Richmond, Va.; the Treasurer, Chas. Buss, Cincinnati; E. R. Andrews, Rochester; J. S. Cushing, Boston; Geo. M. Courts, Amos Pettibone, Chicago; and two ex-Presidents, Theo. L. DeVinne and T. H. Rockwell. The first act of importance was the reading of the President's address. He referred to the Pittsburgh strikes, and their effect upon the Typotheta offices in that city. In his opinion the strike was unwarranted and unjustifiable, and he had not seen any honest attempt to defend it. He believed in conference with workmen when there were disputed points.

Continuing, the president said:—"I have been requested to refer to a practice which is in operation in Canada and Great Britain, but which, I understand, does not prevail across the lines. It is this: When a union printer is selected to take charge as foreman, either of a press-room or composing-room, he at once ceases to be a member of the Typographical Union. In this country and in Great Britain, the foreman

as a general thing has the employment of the workmen, and it is but reasonable and just that the man having charge of your establishment should be independent of the men he employs. He is placed there to look specially after his employer's interests, and in my opinion should have no connection with the Typographical Union.

The question is often asked why do we not establish a scale of prices; and we are told that if we would only agree upon a price list, a large number of printers would be added to our association. This has been tried again and again, but in every instance of which I have any knowledge proved a failure. But it has been demonstrated that by our coming together, frankly and intelligently discussing questions of cost and production, cultivating a kindly and forbearing spirit, and by a fraternal interchange of views on business matters, better prices have been obtained in every city where a Typotheta has been established. In this connection I was pleased to note that the Typotheta of New York, at a recent meeting, appointed a committee for the purpose of compiling a statement as to the customs of the printing trades, and of suggesting a price scale for work under contract. There is no doubt that such a price list would be of great advantage as a matter of reference, even if not inflexibly adhered to. It would be of general interest to know what has been the result of the committee's investigation.

The question of a uniform standard of type is one of great importance, and it is satisfactory to know that efforts are being made by other associations to bring about a change in the system of measurement. At its annual meeting in February last, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association appointed a committee to take the matter in hand. I am informed that the International Typographical Union and the type founders have appointed committees, and I would recommend this convention to appoint a committee to act in concert with the other bodies, so that the present absurd system of measuring type may be changed.

It is strange what absurd ideas some of our employees and some journalists have of the objects of this association. There is a prevalent opinion that the United Typotheta of America was organized to oppose any effort our employees might make to increase their rate of wage or shorten the hours of labor. And it is said by writers in some of the papers that the United Typotheta of America and the International Typographical Union are standing like bull dogs, waiting and watching for the first overt act to pounce upon each other. The employee who entertains such an absurd opinion, and the writer who utters such arrant nonsense, have entirely mistaken the objects of this association and the attitude we bear towards our workmen.

While our object is mutual protection, and while we purpose to control and manage our own business, it is self-evident that we are not only desirous, but it is to our interest, to cultivate the kindest feelings towards our employees, and to do all we can to advance their interest. We can have no quarrel with our workmen because they try to improve their social condition, or to increase their rate of wage, or to shorten the hours of labor. It is their right, and so long as they do not attempt to impose upon us conditions and terms which our business will not allow us to accept—nor try to fix a hard and fast wage for good and bad—nor attempt to interfere with the details of the management, which of right belongs to ourselves, there can be no valid objection to their combinations. With regard to the nine-hour question, a resolution was passed at the last meeting of this body, authorizing the Executive Committee to correspond with local Typothetae and employing printers throughout the country, with a view of obtaining an opinion upon the advisability and practicability of reducing the hours of labor to nine per day. In discussing this question it is very evident there will be a great diversity of opinion. We cannot expect to be of one mind on this or any other question. We must expect there will be those who feel strongly and earnestly on this question, and we expect they will express themselves strongly and earnestly. But I am sure this as well as the other questions that may be brought before this convention will be approached in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, showing that we are willing to investigate all subjects intelligently and thoughtfully, as men willing to learn—and to be convinced. If we will respect each other's convictions, and are willing to do as we would be done by, our legislation will produce good results. I am sure our organization will occupy high ground upon this as well as all other questions that may come before it, being considerate, but firm and dignified in its action.

Mr. E. Wadley, Richmond, Va., the secretary, then read his report, which stated that new branches of the organization had been established at Savannah, Ga.; Buffalo, N.Y.; London, Ont.; St. Joseph, Mo., and Des Moines, Ia. At the last convention, held at Pittsburgh, it was decided that every effort should be made to induce the United States Government to repeal the law permitting the post-office authorities to issue stamped envelopes with business cards printed on them. It would appear that the authorities were issuing as many as 600,000,000 of such envelopes annually, printing and delivering them, charges paid, to any part of the union, for the same price as an ordinary stamped envelope. This had a serious effect on the printing trade. The secretary reported that mainly owing to the efforts of the officers of the

society, this law had been repealed, and after October 1, 1894, no more such envelopes would be issued by the Government, that being the date upon which the present contracts expire. He also showed that the membership had increased very considerably during the past year, and now the members of this Association of Caxton's disciples numbered about a thousand, over a hundred being added during the past year. The treasurer, Mr. Buss, of Cincinnati, then read his report, which showed the finances of the Association to be in a prosperous condition. The next report to be presented was that of the Executive Committee, which had been prepared the preceding day, after long and serious consideration. It dealt with the much-discussed questions of labor and capital in a very decided manner. It contained a short history of the strike inaugurated by the printers at Pittsburg in October, 1891, and which is still in progress. Over 300 men went out on strike, because the employers would not agree to a reduction in the hours of working from ten to nine. The report stated that all the offices were again in operation with non-union men, all of whom are equal, if not superior to the old union men in skill and workmanship. After this strike had commenced letters were sent to every member of the Association, asking a full expression of opinion as to whether a shorter day should be granted; whether it would prove of advantage to the trade; whether it was practicable, etc. There were replies received from about one-third of the thousand members, and of this number there were only sixty who favored shortening the day as demanded by the printers. The committee strongly recommended that the question of the rights of labor should be fully tested in the United States courts. They advise that test cases should be placed before the courts of Pennsylvania, and fought out if necessary until finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. This would have the effect of settling forever the much mooted question of the rights of employer and employee, and whether labor organizations would have the right to obstruct and intimidate non-union men in the pursuit of their peaceful vocations.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 p.m.

#### TUESDAY AFTERNOON

When the Convention was called to order, in the afternoon, Mr. H. G. Bishop, of New York, read a paper on "Making Ready Book Forms without Cuts." This paper was an excellent one, but no discussion took place. The next paper was on "Uniform Measurement of Type," by R. R. Donnelly, of Chicago. After this live paper a discussion arose, participated in by W. W. Pasko, and W. B. McKellar. The latter is the author of the McKellar system of measuring type, which takes the letter "m" as the standard of measurement. The discussion drew forth some very

interesting arguments in favor of the different systems, but especially in favor of one system which would be uniformly and universally used. A committee was appointed to confer with the International Typographical Union, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, and the Type-Founders' Association, and to arrange for the adoption of uniform type and type measurements. This will prevent any trouble such as was experienced in Buffalo not long ago, and has also been experienced in other places.

Then followed a paper on "A Sovereign Remedy for Green Rollers," by Stewart Scott, of St. Louis. The sovereign remedy is a stiff wind; and Mr. Scott urged the use of an electric fan for about half an hour. Of course any means of driving wind over the rollers at a good speed will be sufficient. Mr. W. J. Gilbert then read an article on "The Relations of Authors and Publishers," which showed some careful thought and preparation.

Messrs. Parotte and B. B. Herbert, Chicago, and J. W. White, Missouri, representing the National Editorial Association, were introduced as fraternal delegates and made short addresses, after which the gathering adjourned, to meet again on Thursday morning at nine o'clock.

#### THE RECEPTION

On Tuesday evening a Reception was tendered the delegates by the Toronto Association, in the Pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens. The interior of the building was tastefully draped with flags, a large stars and stripes being festooned over the centre of the platform, in honor of the American delegates. A choice selection of potted flowers stood on the platform. Music was afforded by the band of the Royal Grenadiers, who were in excellent form, and played from a choice programme. The main floor was well filled with delegates and invited guests, including many ladies. On the platform were the following gentlemen:—Mr. C. B. Robinson (chairman), Mr. W. A. Shepard (president U.T.A.), Prof. Goldwin Smith, Mr. C. W. Bunting, Mayor Fleming, Col. Rockwell, Boston; Mr. Theo. L. DeVinne, New York; Mr. Joseph Tait, M.P.P., Mr. A. F. Rutter, Mr. B. Saunders; Hon. J. Little, New York; Mr. E. R. Andrews, Rochester; Mr. G. M. Rose, and Mr. James Murray.

Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, president of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto, occupied the chair, and briefly set the proceedings in motion. In an introductory address he cordially welcomed the delegates on behalf of the E.P.A., and called upon Mr. C. W. Bunting to deliver the opening address.

Mr. Bunting welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association. He remarked that not only was one compliment paid by selecting Toronto as the place of meeting, but it was

rather a double-barrelled compliment, as the gentleman selected for the head of the organization at the last Convention was one of the leading printers of this city. He then went on to welcome the fellow-workmen of Benjamin Franklin, and hoped that their visit would be an enjoyable one. He was followed by Mayor Fleming and Ald. Saunders, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the civic authorities.

Col. Rockwell of Boston, having been introduced, began by facetiously referring to the old days when men were lured across the border to destruction. He had been lured across the Canadian border to attend the convention, and had been gladly surprised to find in Toronto such a magnificent city, overcrowded by such a hospitable, bright, smart and progressive people. The sights he had seen in Toronto had been a genuine surprise to him, and had opened the eyes of the American visitors. Americans were noted for blowing up their own country, and sometimes they had swelled heads. Their views would be broadened as his had been, and probably flattened out, if they would pay the beautiful city of Toronto a visit. His whole speech was witty and entertaining.

Prof. Goldwin Smith was next called upon and, as usual, was received in a hearty manner. He said that all Canadians would greet the delegates heartily as the representatives of the mechanic art, which did not require any eulogy to do it honor. The art of printing should carry off the palm. The product of other arts remained the same; it was simply arranged differently and the exterior transformed; but in the arrangement of the little pieces of metal the workmen, by a mysterious process, succeeded in producing an entirely different product, which by the noble agency of the press was scattered broadcast and was enjoyed by thousands. This product was thought. In this age of industrial strife the art of printing confuted those who wished to divorce the interest of the laborer from that of the employer. What would give employment to the printer without the brain of the employer to produce the thought which formed an integral part of the business, and which was his subject matter? Printing rebuked the pride of the present day, which boasted of the wonderful progress that had been made within the past few years. They found in the earliest productions of the press her best works; besides, in those early days the printer was workman, artist and thought-producer. After briefly reviewing the history of the printing art, Mr. Smith advised his hearers not to be less liberal to themselves than nature and inventive genius had been. He welcomed them to Canada and to Toronto, and hoped that their conference would be prospered to the welfare and honor of the beneficent and illustrious calling of which they were chiefs.

Mr. Theo. L. DeVinne, of New York, was next



introduced. He felt that the order would yet serve as a bond that would create a kindly feeling among the nations of the earth. They, the mechanical custodians of its language and literature, might fittingly aspire to be the connecting body that would yet bridge the chasm of national difficulties. While he was prepared to find a good-sized city here, he was totally unprepared for what he did see, in the breadth of the streets, the soundness and solidity of its architecture, and better than all, its houses, which were peculiarly adapted to the wants and needs of the people, to which their larger cities paid very scant attention. In conclusion he again thanked the Toronto delegates for their cordial reception.

Neat speeches were also made by Mr. J. Tait, M.P.P., and Mr. J. J. Little, of New York.

Mr. C. B. Robinson then briefly invited the audience to prepare for a good time. After hearty cheers for the band for their excellent rendition of American national airs between the speeches, the audience dispersed, the seats were cleared away, and some indulged in dancing to the strains of the band, while others sought refreshments provided in the north section of the hall, which had been skilfully converted into a large refreshment hall. A couple of hours were pleasantly spent in this way, and it was almost midnight before the pleasant gathering broke up.

#### WEDNESDAY PLEASURES

This was a day of pleasures, no session being held. The day was beautifully fine, and the good ship Chicora, which had been placed at the disposal of the members of the association, was crowded by excursionists when it left the Yonge street wharf at 11 a.m. for Niagara. The Queen's Own band furnished sweet music during the trip, which was heartily applauded by the delighted guests, while pipers Murray and Sharpe, of the 48th Highlanders, astonished the Americans with some of the warlike strains peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland. The Nomination Committee met on the boat and transacted some business, but otherwise the day was wholly given up to pleasure.

The steamer made a special trip up the Niagara river a short distance and returned to Niagara-on-the-Lake about 2 p.m., after which all the members and their friends adjourned to the Queen's hotel, where lunch was served. To many of the excursionists this sail up the Niagara river was a most pleasant experience, the beautiful scenery being much admired. At 4 p.m. the party took the train for the Falls, stopping for a few minutes near Queenston Heights, where Brock's monument towered up. The next point of interest at which the train stopped was the Suspension bridge, near Clifton. Here all in the cars were given an excellent opportunity of viewing the Whirlpool Rapids and Falls from that elevated pos-

ition. The train then backed up again to the Canadian side, after which it proceeded above the Falls, where everyone disembarked and viewed nature's stupendous handiwork for a short time. A short trip took the excursionists back to Niagara Falls, where all left the cars, and for a couple of hours wandered in the public park.

At eight o'clock the excursionists again boarded the cars for Niagara-on-the-Lake, the trip being made in good time. On the way several members of the Queen's Own band broke out into song, and entertained the visitors with vocal as well as instrumental music, Bert Dean's comic songs being greatly appreciated. The Chicora was boarded for the return trip about 9 p.m., and two hours later everyone was landed at Geddes' wharf thoroughly pleased with the outing.

Mine host Winnett of the Queen's Royal furnished an excellent and well-served lunch for the four hundred excursionists. At the Falls they were again the recipients of much kindness from Park Superintendent Wilson, who threw the whole park open to them.

The Employing Printers' Reception Committee did exceedingly well; its chairman, Mr. Dan A. Rose, and its members, Messrs. A. W. Croil, F. Diver, Hugh C. McLean and J. Taylor, who were all present and active. Vice-President A. F. Rutter was also on deck, and did much to render the affair a success. The Mayor, Ald. Saunders and Messrs. Robert Jaffray, J. Matthews, A. F. Pirie and J. W. Bengough were among the guests, while Mr. J. Foy, to whose kindness the use of the boat was owing, was on hand to exercise a watchful supervision. The visitors were hearty and unanimous in praising the hospitable and energetic nature of their reception and entertainment.

In this issue will be found a view of the Chicora, and some parts of the Falls. On the return trip a supper was served on the beautiful boat, which was placed at the disposal of the printers by the Niagara Navigation Company.

#### THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

It was ten o'clock before the President called the Convention to order on Thursday morning. The first business was the reading of the minutes and considerable discussion took place as to the printing of irrelevant matter in the annual report. It was decided that the informal part should be omitted.

The Auditors reported that they had found the treasurer's accounts correct.

The Committee on Type Measurement, consisting of Messrs. DeVinne, Morton, and Donnelly, reported favorably to the proposal of the Executive Committee to have a committee to confer with the I.T.U., the Type-Founders' Association, and the Newspaper Publishers' Association, in regard to a uniform standard of measurement. The report was adopted, and the

above-mentioned gentlemen will be the committee to confer with committees from the other associations mentioned.

The Committee on Credentials recommended a change in the manner of presenting each delegate with his certificate. After this the authoritative forms will be sent to each Typotheta, and it will give each delegate a countersigned form.

The next report was from the very important committee which had been appointed to consider the question of labor and its demands, and the report of the Executive Committee thereon. The members of the special committee were: Hon. J. J. Little, New York; Richard Ennis, St. Louis, and J. S. Cushing, Boston. This committee had been considering the question since Tuesday last, and when called upon to report, the chairman stated that they had not been able to agree. The minority report was presented by Mr. Cushing. It stated that the members of the Association might just as well agree to the change in the hours of labor now as at a later stage, since in his opinion, the change was bound to come in time. He advocated that when three-fourths of the members should agree to the change, the executive should fix a date a few months ahead for the change to come into operation and notify all members of the association to that effect. If such an arrangement could be carried out, and he thought it practicable, then all the offices would make the change on the same day, and the innovation would not then work to the disadvantage of anyone. He maintained that this was a live question, as the system of shorter hours was gradually winning its way into general adoption. The majority report was then presented by Mr. Little, and for a calm, impartial consideration of the question it could not be surpassed. He pointed out that circumstances vary in different localities, and hence, it should be left to the local associations to decide upon, each for itself. Ten hours had not been proven to be detrimental to the health of the employee, and the fact remained that the employee who had become an employer had done so, not by working ten hours or less per day, but by working ten to fifteen hours a day, as many present could testify by personal experience. If the hours were shortened, and the same wages paid for nine hours as are now paid for ten, then prices must rise. This would be disastrous to the employers. Until it can be proved conclusively that a man would be improved in health by working less, that wages are too low, and that men would be improved socially and intellectually by the change, no such change is likely to take place. Experience and evidence, at present, answered these questions in the negative and hence no reasons for the change could be adduced beyond a vague expression that the hours ought to

be reduced. He pointed out that out of the five thousand circulars sent out, only twenty-one firms replied that they had ever been approached for the nine-hour day, and only thirty-four firms knew of a nine-hour day being anywhere in force. Only sixty firms expressed the belief that the system was practicable. The report concluded with two resolutions. First, that the United Typotheta of America does not deem it practicable at the present time, to recommend the adoption of a shorter working day. Second, that the national organization dismiss the matter for the present, and that the future consideration of any change be left with the local organizations.

The matter was then thoroughly and calmly discussed until noon.

#### THURSDAY AFTERNOON

When the Convention reassembled at two p.m., the discussion on the question of labor was taken up and finally the majority report was adopted by an overwhelming majority. In fact it may be said to have been an almost unanimous vote.

The report of the committee on the Pittsburg strike, which was inaugurated last October, was next read. It stated that the unions had expended over \$30,000 in their efforts to coerce the master printers. The master printers had been unable to fight the unions without an expenditure which amounted to about \$20,000. It was clear, therefore, that the strike, which had not terminated yet, had not benefited either party. The committee advised that test cases should be lodged with the courts, and if necessary carried to the Supreme Court of the United States in order to settle the various questions as to the legal rights of employers. This was a matter which would affect the interests of all master printers, and the committee would therefore advise that all should contribute funds to carry the cases through the various stages requisite. Already \$3,000 had been subscribed. The report was unanimously adopted. The delegates pledged themselves to support the Pittsburg printing offices, and, if necessary, spend thousands of dollars in their defence.

Mr. Alex. Pirie, the delegate from the Canadian Press Association, was called upon to address the members, and made a very happy speech.

#### OFFICERS CHOSEN FOR NEXT YEAR

The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:

- President—W. H. Woodward, St. Louis.
- First Vice-President—J. R. McPetridge, Philadelphia.
- Second Vice-President—James Murray, Toronto.
- Third Vice-President—W. B. Briggs, Providence.
- Fourth Vice-President—M. B. Murdock, San Francisco.
- Fifth Vice-President—N. L. Burdick, Milwaukee.



Mrs. J. T. Cushing, Boston; Mrs. W. J. Morgan, Cincinnati; Mrs. Charles Buss, Cincinnati; and Mrs. John Polhume, New York, were escorted to the banquet table and were enthusiastically received. The ladies bowed their acknowledgments.

The speech of the evening was, undoubtedly, the one delivered by Mr. A. F. Pirie, editor of the *Dundas (Ont.) Banner*, in replying to the toast to "The Canadian Press Association." It was full of many witty and bright observations and had a telling effect.

Letters of regret were read by Secretary J. B. McLean, from the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Oliver Mowat, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Major-Gen. Herbert, Lieut-Col. Otter, D.A.G., Hon. J. M. Gibson, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, H. N. Baird, President Board of Trade; Prof. Goldwin Smith; the Queen's Printer, Ottawa; the Queen's Printer of Ontario, and John Lovell, Montreal, the oldest printer in Canada, now in his eighty-third year, sixty-nine of which have been spent in a printing office.

Several gentlemen rendered vocal solos, and the music by a string band and by the Royal Grenadiers Band was well rendered and very much appreciated.

#### THE LADIES ARE ENTERTAINED.

While the male members of the *Typhothetæ* were settling the business and discussing the future policy of the society at the Normal School, the Ladies' Committee of the Toronto branch were again engaged in extending their hospitality to the visiting ladies. At 1.45 they all met at the Queen's hotel and, proceeding to York Street, took passage on the Steamer Gertrude. After a pleasant sail over the blue waters of the lake, the party were landed at Island Park, where an enjoyable hour was spent in wandering through the shady groves and exploring the mysteries of Toronto's charming summer resort. In the evening an "At Home" was held in one of the handsome parlors of the Queen's Hotel. Mrs. D. A. Rose, the President, Mrs. J. L. Morrison, the Secretary, and Mrs. W. A. Shepard, the Treasurer, did the honors on behalf of the Committee and received the many guests as they arrived. The evening passed quickly along, the gentle flow of conversation being interspersed with capital musical selections, both vocal and instrumental, from the Misses Morrison, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Hermione Walker, Miss F. Murray, Miss Morrell and Mrs. Eakin (Peoria, Ill.) Shortly after 10 o'clock supper was announced and the ladies, not to be outdone by their lords and masters, who were holding high carnival at the Rossin house, trooped merrily in to partake of the many delicacies provided by Mr. McGaw.

#### FRIDAY MORNING SESSION

The Convention met for its final session on Friday morning, but not much business was done. Mr. John R. Barber, of Toronto, read an excellent paper on "Electricity in the Press Room." Electricity is being largely used by printers for driving their presses. It is especially useful in large cities, where a printer occupies a flat, high up in a building, being much more convenient, and no more expensive. Its effect on the materials in the press room was well treated by Mr. Barber. Mr. Theo. L. DeVenne, of New York, read an excellent paper on "Masculine Printing," which is well worthy of the attention of every progressive printer. The Apprentice question was referred to a special committee for consideration and report. A little routine business was done, and the rest of the session was spent in resolutions of thanks to the Toronto printers for their thoughtful arrangements, which allowed the business of the Convention to be carried on so expeditiously, for their ingenious pleasure arrangements and sumptuous feasts. The exchange of compliments was like a battle for a time, finally the delegates won, and the meeting adjourned. But not before the ladies had been remembered. Those who helped so assiduously in the entertainment of the delegates' wives were lavishly complimented. And so ended a very successful convention, whether considered from a business or fraternal aspect.

#### THE DRIVE

On Friday afternoon the delegates who had not left for home—some of those from the far West and South went early in the day—were driven through the principal residential streets and the fashionable suburbs across the Rosedale ravine. There were seventy-five carriages in line, including Mr. Bob Bond's dashing four-in-hand and a dray of equally swagger description. The procession left the Queen's Hotel at 2.35, and on way to Rosedale passed along Sherbourne, Carlton and Jarvis streets, with their stately mansions, trimmed lawns and pretty flower beds, the beauties of which delighted the visitors as they were whirled along. They went into raptures over the beautiful ravines that divide the city from the charming suburb beyond, and the picturesque villas and residences that line the winding roadway over which they passed.

They returned by way of Jarvis, Carlton and College streets to Mr. Robert Jaffray's residence, at Grenville street and Surrey place, where they were entertained by Mr. Jaffray at luncheon. The buffet was in a marquee upon the lawn, and here the company assembled and partook of the lunch which was provided. An hour was spent in agreeable intercourse, after which the party took leave of Mr. Jaffray and continued their drive, being shown the new Parliament buildings and the great educational structures which cluster about Queen's Park.

It was after five o'clock when they returned to the Queen's Hotel, and a better pleased lot of people you could not find. The favorable impressions they had previously formed of Toronto as a city were doubly strengthened by what they saw during their drive. They were profuse in their expressions of thanks to the members of the Employing Printers' Association, and more particularly the committee which had charge of the drive. The procession was headed by Dan. A. Rose, and the rear being brought up by R. L. Patterson, while Mr. Jas. Dudley and the other members of the committee, helped to entertain the delegates, and indicated the points of interest. In the evening most of the delegates left for their homes.

#### THE LIST OF DELEGATES AND VISITORS

Albany, N.Y.—C. F. Williams, Jas. Macfarlane and wife, Augustus S. Brandow.

Boston—Louis Barta and wife, Fred. Mills and wife, John C. Heymer, H. T. Rockwell, son and daughter, Jas. Berwick, J. S. Cushing and wife.

Lynn, Mass.—Thos. P. Nichols and wife.

Cambridge, Mass.—H. O. Houghton, jr., and wife, H. O. Houghton, sr., and daughters, J. W. Plinney.

Buffalo—A. T. Brown and wife, J. S. Wilson, wife and daughters, Jesse Kittinger, Ottomar Reinecke, C. H. Wenborne.

Chicago—Thos. Knapp and wife, B. B. Herbers, J. B. Huling, J. L. Regan, J. Z. White, R. R. Donnelly and wife, G. Rubel, W. B. Conkey, T. Rubovitz, C. H. Blakely, T. H. Parker and son, Franz Gindele, Fred. Barnard and wife, Amos Pettibone and wife, F. G. McNally and wife, W. P. Dunn and wife, John Marder, wife and daughters, J. O. Spencer.

Cincinnati—Chas. Buss, A. H. Pugh and son, R. T. Morgan, Ed. Bloch, Fred. Spencer, W. B. Carpenter, Geo. Armstrong, A. J. Braunwart, Thos. Keating and lady, Jos. Wachtel, E. G. Krehbiel, John F. Earhart, Adolph Dryer, Frank Ibold, F. J. Dreur, J. M. C. Pope.

Columbus, O.—L. D. Meyers and wife.

Detroit—J. H. Gould, C. M. Rousseau, J. W. Morrison, J. F. Eby, A. H. Raynor.

Dayton, O.—Louis C. Walker.

Galveston, Tex.—Geo. M. Courts and wife.

Indianapolis—W. S. Fish and wife, H. C. Thudieus and wife, S. E. Murray and wife, Frank N. Smith.

Kansas City, Mo.—W. A. Lawton, P. H. Tiernan.

London—A. Talbot, Atwell Fleming and wife.

Louisville, Ky.—Jas. Davidson, S. H. Thompson.

La Fayette, Ind.—H. W. Emerson and wife.

Milwaukee—N. L. Burdick and wife, E. J. Scymour and wife.

Memphis—Zeno. T. Harris, W. H. Bates, Thos. D. Taylor and wife.

Minneapolis—J. W. Swinburne, Alfred Roper, L. Kimball, A. M. Geesaman.

Montreal—Jos. Fortier, E. G. O'Connor.

New York—Theo. L. DeVinne and wife, Wm. Freeman, T. B. DeVinne, J. Polhemus and wife, J. W. Pratt and wife, H. G. Bishop, Henry Bessey, A. T. Haight and wife, B. H. Tyrrel and wife, J. Parke Coby, R. R. Ridge, T. F. Cohen, C. F. Boughton, G. W. Van Allen, W. H. Van Allen, G. F. Brown, W. C. Rogers, H. Lockwood, W. W. Pasko and wife, F. E. Fitch and wife, T. R. Hopkins and daughters, C. H. Foye, Fred. Teschner, C. F. Abestrom, Hon. J. J. Little, W. J. Donovan.

New Haven—John R. Carrington, L. L. Morgan, C. S. Moorehouse.

Nashville, Tenn.—John M. Gaut and wife.

Philadelphia—W. M. Patton and wife, G. H. Buchanan and wife, C. W. Edwards and wife, Jno. W. Wallace, C. R. Carver, W. B. MacKellar, W. C. Hernig and wife, John R. McFetridge.

Pittsburgh—Jno. Ogden, Jos. Eichbaum, Theo. Sproull, H. P. Pears and lady, Hiram Callow, P. F. Smith, W. G. Foster, D. R. Hunting, (editor of *Pittsburg Tyfothetan*).

Portland, Or.—J. W. Compton.

Richmond—Everett Waddey and wife, G. H. Ferguson, W. Ellis Jones, J. E. Gower and wife.

Rhode Island—C. C. Gray, B. F. Briggs, E. A. Johnson, J. W. Little, W. S. Southwick.

Rochester, N.Y.—E. R. Andrews, R. M. Swinburne, A. J. Wegman.

Sr. Paul, Min.—H. D. Brown and wife, Geo. M. Stanchfield and wife, H. J. Stratton.

St. Louis, Mo.—Carl Schraubstadter, sr. W. H. Woodward, A. E. Lindsly and wife, Stewart Scott, W. L. Becker, Andrew Wunsch, H. Feldbrush, Carl Schraubstadter, jr., Edwin Freegard, W. J. Gilbert, N. T. Gray, Sam. Slawson, E. T. Hart and wife, Richard Ennis, C. H. McKee.

Toronto—A. F. Rutter, T. Moore, Jas. Murray, C. B. Robinson, G. M. Rose, C. W. Bunting, W. F. McLean, W. H. Apted, Rev. Dr. Briggs, Daniel Rose, Jas. Dudley, D. Creighton, R. G. McLean, Geo. Darby.

Troy, N.Y.—E. H. Foster and wife, G. L. Thompson, J. W. Smith.

Toledo—Geo. D. Claffin, B. F. Wade, F. W. Thomas.

Winnipeg—A. B. Stovel.

#### POINTED REMARKS

THE FAT BOY: "They put me on the shelf."

MR. CALLO, of Pittsburgh: "Only business takes me away from Toronto."

J. S. CUSHING, of Boston, said: "Toronto has set the pace at entertaining."

AMOS PETTIBONE, of Chicago: "The pleasantest meeting in my experience."

PRESIDENT WOODWARD: "The Toronto printers have covered themselves with glory."

"UNCLE" EICHBAUM, of Pittsburg, says: "Wait till we get you people at shorter range."

W. B. CONKEY, Chicago, remarked, "I have had the most glorious visit I ever had to any city."

EX-SECRETARY WADDEV: "I want to say right here that I am much indebted to the Toronto people."

HON. J. J. LITTLE, a U.S. Senator, said: "This is the grandest event in the life of the Typothetae."

Mr. MOOREHOUSE, of New Haven, said: "We are going back with a splendid opinion of Canada, of Toronto, and of the Toronto Typothetae."

Mr. THEO. L. DEVINNE, printer of the *Century*, said, "we have been entertained in Boston, Cincinnati and other cities, but no entertainment has ever been equal to that of Toronto; we have been entertained right royally, nothing could have been finer."

#### NOTES

Mr. C. B. ROBINSON wants to know why Mr. Rutter and some others got all the ladies at their end of the table at the banquet.

ONE of the most indefatigable of the Toronto delegates was Mr. W. H. Apted. He was always where he was most needed.

Mr. FRED. A. BROWER, representing Van Allens & Boughton, manufacturers of the Huber printing presses, of New York, was in the city during the Convention.

Mr. A. B. STOVEL, of Winnipeg, visited the Convention, and was made a privileged delegate. He says they are going to have a Typothetae in Winnipeg, or ———."

One of the popular cries at the banquet was: "Say—Mr.—Rutter—have—you—got—a—cigar." On the trip to Niagara Mr. Rutter and some others were distributing cigars, and cried out continually: "Have—you—got—a—cigar?"

A SMALL informal reception for some of the leading members was given on Thursday afternoon at Prof. Goldwin Smith's beautiful residence. His library, curiosities and liveried servants were pleasing to the visitors, just as much as Mrs. Smith's exquisite afternoon tea.

Mr. THOS. D. PARKER, who is with P. F. Pettibone & Co., of Chicago, was renewing old associations in his native land during the Convention. He learnt his trade in this city, with T. Hill & Son. He is now President of the Typothetae Mutual Benefit Association of Chicago.

CHICAGO is to be the meeting place of the next Convention. It will take place in September, 1893, and the delegates will be enabled to take in the Big Fair at the same time. Philadelphia made a bid for

the Convention, but the Fair was too great a magnet. The Convention will probably go to Philadelphia in 1894.

PERHAPS no convention of delegates that ever met in Toronto represented so much wealth as this one did. The largest printing houses in the U.S., from Russell, Morgan & Co. down, were represented, and most of them are members of the Typothetae. It was truly a mighty and representative convention of delegates, such as Canada has never seen before.

ONE of the funniest things of the convention was on a Toronto member. At the reception he was endeavoring to find W. M. Patton, publisher of *Paper and Press*, Philadelphia. Mr. Patton, as those who have met him will remember, resembles the well groomed abstemious English gentleman of leisure, with polished manners and dignified bearing. The Torontonians asked H. D. Brown, of St. Paul, to introduce him to Mr. Patton. He looked around but could not see him and then whispered confidentially that it was not improbable that he was at the Police Station, in fact he said he was always under police surveillance at home. He suggested that the Toronto gentleman might stroll among the crowd, and if he saw a seedy looking individual with a highly-colored nose and otherwise disreputable presence "that was Mr. Patton, there was no mistaking him." The merry twinkle in Mr. Brown's eye escaped the notice of the Torontonians, and he innocently believed the story. He searched in vain, for no one could be found in the large assemblage who in any way answered the description. He concluded that Mr. Brown was right, Mr. Patton was no doubt in the cells. Just as he was going home Mr. Brown stepped up and introduced Mr. Patton, who had been informed of the liberties that had been taken with his character. He said a sketch of the Toronto man's face when he discovered how he had been imposed upon would be worth at least two hundred dollars to *Paper and Press*. It would be one of the many features of an issue.

A DEXTER newspaper and periodical folding machine, manufactured at Fulton, N. Y., has recently been placed in the printing office of E. R. Smith & Son, at St. John, Que.

The editor should aim at making a respectable living in a respectable manner, and not by catering to the tastes of the degraded portion of our race. Sensational journalism is to be denounced wherever met with, as a thing which stains the fair garments of true journalism, and poisons the people to whom it supplies food. The function of journalism is not mud-throwing, nor crime-revealing, but to keep the garments of purity in their pristine whiteness by preserving the public from any contact with that which would discolor and destroy this purity.

## CRAFT NOTES.

STUART & HARRER have sold the *Vernon (Man.) News* to Megan & Henderson.

It is rumored that the *Walkerton Herald* has been sold by its proprietor, Mr. Wesley, to R.W. Telford.

MR. JAMES R. ALLAN, of the advertising department of the *Hamilton Spectator*, was married on the 17th of August.

MR. ANDREW LAIDLAW, late of the *Sentinel Review*, is reported to have bought the *Dumfries Reformer*, published at Galt.

MR. F. SACKVILLE ROGERS, a reporter on the *Telegram*, died a few days ago. He was much respected by the Toronto Press and the business men.

Two more type-setting machines (linotypes) have been put in by the Government printing bureau; this makes six in use. They are giving satisfaction, says a newspaper report.

ON August 11th, a new paper made its appearance in Vancouver, B. C., called *The Vancouver Typograph*, and is issued by the Union printers of that town as a souvenir of Labor Day. It is said to be a startling sheet.

THE English postal authorities have set an example which should be followed in this country. Statements of accounts, invoices or receipts, may now be sent through the mail in unsealed envelopes at half the letter rates.

THE Brantford (Ont.) *Expositor* has found it necessary to put in a new double-feeding press. The *Weekly Expositor* is now issued in 12-page form. Both daily and weekly editions seem to be prosperous, and the editor seems desirous of maintaining the lead he has secured, if enterprise will accomplish it.

THE editor of the Port Dover, Ont., *Maple Leaf* has a cordwood stick in his office that has grown several branches on it this season, one of which is two feet and three inches long, and still growing vigorously. He feels glad about it, for if things go on this way he won't need to buy so much wood next winter. Money wouldn't buy that cordwood stick.

WE are pleased to notice the great stride *The Central Canadian*, of Carleton Place, Ont., has just taken. Within the last month it has moved into a spacious new two-story brick office, with cut stone corners and large plate glass windows, situate in the heart of the town. Its press is built upon the solid rock, and the office arranged according to the most approved specifications.

THE New York State Editors and Publishers Association has grown in thirty-two years from a body of thirty-five, to one with a membership of over three hundred. Their recent convention at Buffalo was a

jolly affair. Their secretary, A. O. Bunnell, who had served twenty-five years, was presented with a \$500 silver tea-service. The papers read were very interesting and instructive to editors.

MR. FRANK ARMSTRONG, who has been connected with the *Guelph Herald* for the past sixteen years, latterly as city editor, has severed his connection with that paper and left for Neepawa, where he will go into business on his own account. During the long period that Mr. Armstrong has been on the *Herald* he has proved himself to be an efficient and faithful servant in the various capacities he occupied.

THE *Toronto News* is having a successful career at present. It has just received a new press, capable of running a four, six, eight or twelve-page paper, and the *News* will now be enlarged. The fact that the *News* can afford an \$18,000 press, and find it profitable prospectively, to enlarge its form, is a sufficient guarantee that the paper is being ably managed, and that it is being run on a paying basis. The *News* has an able staff, for an evening paper.

A FIRE broke out in the St. John *Gazette* building on the 11th inst., and pretty well gutted the inside of more than half the structure. The plant of the newspaper has mostly escaped; the composing room being in a part of the building which the fire did not reach, while the presses were in the basement. The building, which belongs to A. G. Bowes, is insured for \$9,000; \$5,500 in Eastern, and \$3,500 in City of London. The *Gazette* plant and stock of goods is insured for \$7,500.

THE first printing press in the United States began its civilizing work at Cambridge, Mass., in Harvard University, in the year 1639. The first American-made illustration is believed to be found in Tull's Almanac, of Boston, in 1698. The first American copper plate portrait published in this country was in Increase Mather's "Ichabod," published in 1703. The three first engravers were Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, and Isaiah Thomas, who distinguished himself at the battle of Lexington.

THE second annual picnic of the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company, of Montreal, was held on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at Otterburn park, when a capital programme of sports was carried out. The next day the prizes won by the contestants were presented by Mr. Richard White, president of the company, assisted by Mr. A. Sabiston, the managing director. In his speech of presentation, Mr. White referred to the good feeling such social reunions brought about between employer and employee, and hoped that many more such gatherings would take place under the auspices of the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company.

**THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE**

**T**HE London *Times* goes on from one administration, from one decade to another, from one editorial tenure to another, without appreciable diminution or variation in the weight and consequence of its thunderous voice. So must it be with the great perfect newspaper, towards the production of which scores of millions and thousands of men are working and striving. There can be no more Delanes; the newspaper has outgrown the ideas of individuality of any one man. With the growth in impressiveness and importance, abstract and concrete, will come the diminution of individual consequence. The editor must become more and more an anonymous inaccessible entity. He will simply be the engineer who has charge of the 'ocomotive for one "run," or for one day. His personality will change perhaps from morning to evening and from week to week, but while on duty, whoever he be, he must keep an intelligent hand on the lever. The fireman, conductor, brakeman, may all change too; but whatever comes, the train must sweep on down the grooves of progress.

**DO NOT EXPERIMENT WITH INKS**

THERE is probably no feature in the art of printing that causes greater loss of time, which also means loss of profit on a job, than inferior inks. Almost every day printers are experiencing this. Gradually they are coming to recognize that it does not pay to experiment with inks.

Canadian printers have found through years of experience that no inks manufactured can equal that made by one or two firms in the United States. These inks are now used almost exclusively in Canada and can always be depended upon. We would specially draw the attention of the trade to the Ault & Wiborg Co., of Cincinnati. Their advertisement appears in this issue, and their inks are meeting with great favor throughout the Dominion.

INKOLEUM is a liquid which is very useful and efficient in reducing inks of any color. It will soften any ink in any temperature. The advertisement may be seen in another column. It may be procured at 67 Bay street, Toronto. It is said to save a pressman much trouble in making inks suitable for fine work.



HOGAN (of Cincinnati)—Bingo, we've had a jolly toime in Toronto, at this Convintion.

DOOLAY (of New York)—Yis indade, a much better toime than we had at Boston or Cincinnati.

HOGAN—Don't ye ricollect the argiment we had on the noine-hour question, an' I hauled off an' t'umped ye was—

—loike that?

DOOLAY—He hivins, oi remember it well now, an' do ye ricollect the time we had after the Banket, an' ye conthradicted me an' oi came lack at ye—



—loike this?—

—and that?

HOGAN—Oi do! An' it's meself that enjoys them happy toimes when the Typothetay mates once a year.



### E. B. EDDY CO'S PAPER MILLS

**T**HE Eddy Company has long been famous for its matches, its woodenware, and its indurated fibre-ware. Last year the company decided to enter upon paper making, and extensive changes have been the result.



PAPER MILL No. 1

Within the past year what was formerly the great sawmill then the largest in the world has been thoroughly refitted and, with extensive additions made at the end and sides, converted into a paper mill by far the largest in the Dominion. The main part of this huge and lofty structure presents in its interior an imposing appearance. Great girders curve in single span from one side of it to the other, supporting far up a curving roof, painted in light sky blue. Above the curving lateral portions is a still higher roof, lined on either side from end to end of the building with a continuous line of great windows. To reflect the light from these, a roof of pure white slopes inward from either side to an angle above the middle of the floor, thus securing the reflection of the light over the sides as well as central part of the building, and lighting it so effectually in the day time that every part of the great machines below can be readily inspected. At night 200 electric lights make the vast interior bright as day, and gleam and glance from every point of the bright steel of the colossal mills. The principal machines are the 98' Fourderner with 18 drying cylinders and the 86', 24 dryer, board and heavy

paper machine, stretching down the length of the building, with a broad avenue between. The Fourderner is said to be the finest machine of its kind in America, and cost upwards of \$30,000. The cylinder machine is 157½ feet long and 86 inches wide. It has six colossal cylinders, 24 foot dryers and three stacks of calenders.

At one end of it, goes in the pulp, which at the other emerges on rolls, as woodboard, cardboard, and a variety of other boards, manillas, wrapping paper, etc. Its capacity is over ten tons per diem. The other great machine is 147 feet long, 98 inches wide, and has 18 four-foot dryers and two stacks of calenders. It is used in making book, white print, news and manilla papers and has a capacity of about ten tons per day. A feature of the manufacture here is the making of cardboard colored on either side with different colors. In this great mill, which is known as mill No. 1, are six grinders, for converting wood into pulp. No fewer than ten beating or stirring engines are used in it, and four Jordan engines. These grinders require in all 1,350-horse power; total (water) horse power used in this mill is 2,500 out of the 4,500 used in the Eddy factories. Under the floor of this mill, which is supported with lines of massive masonry, are the pulp vats, and also various pumping appliances for forcing the pulp up into the beating engines, and finally into the paper-making machines. Contiguous to the building are other buildings, one for utilizing linen rags, etc., and an engine house with one of the finest



THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S PAPER MILL No. 2

chimneys in the Dominion. In front of the building and built partly against the pail factory is the recently erected handsome stone warehouse, three storeys in height.



INTERIOR OF PAPER MILL NO. 1, SHOWING THE TWO BIG MACHINES

What is known as paper mill No. 2, is a large stone structure 60 x 90, fitted up with the latest improved paper and pulp-making machinery. In this mill there are two grinders, three beating engines and another cylinder machine, used principally on tissue and tissue manillas. This machine has a capacity of one and a half tons of tissue, or three tons of tissue manilla paper, per day. On the next flat are two of the latest improved machines for cutting and perforating toilet, drug, tea and other papers. Although the Eddy Company have only been making these papers for a few months, already they find it hard to keep up with their orders, even by running the two machines to their fullest capacity. These machines turn out 30 cases—100 rolls of 1,000 sheets each to the case—per day. With the improved machinery the company are able to turn out a superior quality of toilet paper and at a lower price than any similar article on the market.

The paper finishing rooms are situated in a stone building recently erected. It is 85 x 102 feet, three storeys high, the ground flat having an 18-foot ceiling. On the lower flat is the mammoth supercalendering machine, having eight rollers

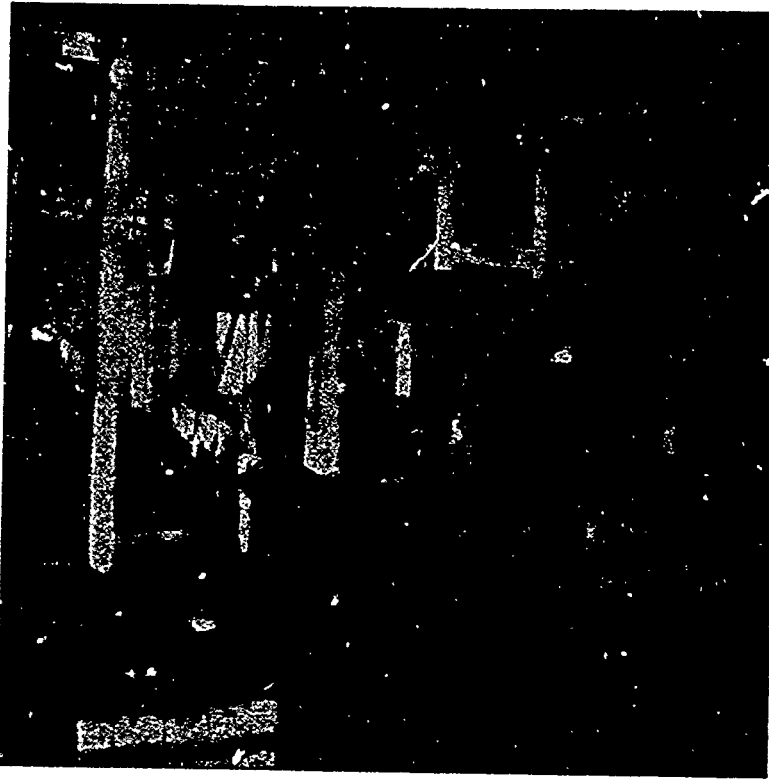
eighty inches long. This is one of the finest machines on the continent, and is capable of finishing paper with the finest possible surface. On the same flat are three large machines for winding paper on spools, and also two extra large size paper cutters.

Sulphite Fibre is prepared by a chemical process which leaves the fibre of the wood wholly unbroken and soft and tenacious as wool. When used by itself it produces one of the toughest and strongest papers known, and when mixed with other pulp it adds very much to their strength. The sulphite mill at Hull is one of the largest known: and its equipments are of the modern description, and the product is said by some American manufacturers to surpass any sulphite fibre made in the United States. The mill, with its great chimney, is directly opposite the Parliament buildings, and forms one of the most prominent objects on the Quebec side, as seen from Parliament hill. This chimney was designed by Mr. Eddy himself, and is said to be the finest chimney in Canada. It is 147½ feet high, and is octagonal, built of brick on a stone foundation. Here are

conducted the processes of sawing spruce into little blocks, conveying them on conveyors into the great boiler-like digesters, where they are treated for days by chemicals, and then passed as woolly pulp over a series of great cylinders, to emerge in dry rolls of pulp, resembling thick, uncalendered wood-board.



THE BEATING ENGINES—THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S PAPER MILL NO. 1



INTERIOR OF FINISHING ROOM IN THE E. B. EDDY CO'S PAPER MILL

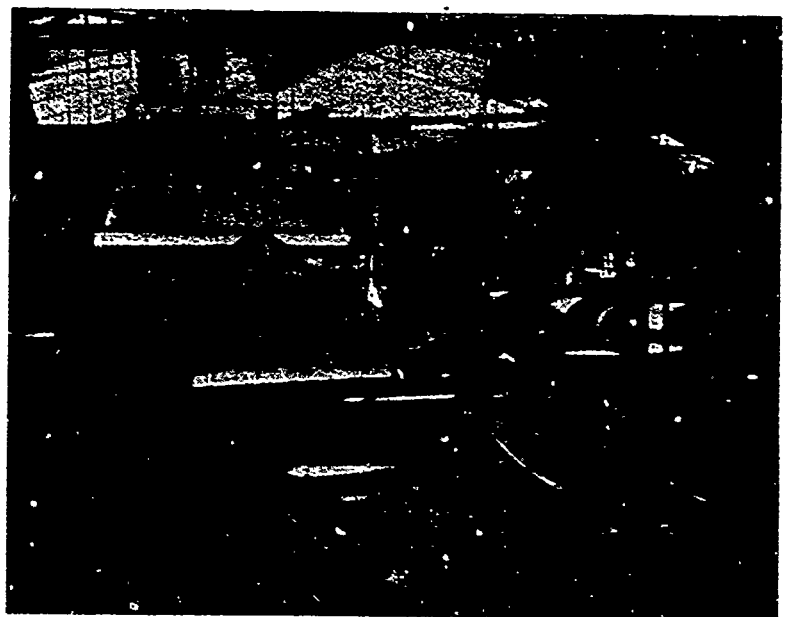
To the north, between the big mill and mill No. 2, is a long, large, tall building, with curved roof, devoted to box making and other uses at present, but soon to be dismantled of its wood-working machinery and to be used for the accomodation of another Bagley & Sewall 96 Fourdernier machine. This building is about 180 ft. x 70 ft., large enough for two such machines, and will be so laid out. The tenant houses on the Aylmer road, between the office and the fire hall, are being torn down and new stone buildings of the same substantial character as the other buildings of this company will be put up, the size about 200 ft. x 80 ft.

The special feature of the construction of this warehouse is its ready adaptability to a change of use. It is so constructed that it can be converted at any time into a two-machine paper mill with perfect ease. It looks very much as if the original intention of the building was for that purpose and not warehousing. Anent its present use as a warehouse might be mentioned the fact that the plans of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Canada Atlantic Railway point to a completion of switching privileges to

this building. The former will bring a switch down the Quebec side of the river, directly over lands of the E. B. Eddy Company, while it is expected that the Canada Atlantic will continue its tracks from the mills of Perley & Pattee, lately acquired from them by purchase, across a bridge to the E. B. Eddy Company's paper mills and warehouse. Both railways seem anxious for the carrying trade of this concern, it being not only one of the largest manufactories of sulphite fibre and paper in the Dominion, but also the largest in many other lines. Operating under such conditions, and with a selling department reaching nearly every trade and point in the country, it is not to be wondered at that the forecast of trade by the E. B. Eddy Company is usually more accurate than that secured by governmental agencies. It is a self-contained business institution.

It is expected that this new paper mill will be ready for work about October 1st.

The E. B. Eddy Company manufacture all kinds of papers for printers' use, besides roll papers of all widths and weights, suitable for every branch of trade where wrapping papers are used. These rolls fit the various sized reversible roll paper cutters, of which this company control the patents for Canada. These cutters are economical and handsome.



INTERIOR OF THE E. B. EDDY CO'S PAPER MILL NO. 1

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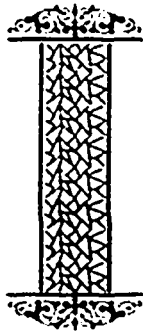
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Usual weights in each size.

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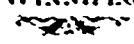


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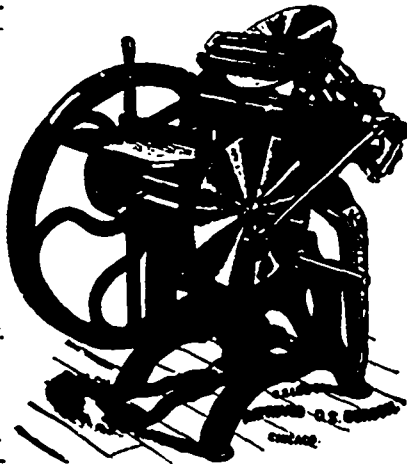
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Having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Wulff & Co., I intend carrying on the business of my predecessors at the old premises, 32 St. Sulpice Street, making a speciality of

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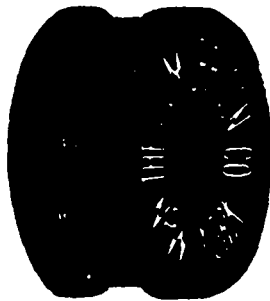
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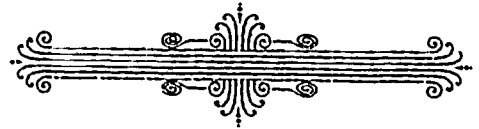
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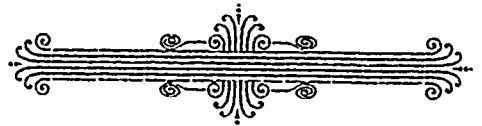
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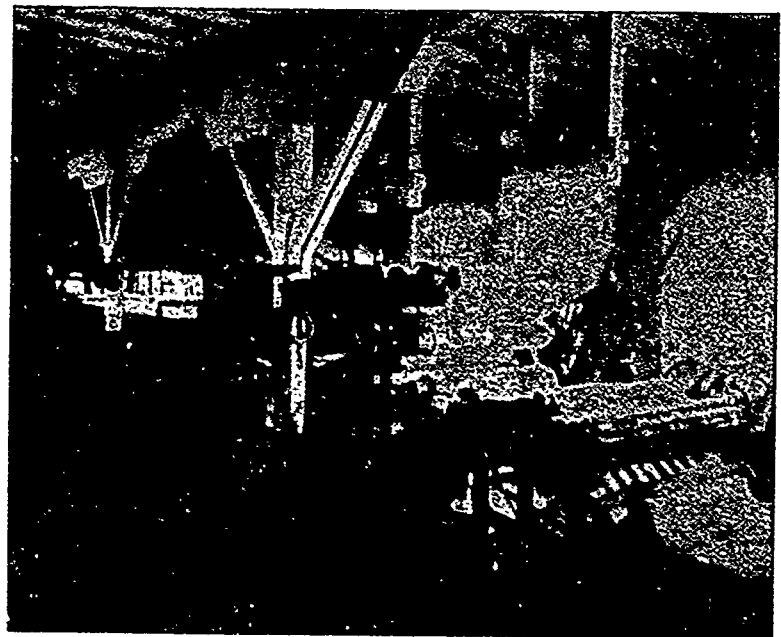
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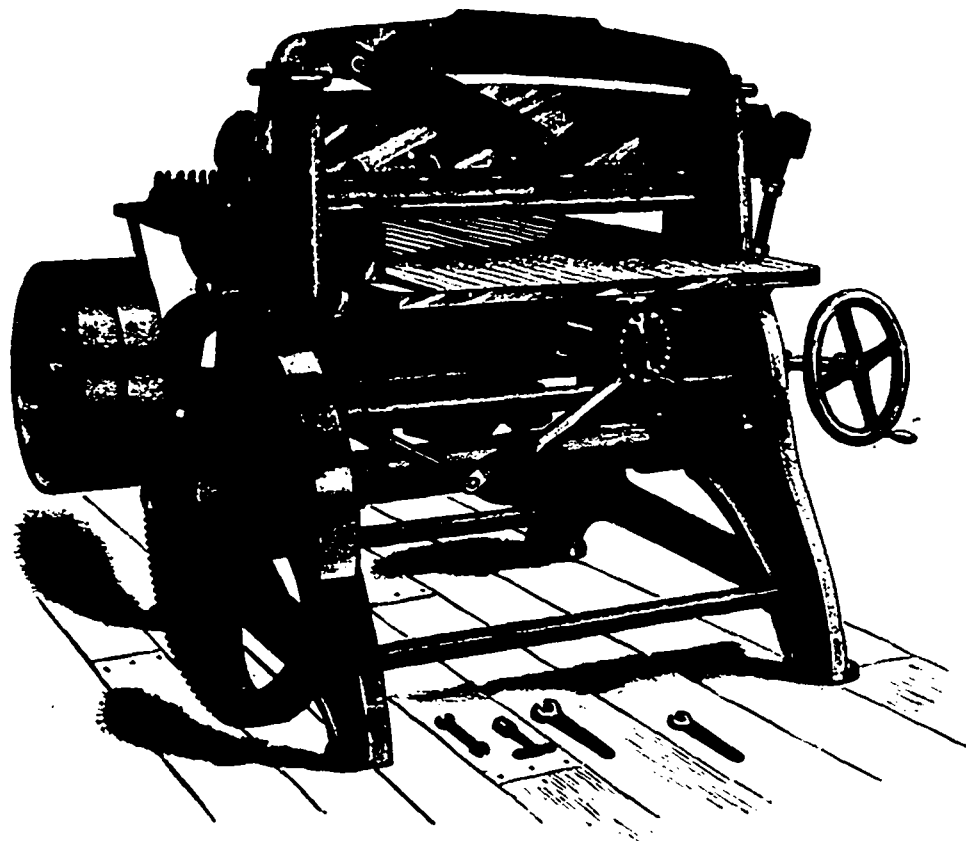
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S. S. W. C.

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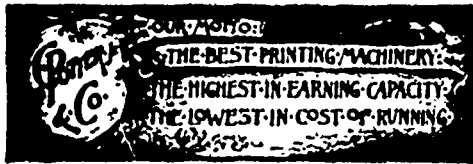
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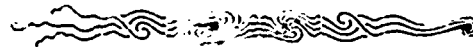
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**CARD BOARDS. PRINTING PAPERS, BALL**

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 OUR PLATES WILL PRINT ON ALL PRESS  
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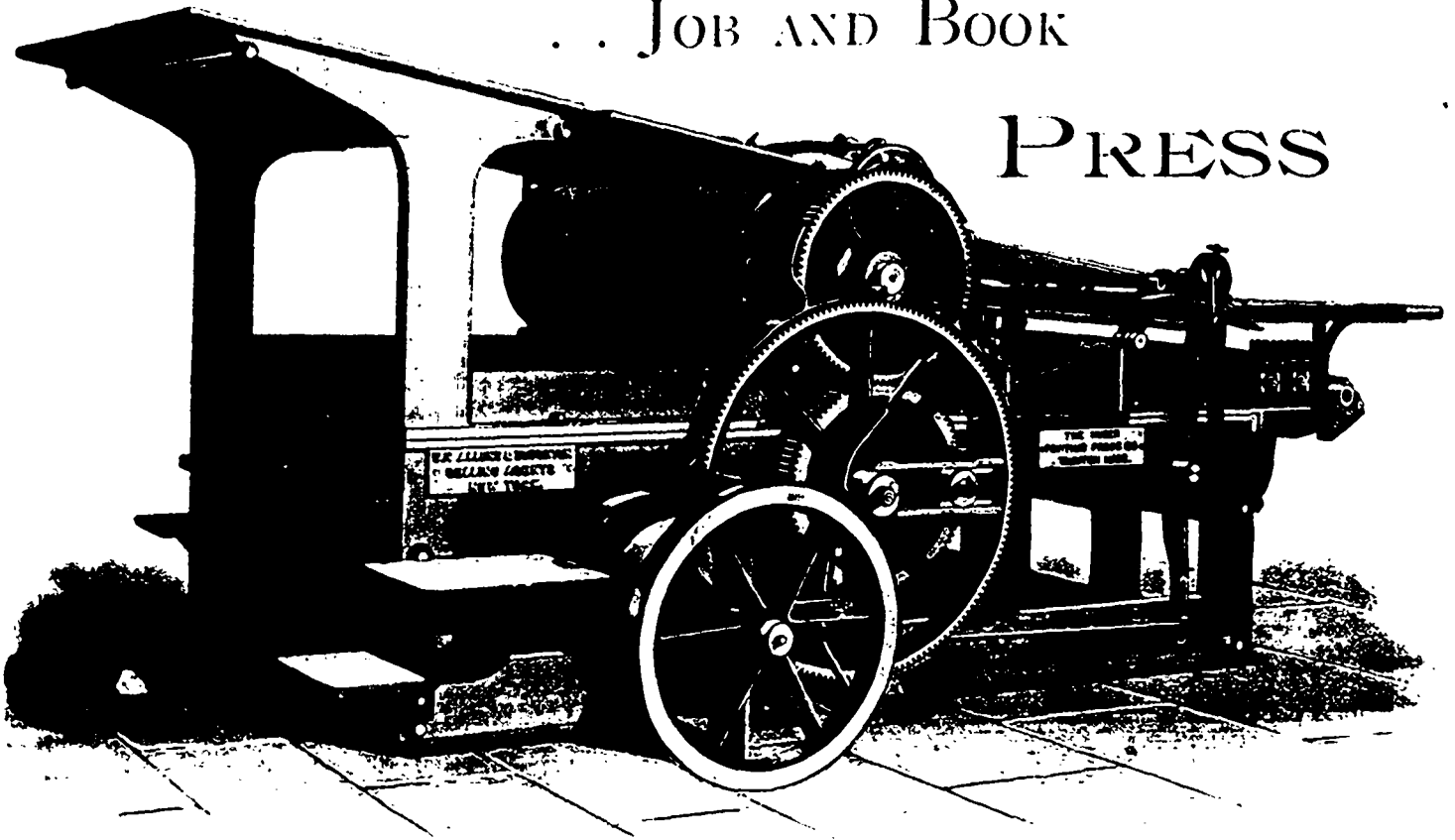


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2	4	41 X 6-00	2 1/2 X 5-00	14 ft 10-00	9 ft 3-00	6 ft 4-00	" 9 "	1,000 to 1,400
3	4	41 X 5-00	2 1/2 X 4-00	14 ft 10-00	8 ft 7-00	5 ft 5-00	" 7 1/2 "	1,100 to 1,800
4	4	41 X 5-00	2 1/2 X 4-00	14 ft 10-00	8 ft 7-00	5 ft 5-00	" 5 "	1,200 to 1,700
5	4	41 X 5-00	2 1/2 X 4-00	14 ft 10-00	8 ft 7-00	5 ft 5-00	" 5 "	1,100 to 1,600
6	4	41 X 5-00	2 1/2 X 4-00	14 ft 10-00	8 ft 7-00	5 ft 5-00	" 7 1/2 "	1,200 to 1,800

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