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Vol. III. No. 2]

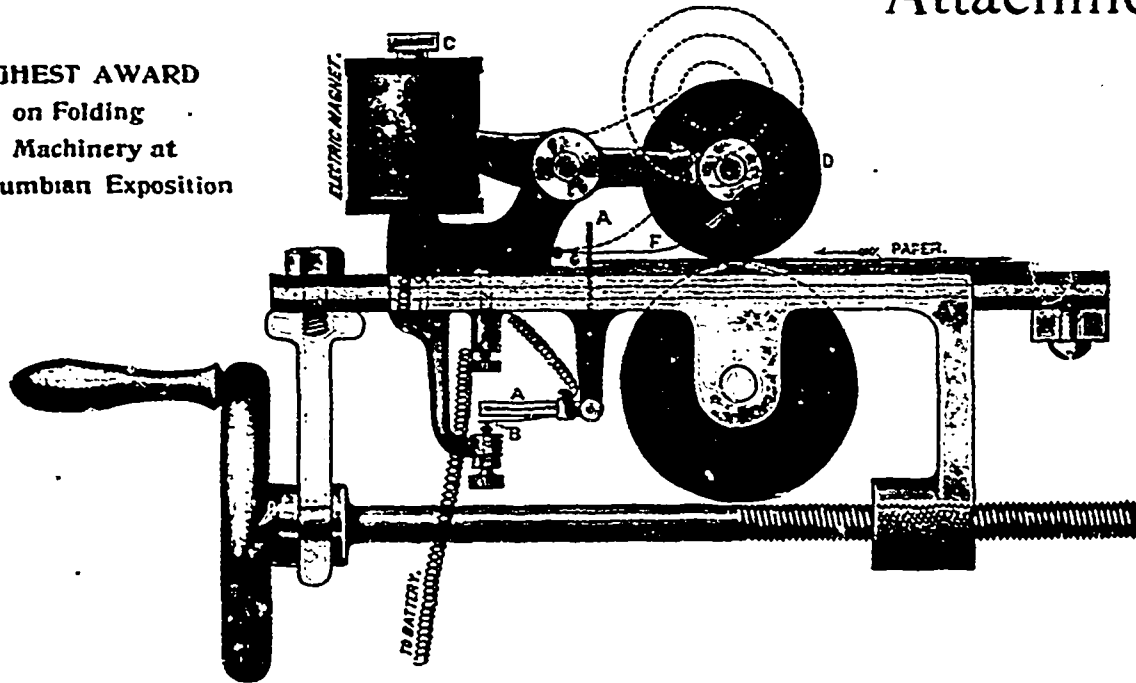
TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1894

[\$2.00 PER YEAR.

# THE DEXTER

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For Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Monthly Journals. The left hand page is printed and ruled to register date received, blank spaces for the Subscriber's name and the Post Office, alphabetically arranged.

The right hand page has the Date of Expiration, Amount and Date paid repeated four times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for four years. Also space for remarks.

Those using printed lists find it desirable, as it preserves names of subscribers who discontinue as well as those who renew, i.e., it shows who have been as well as who are subscribers.

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One-fourth of the papers and periodicals in the United States use the Records and re-order.

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## The J. B. McLean Co., Ltd.

10 FRONT STREET EAST

TORONTO, ONT.

# Printer and Publisher.

Vol. III.—No. 2

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE printing trade of Toronto was never before stirred in its soul's depths as it has been during the last month. For two or three issues this journal had been talking of wrong methods of selling paper, presses, and type, and trying to explain why prices were low. These words fell on ears that only half heard, and it was not until a bugle blast with a tune entitled "In Darkest Toronto," was sounded in our January issue that the printers sprang to their arms. Then there was buckling on of armor, cleaning of death dealing swords, a rushing hither and thither in pursuit of the enemy.

But others deserve the credit of helping to arouse the sleeping warriors about whom the enemy were swiftly gathering. The Toronto World spoke up manfully and boldly. It made one or two mistakes, but the World has a big heart, and that is why it desired to see its fellow printers and publishers pulled out of the slough of hard times. Then that staunch old journal, that usually leads in the van of commercial reform, the Monetary Times, followed up the cue given by this journal and struck a blow where **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** had designated. Both these journals deserve the credit of the trade for their efforts on its behalf. It is pleasant to know that these efforts are not to have been made in vain. The Toronto printers have screwed up their courage to the sticking point, and the paper jobber, type founder or press manufacturer who disobeys their resolution will find himself in hot water. True, the employing printers of Toronto have never been striking for their propensity for living up to their resolutions: but we are confident that they mean business this time. The meeting on the evening of the 15th was the largest ever known in the trade: the speeches had a more determined ring, and the resolutions were more decisive.

Moreover the country printers are going to give the city printers good support. We publish in this issue two letters from men who have felt the keen competition of the Toronto printers who sell goods they never pay for. The writer has come in contact with a dozen or more job printers from various Ontario towns, and all are unanimous in saying that they will uphold the Toronto printers in their efforts to reform the methods of those giving credit to the craft. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, to be held on February 5th and 6th, Mr. A. F. Rutter, President of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, will deliver an address on practical subjects, and we have no doubt that it will be beneficial in drawing

closer together the city and the rural printer, and place their relations on a higher plane. Mr. Rutter is keenly alive to the situation of the printing trade in Toronto and elsewhere, and can point out the existing difficulties in the way of reform in a manner which will be instructive.

The benefit will not be to the Ontario printers alone. If the Toronto printers succeed in establishing a scale of prices, and maintain it, it will have a moral effect on the craft throughout Canada. Montreal printers, judging by reports, are not getting too much profit on their work, and several failures have occurred of late. From the more distant cities of the east and west, somewhat similar reports arrive. The printer got his credit too cheaply, and he gave it too cheaply. This is the kernel of the whole matter. Now he intends to get a fair and just price for his work, and why shouldn't he? There is an established price for presses, paper, ink, pressmen's wages, setting type, etc., and why shouldn't the price of his work be established? Employing printers must adopt more and more the methods of the trade union before they can prevent cutting. The Typotheta has had a good effect in Canada: but it is not introduced widely enough. More associations are needed, and, as we have said, these associations should adopt more largely the methods adopted by the too often despised trade union. The Toronto Employing Printers' Association and the Canadian Press Association, for example, might have done double the work they have done if there had been less jealousy, more fellowship, more esprit du corps, and stiffer backbones among the members. The trouble is when men get together they seem to lose, in council, the intense, practical manner of thinking, talking, and acting which characterizes them in the control of their own business. The dawn of better days seems to be at hand: let us hope that it is not a mirage.

Somehow or other one gets an increase of respect for some papers every year. The paper that gets out a special trade or holiday edition will gain respect every time, if the work is well done. In our last issue we referred to a number of papers publishing holiday editions, but hadn't time to mention all. The Athens Reporter did well for the size of its cage. The Brantford Courier's trade edition was mentioned before, but a second mention is not too much for it. The Manitoba Free Press is a big daily in a big town and its Christmas edition corresponded in every way. Nor was the Winnipeg Tribune behind in any respect. The Huntingdon Gleaner issued a 32-page almanac

for 1894 it is said to be very good, but we haven't seen it. The Pickering News had a 20-page edition with scores of portraits of leading men, and plenty of good reading matter. But to mention all the holiday and special editions received would take too much space. The men who get them up, will find that like virtue they bring their own reward. They take extra time, money, and energy, but they pay if properly managed. They increase the respect and confidence of both readers and advertisers and will not that be sufficient reward?

Our Montreal letter will be found exceedingly interesting this month. The fact that the Star managed to have its Christmas number passed through the customs house free of duty will excite the chagrin of Canadian printers and lithographers, who pay 12 per cent. on their presses, and from 20 to 35 per cent. on ink, paper, etc. It is time this farce was ended, and printers should force their claims on the Government without delay and without any uncertain note in the time. Montreal customs house does not seem to bear a very enviable reputation in Toronto. A prominent printer stated in a recent speech at a public gathering, that some articles which were taxed 35 per cent at the Toronto port, came in free at Montreal.

What our correspondent has to say about the Bishop failure will be found interesting, with the probability of a more interesting chapter later on.

Newspaper men are beginning to figure prominently as candidates for parliamentary honors, especially for the Provincial Legislature of Ontario. The latest addition to the list is John Craig, proprietor of the Fergus News Record, who has accepted the Reform nomination for East Wellington. Mr. Craig has been more or less of a politician in this riding for 25 years, and has done heavy work for the party's sake. This habit of newspaper men to strive after political honors is one which can be looked at in different ways, according to who is doing the looking. Politics do not pay. This is a safe assertion when addressing men who have clean hands. They do not pay financially and, in the present state of rampant partyism, they do not pay morally or intellectually. The newspaper man will find hard enough work getting through St. Peter's portals without adding political sins. Far be it from us to say that sins are a necessary concomitant of political life. There are pure men in parliament, no doubt, although the writer doesn't know many of them either personally or by reputation. But there is a tendency in this year of grace to sink conscience, morals and intellect in the interests of "the party," and what has been hinted at is merely that and no more. The newspaper man who has a plant without liens, mortgages and book debts, and a neat surplus in the bank, can safely go into politics if his ambition lies that way, and if his morality is strong. There are newspaper men in parliament today, whose presses are under chattel mortgage, and we have no hesitation in saying that, from a business point of view, these men are fools. A publisher's first duty is to his journals and his creditors, his second duty may be to his country, in fact it is, if he thinks so. Every paper published in Canada needs careful attention if it is to be a paying concern. This careful attention can be expected only from its owner. Moreover, the job department depends still more on the personal attention given it by the proprietor. Bad estimating will soon swamp any printer.

#### AN APPEAL.

THE officers of the Canadian Press Association have issued the following circular to editors and others not yet connected with the Association:

Dear Sir, The Executive of the Canadian Press Association takes the liberty of suggesting that you should be a member of the Association. There are many respects in which you could be of assistance to the Association, and in which it would be of assistance to you. It needs your aid and advice in securing desirable changes in the tariff on printers' supplies, amendments to the libel laws (civil and criminal), better value for outside advertising, the maintenance of prices for advertising and printing, and in the discussion of the many subjects affecting the bread and butter of the whole newspaper fraternity. Much more can be done by associated action than by individual effort.

The benefits to be derived from the realization of the objects of the Association will be enjoyed by all engaged in newspaper work, whether connected with the Association or not, but it is evident that the larger our membership, the greater will be our influence on the powers that be, whether at Toronto or Ottawa, and thus the more likely we are to secure the legislative changes aimed at. Why not join?

The discussions at the annual meetings, and the papers prepared, are all on subjects of interest to newspaper men. No one can attend the meetings without pleasure they bring us all into closer touch with each other; no one can hear the discussions without profit they are all on subjects in which we are personally and vitally concerned. The next annual meeting will be held in Toronto on February 8th and 9th. Why not come?

You have still time to become a member for 1894, and to secure your certificate in time to enable you to attend the annual meeting. The admission fee is \$5, the annual certificate entitling the holder to a special rate on the railways throughout the year. If you think well of the suggestion that you should join, enclose your application to the Secretary, with a copy of your newspaper.

Every other profession and trade has its own organization, embracing a wide membership. Why stand aloof from the Canadian Press Association when it is trying to do the craft good? You are as greatly concerned in securing the objects aimed at by the Association as we are, and you will be as greatly benefitted as the rest of us when these objects shall have been secured. Why not lend us a hand in securing them?

On behalf of the Executive,

A. F. PIRIE, President,

J. B. MACFARLAN, Secretary.

#### A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The nice young man who applied to the city editor for a place on the reportorial staff was more or less independent, because his folks had money.

"I don't have to work, don't you know," he said, rather patronizingly, to the city editor.

The city editor looked him over carelessly.

"You bet your life you will, if you expect to keep your job on this paper," he said sharply, and gave the youth an assignment that was kept on hand for the purpose.

## THE EXECUTIVE MEETS.

ON January 18th the Executive of the Canadian Press Association met at Toronto for the transaction of current business and to make final arrangements for the annual meeting to be held on the same dates as last year January 8th and 9th. President A. F. Pirie occupied the chair, and there were present J. S. Brierly, H. P. Moore, A. R. Fawcett, Robt. Holmes, T. H. Preston, L. G. Jackson, and Andrew Pattullo.

Some accounts were passed, and the following applications for membership passed: J. B. Mortimer, business manager in Montreal for the Architect and Builder; D. Buchanan, news-editor, Live Stock Journal, Toronto; E. W. Hodson, editor Farmers' Advocate, London; G. F. Marsh, reporter, ditto; Ellis Phelps, business manager Shoe and Leather Journal, etc., Toronto; T. H. Best, business manager Canadian Magazine, Toronto; J. Gordon Mowat, editor ditto; F. W. Wilson, proprietor Guide, Port Hope.

A committee, consisting of P. D. Ross, L. W. Shannon, and C. W. Young, was appointed to interview the Finance Minister and ask for a revision of the tariff on the lines laid down in the article on this question in the January issue of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*, and also on plate matter.

A special committee, consisting of the President and Messrs. Willison, Preston, and W. F. Maclean, was appointed to act with John King, (J.C.), to prepare amendments to the law of libel for submission to the Ontario Government.

Arrangements were made for a good program, which will be somewhat as follows:

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

- President's Address.
- General Business.
- Report of Executive.
- Conference on Payment of Subscriptions—Messrs. J. A. McKay, T. H. Preston, and H. P. Moore.
- Libel Law—W. F. Maclean.
- Copyright—John Ross Robertson.
- Printing; a Practical Talk—A. F. Rutter, President Toronto Employing Printers' Association.
- Office Management—J. S. Brierly.
- Conference on Typesetting Machines—P. D. Ross, J. B. Maclean, and others.

## THURSDAY EVENING.

- Pictorial Journalism—Sam Hunter.
- Journalism as a Profession—Arthur Wallace.
- The True Sphere of the Editor—Rev. E. H. Dewart.
- A National Sentiment—J. Macdonald Oxley.
- What Newspapers Owe to Education—Prof. Alfred Baker.

## FRIDAY MORNING.

- Journalism at the World's Fair—C. W. Young.
- Electricity vs. Steam Power—C. H. Mortimer.
- Benefits of Membership in our Association—Andrew Pattullo.

## Voluntary Topics.

The day meetings will be held in the Board of Trade, as last year, and the evening session in Shaftsbury Hall Parlors.

The meeting promises to be the most business-like one ever held, and no member can afford to be absent.

## TRADE NOTICES.

AMONG recent shipments by the Dexter Folder Co., of Fulton, N.Y., was one of their newspaper folding machines, with supplement insert attachment, which was shipped to Valparaiso, Chili. This machine goes into the office of the Chilian Times, published by Mr. Guillermo Helfman. The sample of this paper shown the writer fully demonstrated the ability of the publisher to get out a really creditable sheet. The paper is a six column quarto, with four page supplement. The supplement, by the use of this modern folding machine, will be pasted to and trimmed with the main sheet, making as complete a twelve page paper as we can boast of in this country. The paper was very well printed on a good quality of paper, and contained several very nice half-tone cuts, one of them representing a large monument recently erected to the memory of the murdered Baltimore seamen.

Dollars and Sense for Fifty Cents is a most original, practical, and valuable booklet on how to make advertising pay, by Nathl C. Fowler, jr., author of "About Advertising and Printing," and "Building Business," the standard works on publicity, and manager and consulting expert for many of the largest wholesale and retail merchants of the country. Illustrated with nearly one hundred examples of advertisement composition and typographical display, presenting original, unique, and effective styles of advertisements. A half dozen copies, prepaid, for \$2. a single copy, prepaid, for fifty cents. The Trade Company, publishers, 299 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.

The Canada Paper Co. are doing a nice trade in No. 1 book and coated papers for fine catalogue work. Printers seem to be using large quantities at this season of the year. Their Duplex and Gothic color papers are used in the same class of work to a great extent. Book and cover papers have always been a specialty with this firm.

Mr. Fred. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Co., Toronto, announces that their staple lines of note paper, envelopes, foolscap, etc., have been entirely overhauled, and on their next trip they will have some new things worth seeing. He has supplied a very large number of printers with the excellent sample book of their stock of wedding and fancy stationery.

The paper water-marked "Aberdeen Superfine" is fast becoming popular with printers for fine work. The W. J. Gage Co. are the owners of this brand, and report sales as steadily increasing and repeat orders constantly coming in. "British Bank," the paper being thus water-marked, is an imitation linen, satin finish. They have had it on the market for years, and it is still in as much demand as ever. "Treasury Linen" is the water-mark on a new line of medium grade paper. It has a good appearance and is excellent value.

The Brown Bros. are busy manufacturing blank books. They are making stock of a line of their patent flat-opening books in medium, demys, and caps, in all the different rulings, and will now be able to supply these for immediate delivery. Another line of medium and demy ledgers are shown, whose special feature is that they are full-bound in Russia bands, and are very handsome. They have, also, new lines in foolscap books in full duck, Russia bands, and half-bound, down to the cheapest grade of blotters. In fact, their stock of account books is very large and varied, and they are doing a rushing trade in their bindery. They have an excellent reputation for this class of goods, and the product of their bindery is noted for the excellence of the workmanship.



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**THE J. B. McLEAN Co., LTD.**

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. McLEAN,  
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, FEBRUARY, 1894

**DARKEST TORONTO AGAIN.**

**L**AST month the printing trade throughout Canada were somewhat startled by the revelations in PRINTER AND PUBLISHER concerning the state of trade, the actual conditions under which business was being done, and the rotten credit system practised. This month shows another of these "bad-spots," and a careful study of Hill & Weir's failure only shows new arguments as to the rottenness of the business principles practised in the past by paper and type vendors.

Hill & Weir have been in business in Toronto for some time; in fact, the firm was one of the oldest in existence. They were estimated to be very wealthy. Bradstreet's, in January, 1892, rated them at from \$20,000 to \$35,000, and in July, 1893, at from \$35,000 to \$50,000, with A1 credit. In January, 1893, the Legal and Commercial Exchange valued them at from \$10,000 to \$15,000. In September, 1893, Dun, Wiman & Co. rated the company at from \$20,000 to \$40,000, with credit very high.

Yet, at this very time, it is reasonably believed that the firm was insolvent. The commercial agencies have no right to do this. If it was a case of favoritism, they should be above such. Their reports must be reliable in every instance, or their whole work falls to the ground. The information they give is paid for, and this information must be true, or the firm that gives it is defrauding its customers. This is not the only instance when the commercial agencies have been at sea about the affairs of printing firms in this city, and it will not require more than one or two more of such instances to discredit these agencies, and their ability to do more than publish a directory of names. It will now be in order for them to explain.

But to return to Hill & Weir. This firm found themselves in hot water last June, and they decided to save themselves by forming a company, which our beneficent law allows—seemingly, for the special benefit of impecunious printers. They created a certain amount of stock. No one knows how they knew what amount to issue, for no inventory ever was taken. They induced their secretary, a young man named McEwen, to put \$1,000 of

good cash in for "his own" benefit, and a gentleman named Crombie, who had been engaged in the hardware business, to put in a few thousand dollars. The creditors found out that a company was formed and a bill of sale effected, but, seemingly, not soon enough to prevent the deal. Then, when they pressed their claims, they were given "stock" in the new company—a company which guaranteed eight per cent. to its stockholders for the first two years.

Then, nearly six months ago they took a fresh start clear of debt, because all the creditors of Hill & Weir had become stockholders in the Hill & Weir Co. The new company paid good salaries, and was thought to be sure of success, but it didn't come. The nice \$1,500 salaries didn't last.

Why did they fail? They failed because they did not secure sufficient profit on the work they did. They failed because the business was badly managed, and because there were leaks. They failed because Mr. Weir speculated in real estate, and because he lost some \$20,000, more or less, in the Barm Yeast Co. They failed because they didn't pay for what they got, and make other men do the same.

The inspectors are Mr. Buntin, of Buntin, Reid & Co.; Mr. Weldon, of the E. B. Eddy Co., and Mr. McEwen, secretary of the company. The stock is now advertised for sale, and will bring, probably, \$6,000. Many of the machines are the best that could be procured, and if properly cared for would have been worth almost full price. There will be some bargains for those who can use the stock.

The liabilities of the firm are as follows:

E. B. Eddy, merchandise . . . . .	\$355.31
Buntin, Reid & Co., merchandise . . . . .	150.90
Canada Paper Co., " . . . . .	123.29
R. J. Lovell & Co., " . . . . .	92.90
Elias Rogers & Co., " . . . . .	59.34
W. H. Irving, " . . . . .	56.00
Brown Bros. & Co., " . . . . .	56.44
National Electro. Co., merchandise . . . . .	47.73
Geo. T. Stewart, merchandise . . . . .	43.15
Estate of L. B. Montgomery, m'rch'dise . . . . .	38.06
Lawson & Wilson, merchandise . . . . .	36.35
Rolph, Smith & Co., " . . . . .	30.00
W. J. Gage & Co., " . . . . .	11.00
Miller & Richard, " . . . . .	7.60
Westman & Baker, " . . . . .	7.50
G. F. Burton, " . . . . .	150.00

\$1,265.57

A. T. Crombie, loan . . . . .	\$1,220.25
Consumers' Gas Co. . . . .	40.00
Wm. Barber & Bros., Georgetown . . . . .	445.58
Ault & Wiborg Co., New York . . . . .	30.25
Traders' Bank, note, due Jan. 13, 1894 . . . . .	4,000.00
Preferred—Taxes . . . . .	188.16
Preferred—Wages and estimates of binders' work necessary to complete work on hand . . . . .	303.10

Total liabilities . . . . . \$7,492.91

Against this is plant, stock, etc., \$7,866.81, and book accounts of \$2,687.80. There is some real estate also, but it is mortgaged for \$16,000. The estate may pay forty cents on the dollar.

On another page will be found an advertisement telling of the machinery for sale. But if it is not sold the whole plant may go back to the original controllers of it. This happened once last month, and it is to be hoped it will not occur again.

**IMRIE & GRAHAM.**

**I**MRIE & GRAHAM, printers, Toronto, have managed to secure a settlement. George Harrap, once a foreman in Warwick Bros. & Rutter's press room, has gone into the firm, and with him \$1,000 of cash. This and some more money enabled them to buy back the stock, plant, etc., for \$5,000. The assets were valued at \$11,620.37, and the rate they were sold at is thus about 43 cents. This would be a good price if it were cash, but only two-fifths is that, and the rest is on notes spread over two years, secured by chattel mortgage. J. T. Johnston, of the Toronto Type Foundry is trustee.

The inspectors claim that they made every effort to sell the plant, and the only bid was \$2,000. The man who offered this came very near getting the plant, but the inspectors suddenly discovered that the stock was going back to Imrie & Graham at about \$5,000. This made them anxious to get the other \$3,000 themselves, and they succeeded as above. The man who offered \$2,000 remains unknown, and the only rumor floating is that it was one of the inspectors; but **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** can hardly believe this.

The next point is what rate will the creditors get? The total liabilities were \$11,817.30, and deducting say \$400 for expenses, the creditors will get about 40 cents on the dollar, part extended over two years; nearly 13 cents being paid in February. This is equal to about 30 cents of a cash dividend.

What's the use of any printer paying 100 cents on the dollar when he can compromise, if he wish, on such terms as these?

To the credit of the E. B. Eddy Co., it must be said that they were the only creditor who refused to compromise with this firm. Their claim was small, but they insisted that it should be paid in full as a matter of principle. If a few more of the creditors had possessed that peculiar feature of some business men of sticking up for principle, it would have fared hard with Imrie & Graham, but it would have been a wholesome example for the rest of the trade.

**THE ROSE PUBLISHING CO.**

**F**AULTURE has overtaken the Rose Publishing Co., of Toronto, but the reasons for its failure are not those which caused the failure of the printing firms in the city. Perhaps the fact that the United States and British copyright acts, with their international understandings, have caused Canadian publishers to go out of business, is the greatest cause of failure. If the Canadian Government will refrain from pressing the Canadian Copyright for another year or two, there will be no publishing houses worthy of the name in Canada. Let us say with Burke that we are no longer a nation and that we had better slip our cables and float into the ocean of obscurity. The British own us, and throw us as a sweet bone to the publishing dogs of the United States.

Some sixteen years ago Belford Bros., publishers, sold out to the Rose Publishing Co. It appears that the Belfords got the best of it, for at that time the liabilities amounted to some \$22,000 of which \$2,000 was due the Hunter, Rose Co. The Rose Publishing Co. was organized by the famous Aleck Belford, and included R. J. Belford, John McFarlane, John Ginty and G. M. Rose. The Belfords were the managers, but the business kept running behind. Those were the days when books were sold "on sale," and some \$18,000 worth of goods were scattered through the country, for which the company received

very little. The plates and rights amounted to some \$16,300, and these steadily depreciated. The Hunter, Rose Co. began endorsing for the Rose Publishing Co., and became so heavily involved that they took it under their control and placed the management in the hands of Dan. A. Rose. This gentleman has been running it of late years, publishing some novels and some school books, doing a jobbing business, publishing a trade paper, and handling a book and stationery department in Walker's departmental store on King street. This was rather a motley connection of irons to watch, and success did not attend the watching.

About a month or more ago the Rose Publishing Co. moved to new quarters on Melinda street. Previously they had been in the same building with Hunter, Rose & Co. Why the change was made, no one knows, except that many think that a failure of a company having much the same personnel as a firm, and which both worked harmoniously under the one roof, would, naturally, reflect on the firm. Hence the company sought a new abode to die in.

All the plates, copyrights and contracts were sold in September to the Hunter, Rose Co. The stock in Walker's departmental store was sold about the same time to the same firm. The best of the stock was sold last fall. There are about \$8,000 worth of books worth perhaps 50 cents on the dollar, \$3,601 worth of sheets worth little more, and \$13,000 worth of pictures, plates and moulds that will bring mighty little at sale. There are \$2,297 worth of good book debts, and \$12,000 worth of bad ones.

The Canadian creditors seem to have been on the watch, and the only creditors are those directly interested with the exception of Mr. Bryce. The Hunter, Rose Co. have a claim of \$7,788.80, in spite of all the copyrights, stock, etc., sold them, showing that they must have sunk a lot of money in the infant concern. G. M. Rose claims \$1,555, and the Canada Railway News Co., in which the Roses hold stock, \$1,130.89. Mr. Bryce's claim is \$176.69, and all other Canadian claims only amount to \$458.63. The bank has a debt of \$3,693.79, but it is guaranteed personally by stockholders.

But it was the United States houses and the British firms who were "salted"—to use a familiar expression. The American claims amount to \$10,374.88, and the English claims to \$4,147.14. The total liabilities are \$26,265.22, and the estate will pay a very small rate on the dollar.

The stock of the company will be sold on the 6th inst. Then the affairs will be wound up and the company go out of existence. The jobbing done by this firm will pass into the hands of its former competitors, as Hunter, Rose & Co. will do only job printing and publishing to order.

**AN OPINION.**

**W**HEN THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER says "there is not much difference between the farmer who doesn't take a local paper and the printer who doesn't take a trade paper," it speaks good sense, especially when they have such an excellent journal as **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**. The December number of this journal contains thirty-two pages and cover, is handsomely printed, and the matter is profitable and interesting to every publisher and printer in Canada. It will compare favorably with any trade journal in Canada. **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** always receives lots of finger marks in this office. —Windsor Evening Record.



## THE ONTARIO LIBEL LAW.

A DEPUTATION of newspaper publishers and editors, members of the Canadian Press Association, waited upon the Provincial Government on the 20th to press for certain reforms in the law of civil libel. They were met by Sir Oliver Mowat, and Messrs. Hardy, Harcourt and Dryden. The deputation consisted of Mr. A. F. Pirie, Dundas, president of the Association, and Messrs. Andrew Pattullo, the Sentinel-Review, Woodstock; T. H. Preston, the Expositor, Brantford; I. S. Brierley, the Journal, St. Thomas; David Creighton, the Empire, W. F. Maclean, M.P., the World; J. S. Willison, the Globe; I. J. Crable, the Star; C. S. Mortimer, the Architect and Builder, Toronto; A. R. Fawcett, the Review, Streetsville; T. H. Moore, the Free Press, Acton; L. G. Jackson, the Era, Newmarket; R. Homes, the New Era, Clinton. The publishers' case was presented by Messrs. Pirie, Preston, Pattullo, Willison, Maclean, and Creighton.

The object of their visit was explained to be the enactment of amendments to the libel law to put an end to a system of blackmail, by which actions are instituted by some lawyers in the hope of scaring publishers into a settlement. The point was emphasized by every speaker that it is protection for the reputable, conscientious publisher against these trumped-up cases, and not protection for the wilful libeller, that is sought. The deputation was willing, as Mr. Pirie put it, that the Government should "sew the libeller up as tight as they liked." But, under the law as at present, publishers, no matter how conscientious and careful, are subject to the serious cost and annoyance of actions commenced by lawyers who are the only gamblers by them. A number of cases were cited to illustrate how the processes of the law are being used to extort blackmail under the guise of libel suits, sometimes where there is no libel, and frequently when the fullest possible retraction and restitution has been made. It was contended that in all the numerous class of cases of which Mr. Preston called "legal freebootery" the damage to the ostensible plaintiff is not the origin of action, but the opportunity which some unscrupulous lawyer sees to mulct the publisher. This was supported by half a score of recent cases, in which settlement for sums ranging from \$5 to \$45 were made. It was against these predatory lawyers that the publishers claimed protection. They did not come, they said, with any drafted amendments. They wished merely to present their complaints, and having, as they claimed, established the existence of a grievance, asked the Government to remedy it. They do not seek to have the protection which the private individual now enjoys under the libel law diminished, but to have restricted the speculative possibilities by which, during the hard times of the past year or two, a portion of the legal profession have been seeking to profit at the publishers' expense.

In reply to questions by the Premier as to what suggestions the deputation had to make with reference to amendments, two or three were made. The law at present provides that a plaintiff must furnish security for costs under certain circumstances and at the discretion of the county judge. It was pointed out that the protection which this is supposed to confer is largely nullified by the power of appeal. By appealing, the plaintiff can put serious costs upon the publisher in securing the security, and then, the suit being dropped, the cost of these preliminaries are left upon the publisher, the plaintiff being in these cases usually worthless. In a recent case referred to, the cost of

obtaining security for costs was over \$300, and the case never came to trial. The lawyers who institute these cases are, of course, familiar with this phase of the law, and count upon the expense to which they may put the publisher to help them to arrange the alleged libel of their client "amicably," as one of the lawyers' letters read by Mr. Pattullo put it, suggestively. With regard to this, two suggestions were made. One was that in all cases security shall be required, except where it is dispensed with by the county judge. The other was that the power of appeal be removed.

The deputation urged strongly, too, publishers' exemptions from what is called secondary libels. That is, where one paper copies from another an article of news, a retraction and apology shall be sufficient so far as those papers that copy are concerned, except in cases where malice can be shown. In the same way for news received over the wire from telegraph companies, the newspapers in the absence of malice, and where due care is exercised, shall not be liable after they have published a full retraction and apology for any statement complained of. In these cases the original libeller is to bear the responsibility, and not the innocently offending publisher. The deputation made it clear in their speeches that they are not seeking any relief from their responsibility for what is contained in their editorial columns, nor for their comments upon men or things. What they want, is to be protected against vexatious and blackmailing actions, based upon inaccuracies in the news columns of newspapers, which in the nature of their business as purveyors of news, it is a human impossibility altogether to avoid.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Sir Oliver made the customary promise of consideration. Mr. Hardy remarked that a stronger case for an amendment of the law had been presented than last year. He was answered by one of the deputation that the publishers had more experience, while another remarked that the past year had been a busy one for libels—a joke to which point was given by the string of cases to which illustrative reference had been made during the interview.

At the meeting of the executive of the Canadian Press Association held afterwards, a committee, consisting of President Pirie, and Messrs. Wilson, Preston, and W. F. Maclean, were appointed to act with John King, Q.C., and prepare amendments to the law, for submission to the Ontario Government.

## CHAUNCEY AND THE REPORTER.

"In my dealings with reporters I have had only one experience with the death watch," said Chauncey M. Depew.

"A couple of years ago I was laid up for a week. I was no, very sick, but in some way it got rumored about that I was dying.

"At 11.30 o'clock at night the telephone in my house rang. I was up and answered the call.

"Is this Dr. Depew's house?" was asked.

"Yes," I replied.

"Is he dead?"

"No."

"Is he going to die to-night?"

"I don't think so."

"Thanks, good night."

"Good night."—Detroit Free Press.

### THE COPYRIGHT SITUATION.

**D**URING the year 1888 the Canadian Copyright Association was formed, the executive officers being John Ross Robertson and Dan. A. Rose. Mr. R. T. Lancefield, now librarian of the Public Library, Hamilton, was engaged as a permanent assistant, he giving his entire time to the organization and promotion of the proposed amendments to the Copyright Act.

Numerous meetings were held during the year, at which all the trades interested were represented, together with the Typographical Union. A result of these conferences was the drafting of a bill to amend the existing Copyright Act, chap. 62 Revised Statutes. All important points throughout the Province of Ontario had been visited by Mr. Lancefield, whose signatures were freely secured to our petitions. Messrs. Robertson, Rose, and Lancefield also visited the city of Montreal, where they addressed a large meeting of the trade, pointing out the benefits to be derived from the passage of the amendments as suggested. The result was that the trade of the city of Montreal gave the most hearty co-operation to the plans of the Association, and it finally resulted in a combined delegation from Toronto and Montreal having an interview with the government, which was most encouraging.

During the session of 1880, Mr. J. R. Robertson and D. A. Rose had numerous interviews with the Minister of Justice, Hon. Sir John Thompson, which ultimately resulted in his agreeing that the government should introduce a bill on the lines suggested. This was done, and the bill passed its three readings without opposition, but a clause was added to the bill, stating that it should not come into force unless by special proclamation of the Governor-General in Council. The act was assented to by the Governor-General in due form, and now stands on the statute books simply awaiting the proclamation. In the ordinary course of events the bill, after being assented to by the Governor-General, was referred, with all other bills passed that session, to the Imperial Government. Strong pressure was brought to bear upon the government in England to disallow the bill. This opposition resulted in the sending out of Mr. Daldy, secretary of the Imperial Copyright Association, to Canada, and a meeting was held at Ottawa, at which were present, Sir John Thompson, Mr. Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and D. A. Rose, representing the Copyright Association, together with Mr. Rutter, of Toronto, representing the printing interests.

Mr. Daldy's arguments and objections to the act were fully stated, and the arguments of the Canadian delegation were also given in opposition to his. The result of this conference was largely in favor of our views, and Sir John Thompson fully coincided with our arguments.

Later on a commission was appointed by the Imperial Government to inquire into the bill, and the effects it would have upon the English trade. This commission reported, and the report was transmitted to the Dominion Government. In the opinion of the Canadian Copyright Association the arguments used against our bill were very weak, and the commission clearly showed their entire ignorance of the state of the Canadian market, their suggestions in many cases being entirely impracticable and in no way to the advantage of the English publisher; in fact, the adoption of the suggestions of that commission would in no way have improved the condition of the English publisher, but it would have worked largely in the interests

of the United States publisher as against the Canadian publisher. Further, several compromises in the act were suggested. This document was submitted to experts on copyright in Canada, and the reply, as we understand, was sent to Great Britain some eighteen months ago, and nothing further has been done in the matter.

Since the passage of the amendments to our bill, the United States have passed a Copyright Act, which upon simultaneous publication, together with printing from type set in the United States, grants to the British subject a copyright. The effect of this has been that the United States publisher has in all cases been purchasing English books, or books by British authors, and has demanded the right to control the Canadian market. The effect of this has been that the entire reprinting trade, which, prior to the passage of this act, was of considerable amount in the large trade centres in Canada, has entirely ceased, and the loss to the trades interested has been very considerable.

The introduction of the amended Canadian Copyright Law, it can easily be seen, would be an injustice to no one. The law clearly states that "any person shall have the sole and exclusive right and liberty of printing and reprinting and publishing, for the term of twenty-eight years from the time of recording the copyright thereof, upon condition that the said work be, before or simultaneously with its first publication elsewhere, registered in the office of Agriculture by the author, or his legal representative, and further, that the work shall be printed and published in Canada one month after the publication or production elsewhere." In the event of the author not taking advantage of this clause, then the government are at liberty to grant a license to any person applying to print the work, upon his agreeing to pay to the author, or the proprietor of the work, a royalty of ten per cent. on the retail price of each copy of the work so produced, the government collecting the royalty. This clearly shows that it was the intention of the government, while protecting the interests of the printing trade, also to secure to the people suitable editions of popular books at reasonable prices. Since the passage of the United States Copyright Act, it can easily be seen that the prices placed on the books by American publishers are so high as to put them outside of the reach of the bulk of the reading public in Canada.

### A HUGE SHIPMENT.

**O**NE of the largest shipments of writing paper that ever came into Canada has just been received by Warwick Bros. & Rutter. It comprises 120 cases, containing 5,000 reams, or nearly 50 tons. It arrived per the *Armation*, and includes the firm's leading brands, Elkhorn, Osgoode, Warwick Special, Printers' Fine, etc. This firm seems to be going ahead in spite of the hard times that seem to exist among paper and stationery houses. A firm that can hold its own at present must be well managed, must have proper goods, and must command the respect and confidence of the trade to which it caters.

Letters patent have been issued to the Plaindealer Printing and Publishing Co. of Owen Sound (Ltd.), with a capital of \$3,000. The members of the company are William Pattison Talford, banker; William Howey, gentleman; Joseph Lang, journalist, and Joseph McClelland, plasterer, all of Owen Sound, and Robert Alexander Stark, County of Grey, lumber manufacturer. The object is to carry on a general printing business and publish a newspaper.

# Correspondence

## THE WRECKERS.

EDITOR OF THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

SIR, If any evidence were required of the necessity of a journal specially devoted to the printing and publishing interests of Canada, and of the wisdom of the Canadian Press Association in recognising THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER as its official organ, it is supplied by your article "In Darkest Toronto." You have done the fraternity a distinct service by boldly exposing a grievance which afflicts, not only Toronto, but the whole country. I am glad to see that your exposure has been followed by action on the part of the Employing Printers' Association. Their action should be followed by the Canadian Press Association. The rotten methods which you so trenchantly expose are not only a menace to legitimate printing interests in the city, but to every newspaper office in the other cities and the large towns of the province. For it is such firms as you refer to that keep their runners on the road and slash prices all over the country. Scores of cases could be given where these runners have taken jobs away from country printers at prices even less than cost, in order to open connections. The result is that the job department of many well-conducted provincial papers has ceased to be a source of profit, through the reckless and insane competition of Toronto printers, kept up by houses that owe their prosperity to the very publishers against whose interests they are thus working, by the foolish extension of credit.

In another direction the same evil is seen. The province is a perfect graveyard of newspaper enterprises—of third papers in two paper towns, of second papers in one paper villages. An examination of the list will show that these have come into existence largely through the policy of the type founders and wholesale paper dealers, who are always ready to extend credit to irresponsible parties willing to embark in reckless newspaper enterprises. Scores of such would-be publishers have lived for years on debts which they were able to incur owing to the credit given them by wholesale firms, and these are the very firms that make their profits out of the honest publisher, against whom they bring competition into existence. Their system of doing business has been rotten, and has resulted in enormous injury to the legitimate printing interests of the country. The newspaper publishers should join the Employing Printers of Toronto, and refuse to deal with any paper house or type foundry that will give credit to the class of men that you have had the courage to expose.

fraternally yours,

A COUNTRY PUBLISHER.

Western Ontario, January 15th, 1894.

EDITOR OF THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

SIR, What I want specially to thank you for, and every printer in the country should do the same, is for your able article on the recent failures in the printing trade in Toronto. You have no idea how often we country printers are met with the statement, "We can get our work done cheaper in Toronto." I'll guarantee you don't, nor Dudley & Burns, nor Copp, Clark, or any decent firm, but it is such firms as those that have gone to the wall that we here have to compete with. We do as good

work, pay our hands, and unfortunately, it appears, also our paper bills. I know Fred Campbell well, and if other dealers had the manliness he has in refusing to compromise, there would soon be a rooting out of the rotten timber now in the trade. Since your article appeared I see Hill & Weir have made an assignment. I lived in Toronto when they started, and they and Hawkins were the originators of "cheap work." I lost a 50,000 card job to a firm recently in Toronto, that I'm looking to be next on the list if they do other work at the same rate. I'm a close buyer and pay my bills promptly, and it completely knocks me out, the prices some men do work at. I know one instance of a difference of \$300 on a job that was done for \$350.

My, my, but this is a queer state of things. May you be successful in your crusade for fair prices and honest printers.

Wishing you all success.

Yours very truly,

PUBLISHER.

EDITOR OF THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

SIR, It is gratifying to notice that the employing printers of the city are determined to rescue that ancient and honorable craft from the slough of despond into which circumstances have for the present crowded it.

The wholesale men appear to be largely blamed for the existing state of affairs, but the root of the evil undoubtedly lies in the supplying by the type-founders and press dealers of plant to entirely irresponsible purchasers. In many cases the buyers pay less than 10 per cent.; even less than 5 per cent. of the cost of the purchase. The vendor trusts to his lien and to an indulgent paper dealer to see him through. If the printer cannot carry the load the lien-holder steps in and takes back his plant, being ahead just the amount of cash paid him, while the other creditors get nothing. If the printer should succeed the type-founder then gets only the value of his goods, so that in many cases he makes more money out of failure than success on the part of his customers.

It is well known that publishers who let out their printing to good offices are constantly tempted to buy plants on which they are asked to pay little or nothing down: this multiplying of offices leading to the cutting of prices and all its attendant evils.

Apparently the only remedy lies in an amendment of the lien law. I do not mean to infer that all plants should be paid for in cash, but if liens were abolished press dealers would see that plants were supplied only to men likely to make a success of their business. A general curtailment of credit would also improve matters, though this might perhaps work more or less hardship as the general terms in the paper trade are at present fairly reasonable.

The wholesale paper trade is also called to task for supplying paper to consumers. So far as I know, however, the only consumers supplied are the publishers of books, catalogues, journals, etc. We have frequently felt a hesitancy in quoting prices to this class of customers, but on referring to the printers interested, have been met with the almost invariable reply, that as the trade is in the habit, for larger jobs, of putting in the paper at cost, the printer would prefer that the paper were sold direct.

Apart from the primary evil, as mentioned above, the present state of the copyright law has caused great hardship in the printing and bookbinding trades, and a heavy loss of business

to the paper-makers, vast quantities of printed sheets being imported from the United States for a class of work that formerly was entirely manufactured here.

I understand that the Christmas number of a well-known eastern paper was recently imported from New York, hokus bolus.

I think I speak for the wholesale paper trade in general, when I say they are anxious to do all in their power to help place the printing business on a sound basis, recognizing that the interests of the printing trade are identical with their own.

Trusting that the efforts now being made will lead to beneficial results.

F. J. CAMPBELL,  
Canada Paper Company.

### PROOF READING AS A FIELD OF EMPLOYMENT OPEN TO WOMEN.

THE "corrector to the press," says the Spinning Wheel, is usually of the male kind, but of late years many women have entered the ranks of this profession. An ordinary reader takes from forty to fifty shillings a week, but there are prizes in the callings, and a classical reader can often earn a much larger sum.

A really competent corrector must have served an apprenticeship in the printing office, and should know thoroughly all the typographical rules of the particular papers she is "on," in addition to the general laws by which printing is governed. She should be well read and have a miscellaneous assortment of useful knowledge.

Her duties nominally are to "follow copy," keeping the compositor in the exact footsteps of the author. Those are her duties nominally. Actually, in addition to throwing cold water on the delightful vagaries of the "comp.," she will have to throw a light on the slipshod writing of the author, and make him toe the line in point of spelling, grammar, and fact. The reader must be up in all the sciences and most of the languages, says a professor of the craft, "even the idioms or slang of the one, and the technicalities of the others. Every misquoted author must be well known to this long-suffering mortal. From the writings of the Ancients, to the newspapers which were published this morning, her knowledge must be exhaustive. If a Chinese explorer writes, the reader must be on intimate terms with Confucius. If a Hindoo: she must know who was Buddha, and what he did. If a Turk: the Koran must be an open book to her: and if a Mormon, she must know as much about Joe Smith as if she were an Elder and resided by the Salt Lake."

It is impossible to define more definitely the functions of a reader, as they differ in every office, but the general qualifications may be summed up as: Patience and natural carefulness, literary taste, wide reading, a very good knowledge of English, familiarity with books of reference, a fair knowledge of modern languages (especially French), an eye for minute, and a quick but careful pen. None of these points are unattainable to a clever girl, and as in a newspaper office the literary qualifications are the most serviceable, this is the best field for her. Already many ladies are earning a living in this capacity in offices where weekly and monthly papers are printed.

It is somewhat difficult to advise a candidate how to get a berth as reader. The best way is to find out which offices employ women readers, and call on the manager.

### TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS MEET.

AN important meeting of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto was held at the Rossin House on the night of the 18th of January. President A. F. Rutter occupied the chair. Those present were: Secretary W. H. Apted, Dan. A. Rose, W. A. Shepard, W. S. Johnston, J. J. Crabb, Joseph Oldfield, J. Ross Robertson, John M. Poole, T. B. Williams, Thomas Moore, Thomas Thornton, Robert G. McLean, Max. Johnson, James Murray, Hugh C. McLean, R. C. Webber, James Dudley, T. Todd, Daniel Rose, Atwell Fleming (London), W. J. Douglas, W. J. Douglas, Jr.

Dan. A. Rose, moved, seconded by James Murray, "That this meeting regrets that the Dominion Government has not yet proclaimed the Copyright Act of 1890. The absence of this proclamation has, to a considerable extent, caused the failure of nearly all those engaged in publishing reprints (affected by copyright) in Canada, and, further, the loss of thousands of dollars to the printer, bookbinder, and paper dealer, which business, through legislation by the United States, has been secured to that country."

After a long discussion the motion was adopted.

A resolution was also passed dealing with tariff reform: "That the tariff as at present arranged on certain books, raw material, tools, and implements, inasmuch as it is opposed to the Canadian and in favor of the foreign manufacturer, is detrimental to the best interests of the printing, bookbinding, and publishing trade in Canada."

The question of liens was dealt with in the following series of resolutions, which were adopted: "That this meeting views with alarm the extent to which the press makers, type founders, and paper dealers have taken advantage of the law which allows them to take chattel mortgages and liens on supplies to irresponsible and incompetent parties, as evidenced by the late numerous failures in Toronto, thus doing very great injury to the legitimate trade.

"That in consequence of the injury to the printing and allied trades through wholesale stationers supplying paper direct to the public, press manufacturers, type founders supplying goods on lien or chattel mortgage system, and ink manufacturers giving tips or commissions to employees, this association pledges itself to withdraw its support from any firm against whom these practices can be proved, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to all dealers.

"That a committee be appointed to wait on the Ontario Government, and impress on them the necessity of having all liens registered as soon as given."

The matter of a scale of prices came up, and proved to be a very difficult question. On motion, a committee was appointed to prepare a scale of prices and report to a subsequent meeting. The committee are J. S. Murray, R. G. McLean, R. C. Webber, A. F. Rutter, Max. Johnson, John Burns, W. H. Apted, Daniel Rose, W. A. Shepard, W. S. Johnston and Thos. Todd.

John Ross Robertson said that he had good reason for believing that when the present contracts for publishing the provincial school books expire, the printing of them will be thrown open to the competition of all the publishers.

It has been currently reported that E. N. Williams, Buntin, Reid & Co.'s former book-keeper, had made a settlement with his company. This is not the case, although a settlement is under way.

## GIVE WHAT YOU AGREE TO.

BY D. B. LANDIS.

**A**N altogether too common practice exists among printers generally to avoid giving what they agree to. The writer has had to suffer at different times on account of the carelessness of others in doing their duty, or in filling orders for exacting customers, so he can truthfully treat on a few things regarding agreements, in the hope that the reader may be benefitted thereby.

Owing to a cutting in prices of job and book work, some printers, after taking an order at an away-down figure, conclude, before said work is completed, to "save themselves," as they term it. This is done in various ways, sad to relate. The common method of getting out of such haphazard orders for printing, is to give less copies of a job than the agreement called for, in the luring hope that the customer would never notice the deficiency.

I know a dry goods firm that does a big business in the Keystone State catering to the poorer classes. Whenever this "cheap dry goods" party orders any printing, they usually bargain for a large lot of circulars, or dodgers, at as low a price as they can procure for "good work." I well recollect that some years since the said firm had a circular struck, which consisted of many thousands, at a bankrupt figure. The printer evidently saw his mistake in taking the order simply to "keep his presses running," so he delivered some thousands less than the order called for. He never thought the "cheap John" house would actually count the entire lot printed. Yet that is just what they did. And they not only deducted the difference, but never gave the erring printer another job, besides making the transaction public.

The above sample case is a striking one of others within my memory. The moral of it is quite plain.

Another way of "cheating a customer," not so easily discovered yet just as reprehensible, is to furnish a quality of paper slightly, or even greatly, inferior to the sample shown the patron. Here again, evidently, the order was taken at a losing price merely to get the job. My idea of this is: Give the party exactly the kind of paper selected, even if a mistake has been made in giving too low a price for the work, and here's the remedy—don't duplicate the order at the same figure. Your first experience should give you sufficient knowledge to be more careful in estimating the cost.

Wholesale paper and envelope manufacturers resort to scurvy tricks on the purchasing printer. Possibly here is where the latter learned to give inferior quality and dishonest quantity. I do not believe there is a printer in existence but what has been duped in by some paper maker at one period or another. And does it not make one feel mean, when ordering special stock to please a particular customer, to have it come to you much inferior in finish or weight?

I have gotten so hardened by this heartless way of filling an order, that I invariably do one or the other of the following: Either return the stock, at manufacturers' expense, to be exchanged for the right kind, or mail a sample of the inferior goods to them, requesting a rebate sufficient to make good the inferiority. In this way you deal with the jobber or manufacturer of the stock, the same as you are dealt by when agreeing to print a certain quantity of a job on a particular quality of paper.

The customer is entitled to honest quality and quantity at all times. Rather give your patron more than enough copies of

a job than some less. The few copies that are not given will prove the most dangerous advertisement against your business that you could think of putting forth. Establish a reputation for doing nothing but honest work. People will seek your place if for no other reason. Your general advertising can secure no better trade than the reputation always accorded to a printery for doing and giving what it agrees to. —American Art Printer.

## DOTS.

**A**NDREW Pattullo, editor of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, has been elected president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. Mr. Pattullo has long been known as an untiring advocate of advanced scientific principles in dairying and consequently deserved the honor the Association has conferred upon him.

D. L. McIntyre, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, is in Toronto on a business trip.

E. J. B. Pense, of the Kingston Whig, has been elected president of the Liberal Association of his city.

The Essex county printers and publishers met in Windsor Saturday and elected the following officers: President, A. McNee; vice-president, James McCullum; secretary, F. J. Lawson; treasurer, John Auld.

It is understood that a reorganization of the Montreal Herald Printing Company is about to take place, by which Ald. McLean, of Ottawa, will become president, and other Ottawa capitalists shareholders. It is said that subscriptions have been invited for \$50,000 worth of new stock.

A peculiar event has taken place at Three Rivers, viz., the blessing of a newspaper office—The Trilluvian. Monsignor, who was accompanied by Canon Cloutier, curate of the cathedral, after having recited the customary prayers, made a tour of the different departments, which he blessed, while he said the "Miserere."

## USEFUL DEVICE FOR A LOOSE FORM.

**T**ROUBLE was recently experienced with two large four page forms, the matter composing them being of such a character that it seemed impossible to lock them up sufficiently tight to permit of handling without something dropping out in adjusting the forms on the bed of the press, or the suction of the rollers pulling out some of the type when printing.

The matter, as originally set, was carefully justified, but the author's transpositions had disturbed the condition of the forms, which were composed principally of an equation article containing many superior and inferior figures, fractional quantities and pierced work in general, the value of an article of this sort of course depending on its correctness. We had nearly decided to rejustify with paper portions of the forms, when the following simple plan was successfully tested:

After "doctoring" the forms so that they would lift, eight pieces of common white gummed paper were cut a trifle larger than the type page, and being carefully moistened with a wet sponge, were smoothed on the back of each page; but before fully dry the forms were again planed down on the moist gummed paper. There was then no difficulty in lifting them, as it was impossible for anything to drop out, and the paper held any types which otherwise would have been loose, so that the rollers pulled nothing out. After working, the paper was removed from the back of the forms, first generously mopping the same with a wet sponge. —American Bookmaker.

**MACHINE VERSUS HAND COMPOSITION.**

H. G. BISHOP, IN BOOKMAKER.

THESE appears to be a good deal of speculation as to the relative cost of composition done by hand and of that done by machines. On the one side, the makers of type-setting machines very naturally, but foolishly, exaggerate the capacity of their machines, while old-fashioned printers, on the other, just as weakly seek to disparage the machines and their undoubted advantages. It is proposed here to give an impartial view of the situation as it exists now, calculations being based upon the assumption that there are three or four different makes of machines already on the market which are almost equally successful.

In estimating the cost of composition it is necessary to calculate as nearly as possible the proportionate share of every expense involved in running the whole business, from interest on capital to the wages of errand boys. Unless this is done no reliable basis of calculation can be formed. Here is where the manufacturers often err in stating the cost of machine composition from their standpoint. At the same time those who advance the theory that machines are not yet proved to be money savers must also add these proportionate expenses to the cost of hand composition, or their statements will be worthless.

In last month's issue of the Bookmaker there appeared an article on this subject in which these proportionate expenses were clearly shown, and therefore it may not be necessary to repeat them here. However, the conclusions drawn were such as to give the impression that the writer had started out to prove that machines were not yet a success, whereas the intention probably was merely to throw some light on the subject and set printers thinking, but with a slight bias toward the assumption that hand composition was almost as profitable as that of machines.

From time to time employing printers have met and discussed the subject of cost of composition, and have published the results of their deliberations, until it has come to be pretty generally recognized that at least 100 per cent. must be added to the price paid to the compositors per thousand ems in order to cover the gross cost, including proof reading, rent, interest, wear and tear, etc. Some have maintained that even a higher percentage than this is necessary, but it is perhaps safe to take that as a fair basis for calculation. This is for hand work; but when machine work is considered the percentage is too high. It is true that the machines cost money on which an allowance must be made for interest and also for wear and tear; but when it is considered that a machine will do as much work as five compositors and only occupy one-half the floor space, and when an allowance is made for the fact that cases and stands are dispensed with for this part of the work, it will be found that the matter of increased interest and wear and tear are about set off.

Supposing that a machine with two men and a boy as operators will produce 50,000 ems in a day of ten hours, and that the men receive \$20 a week each and the boy \$6, the cost of labor will be about 16 cents per 1,000 ems. Now, if we add 100 per cent. to cover general expenses, the total cost would be about 32 cents per 1,000 ems. This, however, would not be a fair calculation, for the reason that although the actual composition was done cheaper, the proof reading, making up, imposition, etc., would cost the same as if the composition was done by hand.

Therefore, the fairest and most equitable way of getting at a comparison of cost would be as follows:

Hand composition at, say, 40c. per 1,000 ems	..40
Add for general expenses	..40
	..80
Machine composition at, say, 16c. per 1,000 ems	..16
Add for general expenses	..40
	..56

This makes machine composition about 30 per cent. cheaper than hand composition. Of course the price of hand composition varies in different parts of the country, but machine compositors' wages will vary in about the same proportion, so that the percentage of saving would be the same.

It is not every printer who will be able to put in machines to advantage; but a great many can. Probably fifty offices in the city of New York might safely put in from one to six each, and these offices would do about all the straightforward composition which needs to be done. Perhaps some offices could use more than six machines, and there may be more than fifty offices (out of about 700) in New York where machines could profitably be used; but there can be no doubt at all about a certain number of printers being able to put in machines to great advantage.

With regard to the quality of the work which can be done on machines it can safely be said that several of them are capable of setting type which can be used on the highest grades of work, and, while newspapers have been the first to take hold of machines to any extent, the largest field for their use will ultimately be found among book and magazine printers. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent on perfecting type-setting machinery during the past half century, and it is probable that during the next five years more money will be paid by printers in return than has been spent during the whole of that time.

Different machines may show different results, but a conservative estimate of the saving to be effected by them as compared with hand composition may be safely taken as being from 25 to 30 per cent.

**A LITTLE EMBARRASSED.**

He had just entered the editorial sanctum way down from Pokumville. He wanted to be polite and complimentary, but the great editorial presence embarrassed him. He timidly sidled up to the editor, and tried to speak the little piece he had composed:

"Mister Editor, I--I--I am a constant value of your readable paper."

"Eh?"

"Sister Meditor, I am I I am a readable constant of your valued paper."

"Eh?"

"I I am a papered valuable of your readable constant."

"Eh?"

"I am a valuable reader of your constant paper, begosh!"

"There must be some mistake, Mr. Smith, somewhere. You are three years behind in your subscription. Nothing very valuable to our constant paper in that."



## MONTREAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE printing business has been fairly satisfactory during the month, and among the larger establishments there is not so much of that cutting as is the case elsewhere. What there is of it is confined to one or two small picayune establishments whose year's work, in any event, does not amount to much.

The printing of the Jewelers' Guide lately done in the Gazette Co.'s job-room is now being performed by the Journal of Commerce.

The first number of the journal for juveniles, Wee Willie Winkie, has been offered to the trade here this month. It is creditable on the whole.

The Quebec Carnival has, of course, caused a lot of special printing, such as programs, etc., of which the Sabiston Company turned out some very nice one-sheet hangers.

The Canada Bank Note Company are moving portions of their plant by degrees into the Street Railway Co.'s building at the corner of St. Lambert Hill and Craig streets.

A French Canadian physician named Leonard, of St. Henri, is suing the Gazette, Witness and Le Monde for \$10,000 each alleged libel in reports printed in these papers in connection with the death of a child for which he had prescribed.

It will be interesting to printers to know that the die cutters in this city have entered into a bitter war of prices. One establishment started the fun a week or so ago, and now another has reduced prices to the actual cost of cutting out a die.

It is whispered here that the P. P. A. of Montreal are thinking of starting a weekly organ of their own in this city. It is alleged that the Witness, which is generally considered ultra Protestant, has refused to go to the length these gentlemen desire.

The Grand Trunk Railway have been asking for tenders on some special printing work that they intend getting out this year. In going so they propose getting out a magnificent tourists' guide-book; of course, advertising the route, but also describing the scenery along it.

The Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Company got in during the month a new Campbell lithographing press. In their playing-card department, which we referred to last month, orders have been coming in well. The goods that they are turning out are really first-class specimens of the lithographer's art.

All the talk which we have noted in previous issues in regard to the publication of a new evening daily here has been mere talk, for the project has fizzled out. As a matter of fact the venture is not an encouraging one, for the reason that all the present daily papers here except one or two have all they can do to hold their own.

There may possibly be some reorganization of the French evening press in this city in the near future. A company has been formed with a capital of \$50,000, and it is a question with it whether to acquire the control of any of the existing French evening papers or to start a new one that will advocate conservative principles as the parties to the new company understand them.

Employing printers generally in this city have been paying some attention to the discussion that has been going on in Toronto in the Employing Printers' Association with regard to "bedroom printers." They say that there is no such class in

this city, as there are only one or two small establishments at all that could be classed as such, and they are self-sustaining with their own plants.

The Quebec Daily Telegraph is getting out a special Carnival number, in commemoration of the season of gaiety which is to rule in that city during February. Mr. Frank Carroll, the editor of the paper, was the originator of the Carnival idea, and is working like a beaver for its success. The Carnival number of his paper is part of his program, which, he trusts, will, in addition to contributing to the success of the Carnival, be a source of some pecuniary profit to himself. We have seen an advance copy, and it is really a creditable number, reflecting credit on the Sabiston Lithographic Company, in whose establishment it was turned out.

The report that a lot of the color work and letterpress matter—in fact, practically the whole of the work—for the recent Christmas number of the Star, of this city, had been brought in free of duty, caused a lot of hard feeling among lithographers and printers generally. The Customs people here admit the truth of the report, stating that the matter was allowed in free on instructions from Ottawa to the effect that it was to be treated on the same ground as the Christmas numbers of the Graphic, Figaro, and other foreign publications. A leading lithographer, speaking of the matter to-day, said that this was a nice way to interpret a protection law. If Mr. Graham was to be accorded this privilege, other newspaper proprietors who wished to get out special numbers could get their lithographic and other work done outside the country, and claim—with as much ground as Mr. Graham—that they had a right to free entry. He considered this most unfair treatment to the lithographers and printers of the country, for he was prepared to prove that every bit of the work could be done in the country.

Mr. Geo. Bishop, the late president of the Geo. Bishop Engraving and Printing Co., made a personal assignment during the month. The cause of the trouble is said to be land speculation and accommodation paper, but what the exact amount involved cannot be learned. The occurrence is made more interesting by the fact that although Mr. Bishop has severed his connection with the Bishop Engraving and Printing Co., that concern is involved in some of Mr. Bishop's ventures. What the exact facts of the case are, are not known, but a leading paper merchant who is one of the principal creditors of the Bishop Co. said that if they came out they would be decidedly interesting in more ways than one. Although the company had not assigned, a meeting of creditors was held on the 24th instant to consider the situation. At this meeting nothing definite was done, because it could be learned without investigation to what extent the company was involved in Mr. Bishop's personal outside ventures, and the meeting was adjourned over until a future date to allow of this investigation to be made. The creditors do not feel at all alarmed over the matter as the shareholders are strong people, and the company is doing a good business. What the shareholders themselves think, however, is another matter. They are not saying anything at present, but if they did it would no doubt be interesting. In the meantime matters with regard to the company are in statu quo pending the investigation that is being made.

The lack of harmony which exists in the Sunday Morning News establishment is a fruitful topic of discussion in newspaper circles at present. The shareholders of this paper are divided into two camps, one of which supports Mr. Grouville, the pres-

ent editor, and the other, the party who want to oust him from his position. Mr. Grouville has worked free thought proclivities, and for this reason the second party oppose him; they also take issue with him on his municipal election policy. He has been opposing Mr. McShane for Mayor strongly, while the first party are largely composed of personal friends of that gentleman. The other week matters came to a head when Mr. F. B. McNamee, the well-known contractor, who is one of the first party, entered the office of the paper on Saturday evening and announced that he had been deputed by his brother shareholders to act as censor. When Mr. Orme, Mr. Grouville's assistant, refused to accept his dictation, Mr. McNamee adopted heroic measures, and started, in the vulgar parlance of the P. R., to "do him up." The result of this has been a suit to bind over Mr. McNamee to keep the peace. In the meantime the annual meeting of the shareholders of the paper is to be held shortly, and it is claimed that the first party, who are reputed to own the most of the stock, intend to compel Editor Grouville to resign, and it is whispered that Mr. John Livingston, the well-known newspaper man and writer, will occupy the editorial chair of the paper.

**AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.**

**T**HE old subscriber had just laid down a bushel of fall apples on the editor's desk, and the editor was asking him about crops, stock, and the farm, and then he came around to the paper.

"How do your neighbors like the Vindicator?" he asked.

"Fast rate, ez fer ez I've heard," replied the visitor.

"Did you read my editorial in the last issue on the tariff?" inquired the editor, with pride.

"No, I haven't got to that yet."

"How about the one on the silver question?"

"Hain't read that un neither."

The editor looked disappointed.

"Did you read the one on the relation of plenty to poverty, from a socialistic point of view?"

"I seen the headin', that's all."

"You don't seem to be particularly interested in the important issues of the day," ventured the editor, more in pity than in anger.

"Oh, yes, I do," protested the visitor; "I read the remedy you give for hog cholera, and it's the best I've ever tried," and the editor felt better. -Ex.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating Robert Walker Shannon, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton and province of Ontario, journalist, Lewis William Shannon and Albert Edward Shannon, journalists, and Alfred James Shannon, printer, all of the city of Kingston, in the county of Frontenac, and province aforesaid, and John Rowlands Shannon, of the city of New York, in the state of New York, U.S.A. of the united states of America, physician, for the purposes following, that is to say: (a) To print and to publish The Ottawa Citizen newspaper, and to carry on a general printing and publishing business, and (b) For the said purposes, to acquire, from the said Robert Walker Shannon, the said The Ottawa Citizen newspaper and all the rights and property connected therewith, by the name of "The Ottawa Citizen Co. (Limited)," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

# BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

HAMILTON, = ONT.

## FLAT PAPERS

**Ivory** (White Wove)

**Crystal** (White Wove)

**Springside** (White Laid)

**Fernside** (Cream Laid)

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**Boyd Brook** (White Wove)

**Arlington** (White Wove)

**Westlock** (White Wove)

**Pirie's Super Satin**  
(White Wove)

**Pirie's Fine** (White Wove)

**TINTED.**

**LINEN.**

Deleware Laid, 6 colors

Scotch Wove, 5 "

Agawam Bond, 4 "

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Silver, Genuine (laid)

Standard (laid)

Century (laid)

Agawam Bond (wove)

Prompt and careful attention given to orders received . . . **BY MAIL.**



PLAN FOR AN EIGHT-PAGE WEEKLY.

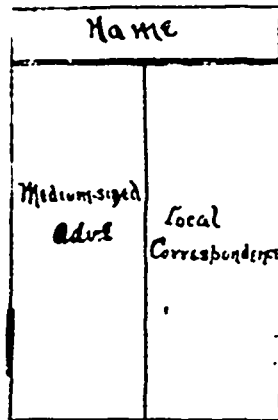
BY THE EDITOR.

EVERY editor should have some general plan on which to make up his paper. Every department should have its place, and everything that goes into the paper should belong to some department. There are a hundred different ways of making up a paper, and ninety-nine of them may have many arguments in their favor. The appearance and general arrangement of the paper depends on the taste of the editor. To produce an artistic paper, you must have an editor with an artist's sense of the beautiful and of the harmonious. He must be able

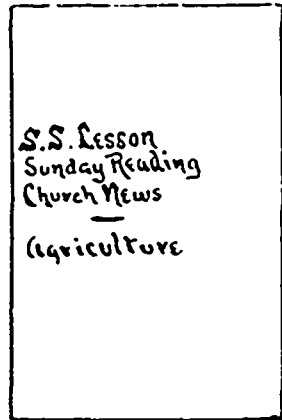
carefully studied out and decided upon, and one which he follows steadily and unswervingly.

The first page in the chart is half advertising and half correspondence from surrounding villages and townships. The advertisements should not be too large, or the paper will have the appearance of a poster. The largest advertisements should be kept on the eighth page, where they will be sure to be seen, but where a neat appearance is not so necessary as on the first page. If possible the advertisements should be single column width and not over a half column in length.

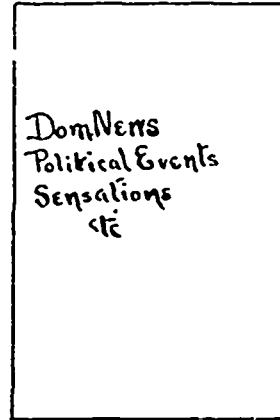
The fourth page is the editorial page. Every eight-page



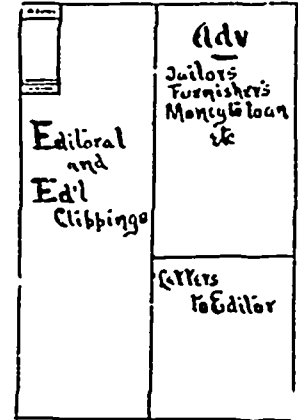
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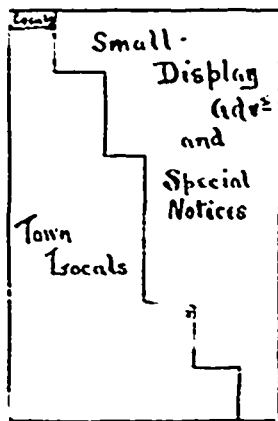
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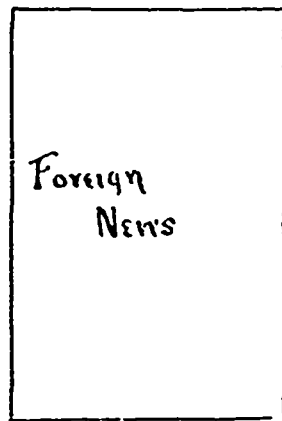
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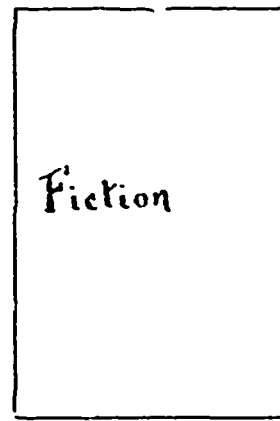
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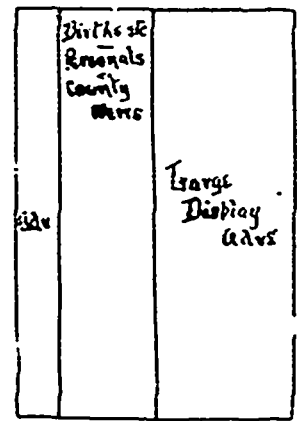
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Page 8.

with his mind's eye to know whether a paper will look properly before it appears, judging from the arrangement proposed.

To produce this characteristic in an editor, he should have a course in drawing, including freehand, perspective and pencil-sketching, or crayon work. This will train his eye, and develop his artistic faculties. He must be a student of art, of sculpture, and of pictures. He must have a distinct knowledge of harmonious combinations, both of form and color. Some men have this quality naturally, so that it needs little cultivation. Other men have little of it naturally, and consequently careful training alone will develop it in them.

The following chart will enable the reader to grasp the writer's idea for the arrangement of the matter in a six-column eight-page weekly. What is needed most in Canadian papers of this style is a settled plan of arrangement, not necessarily the one given here, but one which suits the editor, one which he has

weekly should have three columns of editorial—one or more original, but one, at least, on town and county matters, and the other two original or clipped on dominion or provincial politics. A little over a third of three columns is left for letters to the editor. This is essentially the men's page, and the advertisements which particularly interest the males of the community.

On page 5 comes the town locals. They are placed here so that every reader will be compelled to open the journal and glance at pages 4 and 5. If placed on the eighth page, as many papers have them, there is too much good matter on the two outside pages, and too little on pages 4 and 5. Publishers of this size of paper put too much of their affections on pages 1 and 8; and do not save enough for the two competing pages. The advertisements on this page should be the small ones from a half-column down to the three liner.

Then on page 8 come "personal notices," "county news,"

and the "births, deaths, and marriages." These will ensure the advertisements on this page being inspected. The arrangement of the reading matter between the advertising columns is a matter of taste. It may not be as artistic as to keep the advertising matter all together, but it gives two columns, "beside reading matter," instead of one.

The other four pages are fully explained by the chart. All matter should come under some heading, as we have said, and that heading should have its fixed habitation in some particular page of the paper.

#### THE NAPANEE PAPER CO.

THE Napanee Paper Co., of Napanee, has made an assignment to Mr. G. E. Challes, of Toronto, who has been their representative for some time. The concern has been in difficulties for some months, but an arrangement was made with the principal creditors whereby an immediate assignment was staved off. An execution put in, however, by one of the creditors not in the arrangement brought matters to a head, and an assignment became necessary. The liabilities are somewhere about \$100,000, including \$50,000 to the Western Canada Loan and Savings Co., covered by mortgage, and \$20,000 each to the Merchants Bank and the Ontario Bank. The assets are placed nominally at \$200,000. The company was organized in 1874, and in the past did a very large business. The mills near Napanee and at Newburgh, and the chemical pulp mill and saw and shingle mills at Fenelon Falls, will be offered for sale by public auction at Dickson & Townsend's, 22 King street west, Toronto, on Thursday, the 8th day of February, 1894, at 2.30 p.m. The Napanee and Newburgh mills are on the banks of the Napanee River, from which power is derived (about 60 h.p.

most of the year). They are chiefly of stone. All the mills, machinery, etc., are in first-class running order. Estimated capacity of Napanee and Newburgh mills, 5 tons and 2 tons Nos. 2 and 3 white, colored, and toned printing papers per 24 hours; of pulp mill, 7 tons soda basswood chemical pulp for manufacture of book paper per 24 hours; of saw and shingle mills, 10,000 feet and 25,000 shingles per 10 hours.

At the meeting of the Employing Printers' Association Mr. John Ross Robertson made the following statement: "I have the very best reason to believe that the printing of the Public School books of this Province will be shortly thrown open for competition to every printer in Ontario. There will be no more monopolies. The readers for the school series used in this Province will be available for printing by any printers of the Dominion, irrespective of party or creed. I understand that the Government will prepare plates, and let these plates be sold at the actual net cost to every printer that wants a set of plates on the guarantee from that printer that he will produce a reasonable and presentable book." The school book question presents many difficulties, and no system has yet been suggested that does not present defects, even without factious criticism. The system here outlined would certainly abolish any monopoly, unless such were created by a combination among publishers. The Government can prepare plates for as many firms as may require them, the preparation of the first set being the chief item of expense. The natural cost to consumers would not be increased by a number of competing firms taking up the business of publication. The work of typesetting would be performed only once, and a healthy rivalry would secure fair prices.

The Globe.

## To Our Canadian Friends

THE publishers of the Canadian PRINTER AND PUBLISHER tell us that our advertisement, if planted in their columns, will bring us good returns. We have decided to test the matter, and therefore come before you, soliciting a portion of your business during the year 1894.

We are the Northwestern member of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler's chain of Anti-Combine Type-Foundries, and make and sell Superior Copper-Mixed Type. We also sell Babcock Air Spring Cylinder Presses, Chandler & Price Gordon Presses, standard makes of Paper Cutters, and have the most complete line west of Chicago. We manufacture Body Type, on the point system, here in St. Paul, and can, therefore, handle sort orders with promptness.

We also have on hand at all times a large line of Desirable Second-Hand Machinery and are prepared to quote close prices.

We believe that we are several hundred miles nearer the publishers and printers of the Western Provinces than any other house of the size of ours, and by the various railways leading into Canada from St. Paul we believe we can give our friends the best of service, and we are sure our prices will save you considerable money.

Write us what you contemplate purchasing and let us quote you prices thereon. Specimen book on application. Very respectfully yours,

### MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

A. E. BARNHART, President.  
DEL. T. SUTTON, Secretary and Manager.  
C. P. STINE, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

## CRAFT NOTES.

**R**UBE Allyn is the publisher of Western Winks, a comic paper printed in Winnipeg. Rube Allyn is a Mount Forest boy, who, before he allowed his hair to grow long and bloomed forth as a humorist and comedian, wore with becoming modesty the ordinary name of John Allen. Guelph Herald.

The Manitoban Publishing Company, Winnipeg, has assigned to G. W. Elliott.

Mr. Herb. Hardie, business manager for the Winnipeg Free Press, was married recently.

The first Chinese newspaper published in Canada has been started at Vancouver, B.C.

R. T. Lowery, publisher of the Nakusp Ledge, has sold out to Charles E. Smitheringale.

Robert Hall & Co., printers and publishers, Brandon, are reported sold out to Lang Bros.

It is stated that negotiations are in progress for the sale by the present owners of the Brandon Times.

The Shoe and Leather Journal is in its seventh volume. James Acton is proud and justly so of his paper.

The Owen Sound Advertiser is published twice a week. It has been published for 31 years by its present management.

Mr. A. R. Fawcett is making his new paper, the Toronto Junction Leader, a power in the town. He issues it twice a week.

E. H. Fogarty, ex editor of Cobourg Sentinel-Star, was on Sunday ordained as an elder at the first Presbyterian church, Port Hope.

The directors of the Neepawa Printing & Publishing Co., Man., have appointed G. A. Mathers to succeed his brother as editor of the Register.

R. J. Montgomery, a printer, died at his home in Ayr recently. He was a well known figure among the printers, who knew him familiarly as "Monte."

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association will take place on February 5th and 6th, and promises to be a most interesting one. There will be an evening session of a semi-

public character instead of a banquet. Special railway and hotel rates have been secured. These annual meetings rub off much moss and rust.

J. H. Cornyn, B.A., who has been doing theatrical criticism for the Toronto World, has taken a position on the Kingston Collegiate Institute staff.

Mr. C. H. Mathers, editor of the Neepawa (Man.) Register, and secretary of the Western Press Association, who has been suffering from la grippe for some time, is dead.

The Brussels Herald is a new paper in Huron County, Ont. It is an eight-page, forty-column weekly, and the publisher's name is James Irwin. Its politics are Conservative.

The publishers of the Manitoban, the monthly magazine published at Winnipeg, announce by circular that, in the near future, it is their intention to issue the journal weekly.

The cuckoo of the Toronto World is endeavoring to hatch the eggs laid by the January PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. That is, those re the printing trade in Toronto. -Pen and Scissors.

A. C. Campbell, who was formerly on the Globe staff, and was latterly doing independent work, has taken a position on the Toronto World's reportorial staff. He is a most expert shorthand man.

Through a rearrangement of the staff of the Woodstock (Ont.) Sentinel-Review, Mr. C. A. Abraham, who has been for some years connected with this journal, has been appointed business manager.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, who has been on the Montreal Star reportorial staff for several years, left on Saturday to take editorial charge of the Charlottetown Guardian. "Mac" is a Glengarry boy, and is well known.

The publishers of the Manitoban, the monthly magazine published at Winnipeg, announce by circular that, commencing Jan. 10, it is their intention to issue the journal weekly, and in the interest of the Conservative party.

The Owen Sound Times is published by D. Creighton, and managed by Jas. H. Rutherford. Any editor or publisher who desires to see one of the most attractive and effective renewal slips ever issued in Canada, should write Mr. Rutherford for a

# Buntin, Reid & Co.

MILLS at VALLEYFIELD on  
the River St. Lawrence.

Wholesale Stationers,  
Paper and Envelope  
Manufacturers

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Cover and Box Paper,  
Serpentine Cover Paper,  
Serpentine Box Paper

Have all the latest specialties and can only be had from us. Write or call and get samples and prices.

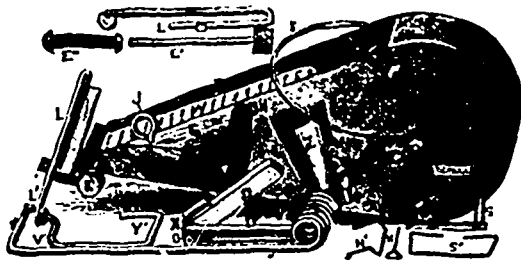
"Carew" Typewriter Papers

We have the sole right for Canada to "Carew" Quality letter and prices lower than any other typewriter paper in the market.

Sample Books and Prices on application.

LENNOX BONDS IN ALL DELICATE SHADES.

# Dick's Seventh Mailer



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter-Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.  
Over 8,000 Now In Use. PRICE, \$20.25, Without Royalty.  
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# PRINTERS' ROLLERS

CAST ON IMPROVED PRINCIPLES.  
OUR TABLET COMPOSITION IS  
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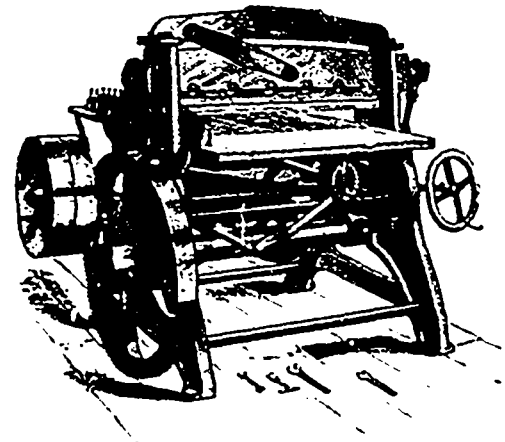
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sample. It must be seen to be appreciated, and should certainly have the effect of awakening the consciences of delinquents and inducing renewals.

The largest advertising sign in the world is on the side of a hill back of Ardenlee, Scotland. The words "Glasgow News" are cut in the shape of flower beds, and can be distinctly seen and read at a distance of four miles.

Robert Robinson, a native of Toronto, and brother of Mr. C. Blackett Robinson, died last month in a Stockton, Cal., hospital. He was a member of the Stockton Typographical Union, and was greatly liked by his fellow printers.

The Milton Reformer says: "Quite a number of our subscribers have taken advantage of our offer to give either the American Farmer free for one year, or a pocket map of Ontario, to all who pay their subscriptions in advance."

The Kingston Whig has issued a photo engraving of a Whig New Year address half a century old. It is a poem issued Jan. 1st, 1843, by Black Jack of the Whig to his Kingston patrons. It is full of local references and worth preservation.

The Furniture and Upholstering Journal is a new Toronto trade paper published by James Acton. The first issue appeared on January 25th, and contained ten pages of advertisements. It is printed on excellent paper, and bids fair to be a healthy journal.

The Manitoba Free Press Co. has reduced its subscription prices as follows: Morning Free Press—1 year, \$8, 6 months, \$4, 3 months, \$2, 1 month, 75c. Evening Free Press—1 year, \$6, 6 months, \$3, 3 months, \$1.50, 1 month, 60c. Semi-Weekly Free Press—1 year, \$2. Weekly Free Press—1 year, \$1.00.

The prize fight was a big thing for the city evening papers on January 25th, even if the fight only lasted nine minutes. The Evening News filled nearly six of the seven columns on its front page with headings about the fight, reserving the seventh for a report of the Y.M.C.A. convention. Delicious contrast, you know.

The Hamilton Spectator says: Editor Downey, of the Guelph Herald, is one of Canada's most successful poets. He wrote some verses for the carrier boys of the Herald, and the cubs were so seriously affected by the beauty of the lines that they pooled their funds and bought a turkey for the poet. Shakespeare, nor Byron, nor Burns, nor any of those fellows ever got a turkey for dashing off a few lines.

Once more there comes to hand from Philadelphia the Public Ledger Almanac, published by Geo. W. Childs. Every body in the trade knows the publisher, and nearly all are familiar with the almanac. It is now issued for the twenty-fifth time, is furnished free of cost, and none are sold. It contains a vast amount of information concerning the U.S. Congress, postal rates, diplomatic corps, sporting records, etc.

Henry Vizetelly, a famous journalist, war correspondent, and publisher, has died in London from the effects of his imprisonment for issuing translations of Zola to the British public. Although it is now some years ago, Mr. Vizetelly, who was seventy years of age at the time of his condemnation, never recovered from the blow, either physically or financially. Many English journalists and men of letters protested against his imprisonment, and a curious commentary upon the decision was the magnificent reception given by London society last year to M. Zola himself, when he accepted the invitation of the National

Institute of Journalists of Great Britain and Ireland and was feasted and flattered by the leaders of the literary and fashionable world. Truly the British sense of decency is a strange thing, and its ways past finding out. —Montreal Gazette.

Albert Holman sued the proprietors of the Glencoe Transcript, A. E. and Robert Sutherland, for a statement published that he had been arrested for complicity in a disorderly affair at the Glencoe station of the Grand Trunk some months ago. An apology had been published, and the questions for the jury were: if it was ample, and given as much prominence as the original statement. Verdict for the plaintiff, \$10 damages.

The Brantford Expositor is one of Ontario's best provincial journals. Both its daily and weekly editions are in every respect up to the times. Its enthusiastic and experienced publisher, Mr. T. H. Preston, is constantly alive to the wants of the public and serves a superior bill of fare in every edition. A splendid new dress was put on Christmas week, and the Expositor is justly proud of its improved appearance. Acton Free Press.

Senator Tasse, editor of the Minerve, Montreal, was recently tendered a complimentary banquet by his friends in recognition of his services as one of the Canadian Commissioners at the World's Fair. The gathering was entirely non-political in character, and Senator Tasse's popularity was shown by the large gathering, including both Liberals and Conservatives, that attended. Nearly 200 guests sat down to the banquet tables.

A settlement has been effected between E. N. Williams, Buntin, Reid & Co., and Maxwell Johnston & Co. Williams, who was the bookkeeper of Buntin, Reid & Co., it will be remembered, recently disappeared, owing about \$5,000 to the firms named. He met his solicitor, Mr. Wallbridge, in Buffalo, a few days ago, and authorized him to compromise his indebtedness for \$1,500, which has been done. Williams is now a traveling man in the west.

The writers on the Toronto Mail held their annual staff dinner recently at the Rossin House. Thirty gentlemen sat down to table, among whom were the special correspondents from Montreal, Ottawa, and Hamilton. Mr. Arthur Wallace presided, and Messrs. W. J. Hambly and Bernard McEvoy filled the vice-chairs. The menu was in keeping with the reputation of the house, and the toast list brought a number of excellent speeches from several of those present.

A charter has been granted incorporating Charles William Allen, of the Town of North Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Journalist, and Edward Elijah Horton, Official Stenographer; Charles John Gibson, Architect; Richard Mackilwaine Phipson, Journalist, and Frank Herbert Newton, Printer, all of the City of Toronto, in the said County of York, for the purposes following, that is to say: To print and publish one or more newspapers and to carry on, in connection therewith, a general printing, lithographing and engraving business, by the name of "The Recorder Publishing Company of North Toronto (Limited)," with a total capital stock of two thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of five dollars each.

The following is an application for incorporation in The Ontario Gazette: The name of the company is to be "The Brough Printing Company of Toronto (Limited)." The object for which incorporation is sought is the prosecuting of the business of printing and publishing in the city of Toronto. The operations of the company are to be carried on in the city of Toronto, in the county of York, which is also to be its chief

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place of business. The amount of the capital stock of the company is to be \$20,000. The number of shares is to be two hundred, and the amount of each share \$100. The names in full and the address and calling of each of the applicants are as follows: Thomas Swalwell, commercial traveler, Toronto; Herbert E. Jackson, printer, Toronto; L. G. Brough, married woman, Toronto; Fred. Stevenson, printer, Toronto; and R. G. Cassidy, printer, Toronto. The said Thomas Swalwell, Herbert E. Jackson and L. G. Brough are to be the first directors of the company.

Bowers, editor of the St. John's (Nfld.) Tribune, has incurred the censure of the Supreme Court by publishing an article violently assailing the parties filing petitions against the return of members of the Whiteway Government. The cases being now sub judice, newspaper comments are improper, the article in question calling them Pigotts and conspirators. The matter was brought before the Chief Justice, who sternly rebuked his conduct. He said he would order an attachment for contempt of court on application of petitioners' counsel.

Six of the employes of the Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal, went up to Ottawa on the 12th ult., and had an interview with Hon. John Costigan, secretary of state, with reference to the distribution of the patronage of the Printing Bureau in the matter of purchasing type and other supplies. They represented that the type foundry had laid in a quantity of expensive machinery when the Printing Bureau was established, expecting that so large a concern would require considerable quantities of type. This expectation had not been realized, and they were liable to be thrown out of employment. They urged that orders for type should be given to Canadians in preference to Scotch or American manufacturers. Hon. Mr. Costigan said that while he was most anxious to encourage Canadian industries and employ Canadian labor, it must be remembered that when the Bureau was started a very large plant was laid in, and it was doubtful whether that was exhausted or needed replenishing. However, he assured the deputation that he would look carefully into the matter and do anything he could to meet their views.

The North Hastings Review of Madoc, Ont., has issued its No. 1 of the 18th year of publication. Listen to Mr. Orr.

"Just here we may explain to our subscribers and readers generally that on the morning of December 6th last our entire office was destroyed by fire nothing being saved. We at once had a "supplement" printed and mailed to every subscriber, giving full particulars, but a week or so ago we were surprised to learn that an enterprising and paternal Government at Ottawa had "seized" what number they could of these supplements, sent them to the Dead Letter office, from whence they were remailed to us "for want of postage." If anything more contemptible or assenine could be conceived of then we will admit that the Ottawa Government post office officials have equals in their own rank. The Review has been enlarged by a column on each page and about two inches added to the length of each column, making in all about 176 additional inches of reading matter weekly, or a total of over 750 feet of extra reading during the year."

Now that Geo. Bishop, of Montreal, has been compelled to abandon his estate to the creditors, the Geo. Bishop Engraving Co., which backed him to the extent of \$27,000, is considering its position. Mr. Bishop's position is as follows: The total

liabilities are \$252,744, of which \$140,326 are secured. The secured creditors are as follows: McIntosh & Hyde, \$26,500; estate B. Hall, \$19,500; Wm. Hanson, \$20,000; McGill College, \$17,500; D. A. McCaskill and John Murphy, \$9,000; M. Thomson, \$8,000; D. Crawford, \$6,000; C. Gurd, \$5,650; Canada Investment Co., \$5,400; Sun Life Insurance Co., \$10,900; Temporalities Board, \$4,000; G. B. Burland, \$2,176; N. Jackson, \$2,000; estate Moffat, \$2,000; P. Willis, \$2,000; Wm. Trenholm, \$1,200; estate Laurie, \$500. The principal creditors are: Banque Nationale, \$14,000; Molsons Bank, \$11,363; Merchants Bank, \$2,200; Bank of British North America, \$2,400; A. M. Foster, \$15,000; T. A. Bishop & Co., open account, \$10,036; E. Read, \$4,000; G. T. Bishop, \$4,066; T. W. Radford, in trust, \$1,000; T. Nash, \$2,737; J. S. Virtue & Son, \$2,050; J. W. Harris, \$1,127; Lessard & Hains, \$1,335; D. A. McCaskill, \$1,275; Cunningham & Lemesurier, \$1,000; D. Graham, \$1,300; F. Lyster, \$1,910; T. A. Bishop, \$1,600; George Vipond, \$1,200; C. G. Brodeur, \$1,250; Henrietta Trenholme, \$1,500; Rev. Dr. Galbraith, \$1,300; C. W. Davis, \$1,000; F. Ferguson, \$3,000; George Vipond, in trust, \$2,900. The assets consist principally in real estate, the exact value of which the insolvent cannot give. Among the assets are ten shares in the Geo. Bishop Engraving Co.

The Presbyterian News Co. has been brought to mind by a suit now going on. An application was recently made on behalf of some of the shareholders to stop the payment to four directors of the company of their share of the first dividend. *The parties to the application are Mr. R. U. McPherson, himself a shareholder, and representing certain other subscribers to the stock list.* The four directors are Messrs. William Mortimer Clark, president of the company; Hamilton Cassels, vice-president; William Wilson, vinegar manufacturer; and T. G. Wilson, manager of the Grip Publishing Company. They are also creditors of the insolvent concern to a heavy amount. On the other side, Mr. McPherson's clients are Prof. McCurdy, of Toronto University; Principal Dickson, of Upper Canada College; Rev. D. B. Macdonald, Ben tale, and Mr. J. Joss, builder, Toronto. These, with Mr. McPherson, all still owe something on their stock, and they wish to procure a settlement of their indebtedness on that account. When the Master in Chambers called upon Mr. McPherson to state his application this morning, Mr. McPherson, in stating it, said that it was made upon the ground that the shareholders for whom he appeared had been induced to subscribe by fraud and deception. He explained that the fraud and deception consisted of misrepresentations made, not by the directors themselves, but by their agents. The Master dismissed the application on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. The complaining shareholders claim that the company was insolvent at the time the new stock was issued, and that the money they subscribed, instead of going into a profit-producing concern, was put into a hole to pay debts. A considerable portion, they say, of the shares issued in 1889 have not been paid up, that \$3,591 remains unpaid on them. Some of the directors are among the heaviest creditors—Mr. T. G. Wilson's account, for instance, being \$6,800—and, if they need not be paid their share of the dividends, it will not be necessary, for the purpose of paying the other liabilities, that the amount of unpaid subscribed capital be called for. The complaining shareholders offered to make a settlement, it is said, if the directors would accept fifty cents on the dollar for their claims.

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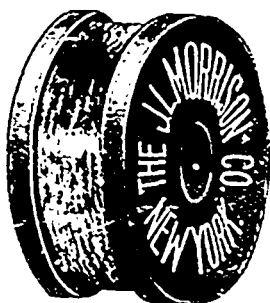
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9 A 14a 14 POINT CANTON (8 line Nonp.) \$3 50  
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20 A 40a 8 POINT CANTON (Brecker) \$2 40  
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6 A 10 20 POINT CANTON (6 line Nonp.) \$5 00  
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