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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. I. No. 4]

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1892

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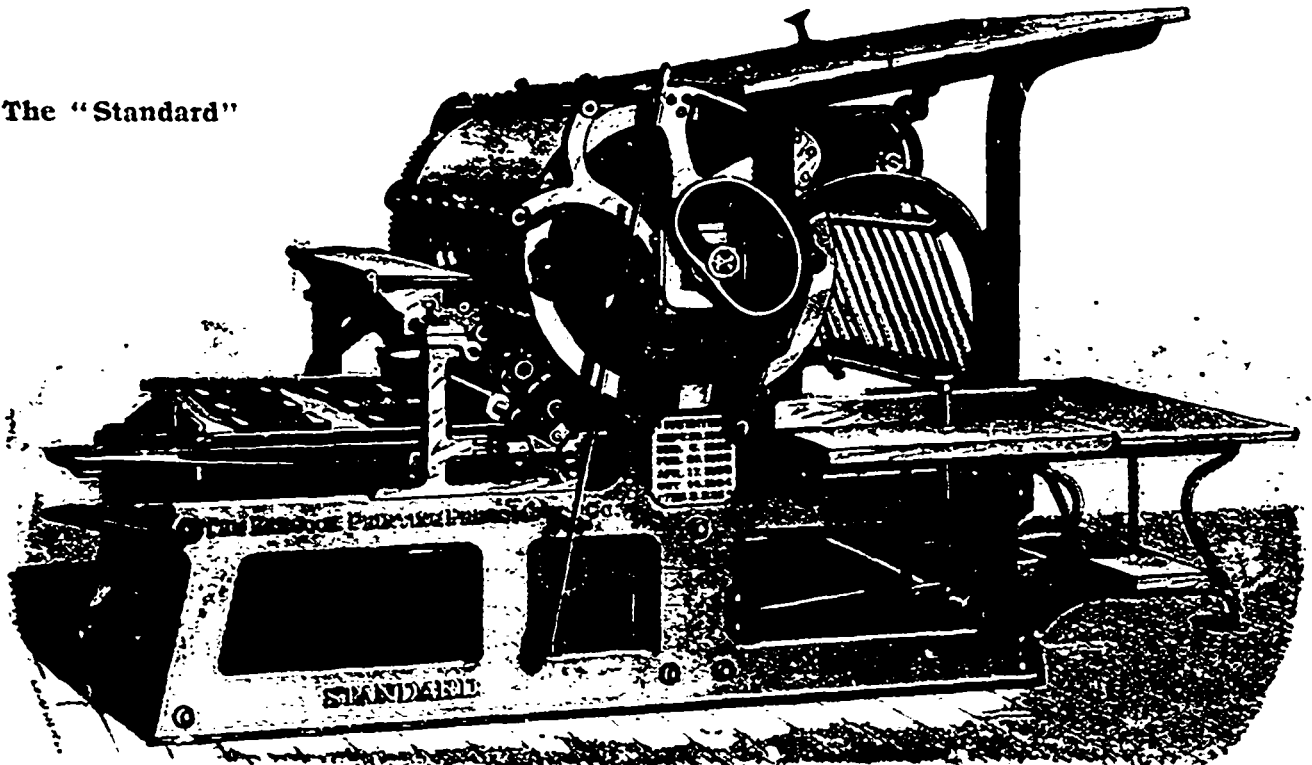
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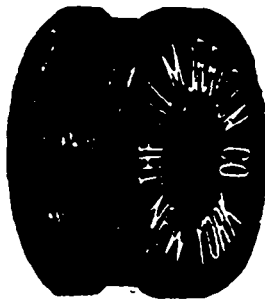
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EDITORIAL NOTES

The *Globe* has lost that able but cynical writer, Mr. Farrar, late of the *Mud*. He is a noted journalist, and from some standpoints a noble writer, but his views are not what a true Canadian should have regarding the future of this country. His views we respect, but we cannot admire.

The employing printers of Lyons have founded a monthly journal, the *Bulletin des Maitres Imprimeurs Typographes et Lithographes*, which will be sent gratuitously to every printer in France, "to propagate a feeling of confraternity among all employing printers, to unite in putting down cut-throat competition, and to ventilate trade questions."

The *Printing World*, of England, says that a bronzing and dusting machine is being perfected which can be attached to any printing press and run at any speed, from 1,000 to 10,000 an hour. In fact, it is claimed that the faster it is run the better the work will appear. There is to be no waste of bronze, and

the cost of the whole apparatus will be very moderate. Such a machine ought to meet with favor from those who do troublesome bronze printing.

THE August number is the first number of the *Lake Magazine*. "Politics and other Public Questions" is to be the sphere of this periodical. Among the contributors are several well-known names: J. Castell Hopkins, John A. Ewan, Arthur F. Wallis, Jos. T. Clark, Thomas A. Gregg. The first number is worthy of perusal, and this magazine should receive popular support. It is written by Canadians and for Canadians, and should be read by all true Canadians.

A VERY exciting libel suit has just been judged at Dorchester, N. B. Prof. Weldon, of Halifax, who is a Dominion M. P. for Albert County had sued John T. Hawke, editor of the *Moncton Transcript* for an alleged libel, and claimed \$5,000 damages. It appears that Mr. Hawke had said some things concerning the Professor which tended to hurt him in the eyes of his constituents. Being a political case, the accounts are colored, and all can be safely said is that the judge charged against the defendant and \$50 damages went to the plaintiff.

What the *Transcript* published seems to have been in the main true, but according to the judge, the criticism was too severe. Editors cannot be too careful what they publish. Acrimonious articles never pay. It lowers the editor in the eyes of his friends and gives his enemy a handle. Another libel suit is in progress against the *Goderich (Ont.) Star*. Several papers republished the article which appeared in the *Star*, and are now busy apologizing for having done so. The *Toronto World* and the *Clinton News-Record* have apologized on account of having been led astray by members of the craft. The alleged libel was concerning the private life of M. C. Cameron, ex-M.P., who, when in the House, was well-known for his fiery speeches against the Government of Sir John Macdonald, especially concerning the North-West. We hope that the *Star* has truth on its side so that it may conquer; if not, it must suffer the penalty of rashness.

WM. B. PRESCOTT

PRESIDENT of the International Typographical Union," is the title of William B. Prescott. He has been honored by election for a second term, and Canada has also been honored in the person of one of her sons. Unselfishness, moderation, and energetic executive ability, are the qualities which enabled this young man to rise to the highest position in the Union, and to have twice bestowed on him the highest honor in the gift of his fellow-workmen in the craft.

William B. Prescott was born in Thornhill, Ont., in December, 1864. In 1873 his parents removed to Toronto, and three years afterwards—his father having died in the meantime—he began life in earnest as an apprentice in the office of the *Presbyterian*. In February, 1883, he was initiated in the Toronto Union, and after one year's membership he began to take an active part in the councils of No. 91, and ever since has been noted as a self-sacrificing worker for the advancement of the Union's interests, and of labor in general.

He possesses rare executive ability, which was first observed when he was elected Chairman of the Toronto *World Chapel*. He was elected to the Board of Relief in 1884, Chairman of the same in 1885, and remained so for the following three years, when he was elected Recording Secretary. In 1889 he was elected President of No. 91, unanimously, and the manner in which he has fulfilled his duties may be judged, when it is known that when he was elected President of the I. T. U., he was in his third term as presiding officer of his local Union, the last time having been again elected unanimously. In September of this year he was sent as delegate to the Dominion Trades and Labor Con-

gress, held in Montreal, and as usual, honored both himself and the body he represented.

In the year 1890 he enjoyed the distinction of being the third member in the history of the Toronto Union to be awarded unanimously the honor and responsibility of being a delegate to the International Typographical Union, and was appointed by President Plank as a member of the Committee on Laws of that body. His services as such were evidently valued highly by President Plank, for the latter re-appointed him again in the session of 1891.

At the Atlanta session of the International Typographical Union he was appointed to the Committee on re-organization, which presented so excellent a report to that body recently.

In March, 1891, he was re-elected by a splendid vote, to represent No. 91 at the Boston session, where he was elected President of the International Typographical Union, being then only 26 years of age. Whatever doubts may have been in the minds of the members as to the wisdom of electing one so young, have been removed by the able manner in which he has piloted the Union through one of its most trying years; by the energetic way he has met and mastered those diffi-

culties which will arise in a body of over thirty thousand workmen. His learning, diligence, scholar-like mind; his simple devotion to the cause of Unionism; have won for him the respect of the members at large. It will not then be thought more than the just recognition of faithful services, when it is stated he was re-elected President by the largest vote ever polled for that office, at the session of the I. T. U., held in Philadelphia in June last. Toronto Union is justly proud of "the boy President."



WILLIAM B. PRESCOTT
PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

JOURNALISTIC PROMOTIONS

THE appointment of John A. Ewan to succeed Edward Farrar, as chief editorial writer of the *Globe*, is a promotion which the younger members of the journalistic profession were all pleased with. There have been too many appointments to the editorial positions on the daily papers from among men who had previously little or no newspaper experience. The best editors on the press in the States and Canada are those who have worked their way up either from the case or from the reporter's desk. Several of these are University graduates. Arthur Wallis, chief editor of the *Mail*, and one of the best posted editorial writers in Canada, began at the case, so did John R. Robinson of the *Telegram*, and Mr. Smith of the *News*, and Joe Clark of *Saturday Night*. Urquhart Colquhoun, of the *Empire* is a graduate of a Montreal reporter's desk, as well as of McGill University. As the chief editor's chair is the highest salaried position on the daily press, it should be the aim of all reporters to qualify themselves for that position. THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER believes the time will soon come when there will be fewer editorial writers, and that reporters at \$50 per week and upwards will be more numerous. This is not the first occasion on which Mr. Ewan came into prominence in connection with the *Globe*. It was he who caught Bennett, the assassin of the late Hon. George Brown, seizing his arm and preventing him firing further shots.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES

FOR some time these machines have been in use in the three large newspaper offices in Toronto, and the work done by them is being carefully recorded and expenses noted, in order to furnish information as to their success or non-success. Considering everything it must be acknowledged that the machines are giving prospects of good work in the future, although everything is not satisfactory at present. In the first place the men are mostly learners, and it cannot be accurately foretold what they may accomplish when they become adepts at working the key-board. There are two kinds of machine in use, namely, the Rogers Typograph, and Mergenthaler Linotype. At present there are ten Rogers machines in use in the city, distributed as follows: *Globe*, three; *Mail*, three; *Empire*, three; and the J. B. McLean Co., one. The *Globe* office has also six linotypes in constant use, but statistics concerning their work are not forthcoming at present; they are in course of preparation and will be presented in the next issue.

It is the purpose of this paper to give the experience as far as can be done of the firms using type-setting machines.

The machines in the *Mail* office have not had a

fair test as yet, on account of changes among the men. The *Mail* people say that they are not attempting to test them, but are rather awaiting developments and teaching their men.

In the *Empire* office, three workers are employed, one being an expert, and for the week ending July 30th, the results were as follows:

Dixon.....	46 hours.....	set	102,100 ems
Seymour ...	45 hours.....	set	66,500 ems
Harper. . .	45 hours.....	set	79,800 ems
Total.....			248,400
Average per man.....			82,800

For the same week the results in the *Globe* office on the two Rogers machines with one learner and one expert were:

Duncan ..	50 hours.....	set	106,700 ems
Kennedy....	42 hours.....	set	78,800 ems
Total.....			182,500
Average per man.....			92,700

The machine in the J. B. McLean Co.'s office in that week was operated by a learner in his third week of practice, and 51,000 ems were set.

The wages of these men run from \$11 to \$14 per week, working seven or eight hours per day.

Supposing a man to set 80,000 ems per week, and to get \$14 for wages; then, if it was a Rogers machine the other expenses are rent, \$7; gas, fuel, power and rags, \$1.20, making a total expense of \$22.20, which is 27½c. per 1,000 ems, instead of 33½c. per 1,000. If the wages were \$11, the cost would be 24c. per 1,000. Again, it will be seen by reference to the foregoing figures, many of the men set over 100,000 ems per week, while our computation of cost has been based on a week of 80,000. It must be carefully borne in mind that these figures are given only to indicate as nearly as possible the work of the machines. They are given as a sort of rough compass to guide the conduct of employing printers throughout the Dominion. If these machines are going to come into general use, then the newspaper proprietor who is contemplating a new dress of type for his paper, had better await developments. No doubt a few months more will throw considerable light on the actual benefits and disadvantages of the machines, and the readers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER will be furnished with all the information as soon as it is available.

ST. PETER—Who are you?

Shade—When in the flesh I was the editor of a religious weekly.

St. Peter—And you are not ashamed to confess it! Well, well! You may enter on account of your humility.—*Town Topics*.



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Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

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No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

J. B. McLEAN,
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1892

MOCK LIBEL SUITS

AT the meeting of the New York State Press Association, held recently in Buffalo, Judge Daniels delivered an address on the Libel Law, and incidentally mentioned the nefarious practice, indulged in by some lawyers, of taking up a libel suit and dividing profits. The *Hamilton Herald* commenting on this says:—"It certainly exists in Canada to an extent sufficient to make it an intolerable nuisance to many newspapers that have been put to inconvenience and expense by it without any just cause." It seems unfortunate that lawyers are to be found who are mean enough to take up libel suits which have no show of success, in the hope that the defendant will settle. But how to legislate against such dishonorable procedure, is not easily seen. The editors of this country are at all times open to the possibility of being sued in an action for damages, on account of an alleged libel. But they are also open to be sued for damages for many other supposed offences. To enact that no lawyer shall take up a libel suit in which he is to receive a share of the gains, would seem to interfere with a man's personal liberty, to receive his fee in any manner he pleases. If a client brings a case to a lawyer and says that he is libelled, but has not the money to go on with the case, and the lawyer takes it up, on the understanding that he is to share the gains, how are you going to decide whether he does so justly or unjustly? The non-success of a suit does not always mark it as an unjust case. It may rather be a lack of proof. Consequently the only way seems to be, as the *Herald* points out, to

fight every such suit faithfully and unflinchingly, and crush the hydra which threatens to disturb the journalistic peace of Canada. Moreover, let the editor speak boldly, but not rashly, and having spoken, faithfully uphold what he has said, never allowing himself to be bullied into admitting a mistake.

THE WAYS OF THE JOB PRINTER

ADVICE is cheap, and consequently we often get it and give it. At times we abhor it, at other times we welcome it; but the enterprising business man always reads it, and is slow to adopt it. We are going to offer a little advice to the job printer, and he is allowed to take it for what it is worth.

When a man comes into your office and tells you that he wants a piece of work done, and he wants it cheap, do not put the price away down and rely on quick, slovenly work to lower the cost and leave you a margin. When he shows that work to a fellow merchant, and the latter remarks that he doesn't care for the job, it will be one chance to a thousand that he will tell him that he got a cut price. Oh, no! He will say "So-and-So did it; it ought to be good." You will lose your reputation by such proceeding. Of course, if you do not value your reputation, you need not read any further. This advice is for men who believe in doing good work and have enough manliness, ambition and honor about them to desire to have a reputation for honest work. A cheap job may be turned out that is worth the money, but people will not know the price, and they judge the work by the regular standard.

Again, when you figure on a piece of work and find when the work is being done that you will make nothing on it, do not rush the work out carelessly. Do it well and profit will come from future orders. Never say "It is hardly right but we'll let it go." Once say that to an employee and his worth has gone down ten per cent. If one thing is let go, why not another, will be his thought and the guide of his actions. Nothing will be done properly, when "everything goes." No matter what the cost, every piece of work should be properly and artistically done. Good work pays, and when once you have started to do cheap work you will be at it all your days, that is, until your business breaks down. People may ask you for cheap work, and then growl when you do it for them. You cannot please them, hence it is better to please yourself, or it may be a repetition of the old tale of the old man, his son and the ass. There is something extremely pleasant in having a reputation for good work, because it brings you glory and good prices, it brings you peace and painstaking employees. An honest job is the work of an honest man his honesty is indicated by his business.

MEN OF THE TIMES

E. B. EDDY

"Serve yourself, would you be well served, is an excellent adage." — MILES STANDISH.

ARE there any of our readers to whom this name is unfamiliar? Is there anyone in Canada of the age of ten years and upwards who has not heard of E. B. Eddy of Hull, the great matchmaker, the owner of the mammoth woodenware factories, the king of the lumber trade of the Ottawa? As well might we ask, is there anyone in this country a stranger to the use of matches?

Mr. E. B. Eddy was born in Bristol, Vt., in 1827, and comes of the historic Mayflower stock, being a direct descendant of that doughty warrior but luckless wooer, Miles Standish. His wife, to whom he was married in 1846 is a native of the same town, and is the grand-daughter, on her father's side, of John Arnold, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. Mr. Eddy came to Canada and settled in Hull with his wife and family, in 1851. He began making matches there in a small way in 1854, and from that modest beginning have arisen the immense factories, mills, store-houses, offices, lumber yards, etc., etc., that cover scores and scores of acres, comprising nearly the whole water front and water power on the north side of the Chaudiere Falls, from a little below the C.P.R. bridge down the river to opposite Nepean Point. In 1856 he added the manufacture of pails, tubs, washboards, etc., to his then growing business. In 1858 he went into lumber, bought large tracts of timber lands, put up huge saw mills, planing mills, sash and door factory, and box factory.

In 1873, 1874 and 1875 when commercial disaster

wrecked so many strong houses, he did not escape injury, the whole lumbering industry being utterly prostrated. As times improved again, his business increased, so that when in the fall of 1882 a terrible fire totally destroyed some \$250,000 worth of his mills, factories and plants, it still left him with two saw mills and not less than \$150,000 worth of factories, plant and supplies to go on with, and hold his trade together till he could retrieve. As an illustration of his coolness, courage and promptness to

meet an emergency, we give the following — one of a hundred similar characteristic anecdotes of him that could be told by many of his intimate friends. The night the mills were burned, Mr. Eddy was in Quebec, and was awakened to receive a telegram from his office at Hull, to say that all his mills and factories on the west side of Bridge street were on fire, others endangered, and asking what should be done, and when he should return. Without a moment's delay he telegraphed back: "Put out fire, clear up debris, prepare to build. I'll be home to-morrow." Thirty years' work swept away in one night would have disheartened most men, but with Mr. Eddy the disaster was hardly allowed to interrupt business. There was practically no stoppage of his business, certainly



MR. E. B. EDDY

there was no damper on his pluck and energy. Rebuilding began before the burnt works were cold. All calls for goods were supplied, and in less than six months two enormous new stone saw mills, a large stone box factory, stone pail and tub factory, stone planing mill, sash, door and blind factory, magnificent stone offices and spacious stone warehouses, machine and blacksmith shops, etc., etc., stood in place of the former wooden buildings. Tramways were laid, two locomotives were bought, and in May, 1883, the whole

industry was in full blast again, sawing 70,000,000 feet of lumber per season, chopping 700,000 to 800,000 logs each winter, using 15,000,000 feet of lumber per year in the box factory, making over 10,000,000 feet of lumber yearly into doors, sash and flooring, turning out 100 dozen pails and tubs, and 2,000 gross (\$5,000 wooden boxes, or 288,000 small paper boxes) of matches per day—the whole giving employment to some 4,000 to 4,500 men, women and children, with a pay sheet that often amounted to \$60,000 per month, and which gave food and raiment to chiefly French Canadian families, from Gaspé to Lake Temiscamingue.

In 1886 these vast businesses and varied industries were consolidated under a charter of the Dominion Parliament, and in 1887, Mr. Eddy became and remains the president and managing director of the E. B. Eddy Co. In 1887 the indurated fibre-ware factory was added. This was followed in 1888 by the erection of the wood pulp mill. In March, 1889, the first stone was laid by Mr. Eddy for what is already one of the most important of all his works, viz., the vast plant for making sulphite fibre (a substitute for linen in paper making). In December of the same year this mill was completed, and has been since turn-

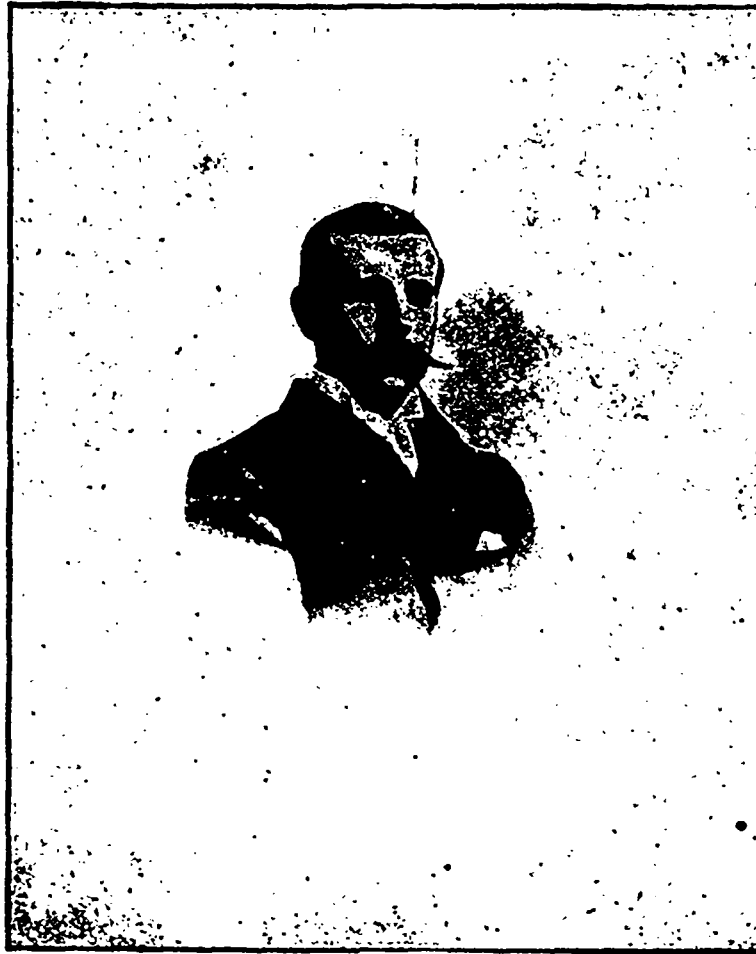
ing out fibre to its full capacity. When it is considered that the buildings, machinery, plant, etc., for this venture cost close to, if not quite or over, \$250,000, our readers will see what decision, energy, nerve and brain work it took to do so much, to do it so well, and in so short a time. Are the questions asked, "How can Mr. Eddy create and manage all these works? How does he find a market for all the goods his factories turn out day by day, year by year? How has he become so successful?" Those who know him personally don't ask these questions. To those who

have not this pleasure—we may say this privilege the answer is: Added to his natural and his cultivated gifts of energy, courage, confidence, shrewdness, wit and generalship, and his well-known promptness and uprightiness in business, is an extraordinarily powerful influence of personal magnetism, that inspires with confidence and imbues with his hopes and his ideas, all with whom he comes in contact, whether buyer or seller, friend, associate or employee; all feel that whatever he takes hold of goes, goes straight, goes quick, no halt, no deviation, no waver. He has a

keen eye for and a clear conception of the necessity for carefulness of details.

W. H. ROWLEY

To the commercial public of Canada Mr. W. H. Rowley, the genial Sec.-Treas., needs little introduction. The accompanying portrait is a good one. He is a Canadian, his birth-place Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia, and is a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Rowley. He is 42 years of age. His business career may be given in outline as follows: In 1866 he entered London House, St. John, N.B.; from 1869 to 1870 he was with the Hon. John Robertson, of the same city; in 1870 he entered the Merchants' Bank of Canada, in Montreal; he was afterwards stationed on the



MR. W. H. ROWLEY

Bank's staff at Windsor, Kingston and Ottawa; in 1880 he was made manager of the Ottawa branch; in January, 1887, upon the formation of the E. B. Eddy Co., he was made secretary-treasurer of that company. Mr. Rowley is a typical business man, and has a capacity for administration and hard work that is possessed by few.—*The Canadian Grocer*.

The E. B. Eddy Co. has recently gone into an extensive manufacture of all kinds of paper, and a description of this manufacture will appear in the next issue.

TOM TYPO

A TOBY COT. BOSTON.

Tom Typo was a printer good,
A merry, cheerful elf,
And whatsoever care he had,
He still imposed himself.

Where duty called him he was found
Still working in his place;
But nothing tempted from his post
Which really was the case.

He counted pretty Emma Grey,
One of earth's living gems
The sweetest Em he used to say,
Among a thousand ems.

So *he* had was Emma's love for Tom,
It met admiring eyes;
She *pre*ferred a copy to her sex,
And wanted no *more*.

And Tom he kept his *page* clear,
And grew to be a *type*
Of all that manhood holds most dear,
When he with age was *ripe*.

He made his last *impression* here
While yet his heart was warm,
Just in the *nick* closed his career,
And death *locked up his form*.

He sank into his final rest
Without one sigh or moan,
His latest words "Above my breast
Place no *impressing stone*." — 1892.

UNIFORM PRICES

MANY printers have no real method of determining the price to be charged to a customer. These printers have mostly a small line of business, doing everything that is possible themselves and employing only two or three journeymen. Suppose that something comes in, which the printer in his loose way estimates will cost him \$18. The price to the customer is beyond that, of course, but shall it be \$25, \$30 or \$35? He does not know. He has no uniform rule. He determines by "stringing up" his customer and by guesswork.

In offices of great larger size this primitive method is abandoned, for no one can carry on a business of any magnitude without having a better rule than this; but the results attained by figuring are subjected to personal discount and enlargement which make them a mockery. A, having been a good customer, but close, is given 10 per cent. shading, while B, who has also been a good customer, but who never has a dispute as to price, has no discount. No two customers are treated alike. On some a loading of 5 or 10 per cent. is placed, while others have a discount of 15 to 18 per cent. This never appears in the bill. The printer himself does not know it, for he has not taken the pains to compute the shade-

ing he has given, but it easily appears upon examination.

Take, for instance, presswork at 40 cents a token. By raising this to 45 cents 12½ per cent. is added to the bill; by lowering it to 35 cents 12½ per cent. is taken off; but the one who pays for his printing at the higher rate gives 28½ per cent. more than the other. Variations as much as this are common. If, however, the price at the lower rate were fair, that at the higher would be unfair; if that at the higher rate were just, then the printer has cut off all of his profit, and is doing work below what it cost him; no profit of 28½ per cent. is ever made by a printer, except by mistake, on work of any size.

The consideration of these errors and unmethodical practices leads to the enquiry whether men who make such errors in judgment are aware of the grievous wrong they do to some of those who rely upon them. Such men sell a certain manufactured article, a handbill, a catalogue or a book to customers who rely upon their honor and integrity and who do not question bills which are 10 to 30 per cent. higher than the bills of others who have little faith in human nature, and who are always pressing them to fall still farther, and from whom they receive scant consideration.

Printers would justly think themselves cheated if they should send a child to a store for some groceries and should find that half a dollar more on a total bill of \$3 had been charged than had been asked from another person for a like quantity. In nearly all branches of trade, merchants and manufacturers have now learned the truth that it is better to have one price than many, terms of payment, deliveries and quantities being alike. Why should not such a rule be adopted in the printing trade? Many houses do so, but their number is small compared with those which do not.

There are several units used in determining the cost of work. The thousand of type, the token in presswork, the time of a machine, an hour of a workman in a composing room, each forms the basis of a charge, to each of which 50, 60, 70 or a greater per cent. can be added. Whatever is done in this way in one case should be done in all, circumstances being alike, and the result would be that estimates would be uniform whenever and by whoever made. It is now frequently found that there is an advantage to the buyer in having one partner figure rather than another.

The most satisfactory place in which manufacturers can get their printing done is where estimates are made by rule. They are not exposed to the danger of being overcharged, there is less possibility of error and accuracy is much easier attained, while there is no danger of disputes as to the bill when the work is delivered. It is the honest way. If the low rate is just it is unjust to charge a higher price. One customer has a right of complaint if any other is given an advantage over him. Disputes are avoided and business runs more smoothly.

The American Bookmaker.

THE U. T. A. CONVENTION

WHEN it was decided last October, at the meeting of the United Typothetae of America, in Cincinnati, that the next annual gathering should be held in the city of Toronto, Canada, some shook their heads over the venture. But Toronto has many times entertained the nobility of England, and the flower of America's untitled nobility; and on this occasion it will be done again. With a warmth of sympathy and a display of magnificence which will be long remembered by the participants therein. When the Toronto Employing Printers' Association began their search for means, the citizens of Toronto responded quickly and nobly without urging, and the necessary amount was soon raised. Thus encouraged, they went on to perfect arrangements, and led by the veteran President, W. A. Shepard, everyone contributed his quota and some several times their share of the labor, and now the arrangements for the Convention are as perfect as human brains and skill can make them. The Souvenir is a Maple Leaf of sterling silver, on which is stamped the image of a beaver, and the words: "U. T. A., Toronto, 1892." It is a very pretty little ornament, and will be presented in a small sealskin sack about two inches square, tied with silk cord. It is purely national, and thus a souvenir of Canada, as well as of the Convention. Another Souvenir will be in the form of a little gilt-edged book bound with silk cord, and containing views of Toronto and Niagara, and descriptive matter concerning both places. It contains also photos of the officers of the Employing Printers' Association, a list of the committees and the members of each, and a programme of the Convention. The work will be of Canada's best, and worthy of her printers, and not unworthy of the occasion of its manufacture. The menu card is also a rare piece of art, as well as striking in the originality of the design. It is a combination of hand-work, lithographing and printing, and will form another elegant souvenir of what promises to be the best banquet ever held in the Queen City. In fact all the arrangements are worthy of the hospitable name of the people of the Land of the Beaver and Maple Leaf. If Uncle Sam's sons and daughters are not pleased with their pleasure trip, it will not be due to the lack of indefatigable efforts on the part of the Employing Printers of Toronto.

NOTES.

THE Lunch given by Mr. Robert Jaffray, of the *Globe* will not be enjoyed in the Granite Rink, as announced in some papers, but at his own beautiful residence.

THEO. L. DEVISSE, New York, Col. Horace T. Rockwell, Boston, and Amos Pettibone, Chicago,

will reply to the addresses of welcome on the evening of the reception.

ONE of the interesting events on the trip to Niagara Falls will be the ride from the Port up to the Falls on a new train of eight cars, drawn by a new engine, which has been placed at the disposal of the Association by the Michigan Central Railroad.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for the seating of three hundred guests at the banquet. Hon. G. W. Ross, who was formerly connected with a newspaper, is expected to address the assemblage, while Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, one of the oldest printers in Canada, will be present. Sir John Thompson, representing the Dominion Government has signified his intention of attending.

MR. C. W. TAYLOR, of the *Globe*, has been untiring in his efforts to secure suitable arrangements for pleasure trips. Due mainly to his efforts, the Niagara Navigation Company have placed their boat at the disposal of the Association, for the trip to the Falls. He has also secured a boat through the kindness of the Toronto Ferry Co., which will be at the disposal of the ladies for an afternoon, and thus they will be enabled to cruise over the Bay, and visit the points of interest around the Island.

DESIGNS have been prepared for the special decoration of the banquet hall, which will be emblematical of the publisher's art. The committee in charge of this banquet are sparing no efforts to make it an event of pleasure and splendor. Mr. A. F. Rutter, the chairman of the committee, and Mr. J. B. McLean, the secretary, are leading in the work, and they have studied very carefully all the details, so that the banquet will be free from anything which will detract from the harmony of the occasion.

OUR NEXT ISSUE

THE next issue of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* will appear before the first of September. This change will be made, so that we may have an opportunity of presenting our readers with the report of the Convention, which ends on the 19th inst., as soon as possible after the conclusion of the proceedings. The September number will thus be a Convention number, and an attempt will be made to make it worthy of the occasion.

DIFFERENT means have been tried to prevent the edges of printing paper kept in stock from taking a yellowish or even a brownish hue, but, so far, without success. The only method that can be relied upon is to wrap the paper tightly up, excluding all rays of light, and store the packages in a perfectly dry and airy room, well protected against all humidity. The same proceedings will prevent tinted paper from losing its color and getting whitish or pale.

CRAFT NOTES

THE Toronto book-binders held their annual picnic at Island Park on July 30th.

J. E. ELLIS, printer, Adelaide Street West, had his office damaged by fire a few days ago.

The Hustler is the name of a paper whose first issue appeared in Hamiota, Man., on the 25th Anniversary of the Dominion.

W. J. WILKINSON, news editor of the *World*, has succeeded John A. Ewan as editor, while Mr. Cowan takes Mr. Wilkinson's place.

THE Carleton Place *Herald*, on July 19th, donned a new dress and a new form to commemorate the tenth anniversary of its first issue.

J. W. BENGOUGH, the well-known cartoonist of *Grip*, has resigned his position on that journal and will probably go to the old country.

THE Grip Printing and Publishing Company has removed from its former offices on Front St. to larger premises at 201 and 203 Yonge St.

THE E. B. Eddy Co. has issued a circular stating that they give preference in their advertising to the newspapers and periodicals that buy their paper.

MR. ADOLPHE DAVIS, one of the candidates for the position of Water Works Superintendent, has instituted an action against the Montreal *Witness* for \$50,000 damages.

IT was not until 1470 that a title page was introduced to books, and in England not till shortly before 1490, when W. de Machline issued one to his little book on the pestilence.

ALEXANDER LAWSON, editor of the *Yarmouth Herald*, last Tuesday entered upon his sixtieth year of active newspaper work. Mr. Lawson thus "scoops" all his contemporaries.

NEARLY all the so-called English booklets and the cheap picture books of English city views are printed by Germans. Hence some English printers are advocating protection.

THE president of the Tribune Printing Co., Limited, A. B. Rice, has sworn out a warrant against A. F. Stevenson, editor of *The Reporter*, West Toronto Junction, for criminal libel.

MR. ROGERS, the bright descriptive writer on the *Toronto Telegram* is seriously ill, while Mr. Edmonds, Commercial editor of the *World* has just recovered from a severe attack of typhoid.

MR. J. W. D. STEARNS, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, New York, is soon to start a daily newspaper in Sydney, Cape Breton. Mr. Stearns is very well known in Halifax, having worked on the *Chronicle* for some years.

THE *Goderich Signal* advertises its business for sale, which is taken to mean that Mr. McGillicuddy will go into more active newspaper work at Toronto. Some aver that Mr. McGillicuddy will edit an annexationist journal.

IT is displeasing to notice that a new magazine, which is supposed to cater to the most thoughtful portion of the reading public in Canada, should offer the deed of a lot in some out-of-the-way rocky region, as a bonus to subscribers.

W. A. URE, representing the C. B. Cottrell & Sons, of Westerly, R. I., is in the city this week, to attend the funeral of his uncle, Mr. Robert McKim. Mr. Ure was here recently, superintending the putting in of a Cottrell press for Messrs. Apted Bros.

THE *Hamilton Herald* began its fourth year on August 2nd. It celebrated the event by an illustrated edition on the preceding Saturday. *Hamilton* has cheap papers—a cent a copy—but their columns are full of live matter, and the *Herald* is not at the foot of the list.

A new system has been adopted in the composing room of the Government Printing Bureau by which a careful record will be kept of the work done by each man. The force of compositors will be diminished at next pay day, and the men who do the most work will be the ones who will be retained.

THE Brown & Carver paper-cutting machine has been improved by placing the driving shaft back, with the clutch and fly-wheel, under the table, entirely dispensing with the outside hanger and making the machine self-contained. Barber & Ellis and Alexander & Cable, of this city each have a machine made in Philadelphia, by this firm.

J. W. POOLE & Co., printers, have got settled in their new quarters, at 8 and 10 Lombard St. They have purchased a new Babcock Cylinder Press, a new Gordon press, a steam paper cutter, and other apparatus for the fitting up of a first-class printing establishment. The machinery, which is driven by power from an electric motor, was purchased from Mr. Meek.

THE output of American paper and pulp mills last year was valued at \$125,000,000. In 1840 it was valued at \$5,000,000; and the selling price of the product is now only one-third of what it was then. This enormous development has, of course, been almost wholly due to the giant strides made in journalism during the last half century, and more especially within the last ten years.

CONSIDERABLE ingenuity is displayed by a New York firm of engravers and makers of novelties in the form of a letter marked "personal," inclosing a faded rosebud with its leaves and the firm's card, with this note in a girl's handwriting: "Take back

the flower thou gavest. I love you no longer. All my affection is given to Messrs. So-and-So because they do such beautiful printing. I am no longer yours.—Maude."

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union, No. 176, Montreal, held its annual Picnic and Games at Otterburn Park, on August 6th. The Committee in charge made it a success; they were:—Messrs. W. O. Kydd, chairman; J. S. McGovern, secretary; David Smith, treasurer; John Donovan, J. Donald Morrison, H. Rush, Jas. Feeney, D. Dalton, H. Wilson, James Wilson, L. Z. Boudreau. Dancing and a Lacrosse Match were two features of the programme.

THE *Petrolea Topic* first saw light under the ownership of Lowery Bros., who sold out an interest to Jno. A. Cook, making it Lowery Bros. & Cook., then it was published by John A. Cook alone. Its next proprietors were Lovelace & Whitney, which lasted only a short time until Mr. Whitney sought fields and pastures new, leaving Mr. Lovelace sole proprietor. The sixth and last change took place on July 18th, when J. T. Mitchell assumed control of the tempest-tossed sheet.

At the recent I.T.U. Convention at Philadelphia, it was resolved to fortify the Union financially before attempting to introduce the nine-hour day, and an assessment of seven cents weekly was proposed, and a popular vote will be taken. The Convention also refused to accept as Union members all operators of type-setting machines who were not compositors. This was done in order to protect men who had spent years at the business and were fit for no other work. Another matter considered was the question of type measurements. Arrangements were made to investigate the matter.

MR. W. F. McLEAN, M.P., has been served with a summons in connection with a libel suit instituted by M. C. Cameron, ex-M.P. of West Huron. This case is exciting considerable interest in Ontario. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., the preliminary examination was held before four Justices of the Peace. The charge of conspiracy was withdrawn by the plaintiff, and the case has apparently narrowed down to one of criminal libel against the *World*, for having published certain remarks concerning the plaintiff, which, it is claimed, are untrue. The defendant admitted publication, and was released on his own bail to appear at the first competent court of jurisdiction, which takes place in the Court House, Goderich, on September 19th.

LETTERS patent, have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 15th day of July, 1892, incorporating William Henry Thorne, of the city of Saint John, merchant; Alfred Markham, of the same place, mining engineer, Frederick E. Barker,

of the same place, barrister, Arthur T. Thorne, of the same place, merchant, Ezekiel McLeod, of the same place, barrister, for the following purposes, viz.:—Printing and publishing newspapers, printing, stereotyping, publishing, book-binding, and doing a general paper and stationery business, throughout the Dominion of Canada,—by the name of "The Sun Printing Company" (Limited), with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars.

BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. A. J. JEFFREY, of the *Bothwell Times*, has been succeeded by W. R. Richards.

THE firm of Pattullo & Co., publishers and proprietors of *The Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock, Ont., has been dissolved. The dissolution took effect on August 1st. Mr. Laidlaw retires from the business and Mr. Pattullo will continue it. Mr. Laidlaw expects to leave Woodstock shortly.

THE partnership between Messrs. R. Munroe and D. McKenzie, of the *Port Elgin Times*, has been dissolved, and Mr. Munroe will in future conduct that paper alone. Mr. McKenzie goes to Paisley, where he has purchased the *Advocate* from Ainsley McGraw, who intends leaving shortly for British Columbia.

Le Monde newspaper, which went into liquidation some time ago, has been sold to a syndicate composed of Mr. T. Berthiaume, proprietor of *La Presse*, Mr. A. Lionais, and Mr. H. Lionais, for \$22,000. In 1884 the paper was sold for \$28,000, but the debts were not as considerable as at present. It is stated that the purchase was made in the interests of Mr. Chapleau, and also that Mr. Berthiaume has purchased the paper to remove it from the field of competition with his journal, *La Presse*.

A CLANSMAN'S ATTACK

The World makes capital of the fact that Mr. J. B. McLean owns THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER and is commercial editor of the *Empire*. The former advocates certain tariff reductions, while the latter favors high import duties on everything. Therefore Mr. McLean is inconsistent. The *St. Thomas Journal* and several other papers hold him up as a convert to Free Trade doctrines. These charges are not fair. Mr. McLean is financially interested in seven different news and trade papers. Not one of these is used as a personal organ to advance his private views on politics or anything else. Each paper has its editor and he advocates what he considers to be in the best interests of the community represented by the paper.

THE TARIFF AND MACHINERY

THERE is a regulation in the Canadian Tariff of Customs which states that on printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices; folding machines and paper cutters, used in printing and book-binding establishments, there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent. Now, this tariff is established to encourage Canadian manufactures and to raise revenue.

Considering this duty of ten per cent. on printing machinery from the basis of encouragement to native manufacture, and knowing that at present there are no manufacturers of this kind of machinery, and being told by common sense that there will be none for some time, it is hard, in fact impossible, to justify this tax on the ground of protection. When a native manufacture of printing presses commences, protect it then, if it needs it, but when there is nothing to protect there can be no protection. Hence, from this standpoint, the duty is unnecessary and unjust. Looking at it as a source of revenue, we find it to be such. In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1890, \$98,838 worth of printing machinery was imported, and for the following year, ending June 30th, 1891, the value of importations was \$113,742. Thus, ten per cent. on this is seen to be quite an item. But the incongruity of such a procedure can be seen when it is considered that while some Canadian manufactures are protected by a tariff on products similar to those they manufacture, one poor unfortunate manufacture—the printing industry—is not protected in this general protection of Canada's native industries. Truly, it should be protected. But this particular clause goes farther; it actually lays a tax on a Canadian manufacture, and thus the incongruity is apparent when one manufacture is taxed and another is given what is tantamount to a bounty. Oh, for some son of Anak to champion the cause of the art which is preservative of all things but itself!

There are some incongruities in the tariff, and it is permissible to say so now, because the organ of the manufacturers has passed its *ipse dixit* that such is the case. The paper mentioned might weep some of its crocodile tears over its own inconsistency in not acknowledging that there were incongruities in the tariff, when THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER pointed out that the duties on patent medicines and baking powders bore heavily on that body of manufacturers known as printers. It now accuses other papers of not recognizing these incongruities, and it tries to slaughter them, in its puny way, if any of them dare point to a defect. Truly, consistency is a jewel, which the editor of this organ has never seen.

Any journal has a right to argue along any line it wishes, but its arguments must be consistent, or it

will become an object of contempt. Inconsistency moreover reveals always a lack of sincerity, which very often changes contempt to disgust.

The tariff is at present unjust to some branches of Canadian industry, and the printing branch is one of the sufferers. Immediate relief is needed. The printers and publishers may not be the only class that need it, but they are certainly one class that does.

THE PRINTERS AND THE TYPE-SETTING MACHINES

GREAT trouble is being experienced both in the United States and Canada in fixing a scale of payment for men working on the type-setting machines. For some time the payments for setting type have been by the 1,000 ems, and when the machines were introduced the employers thought that paying by the piece would be accepted, much as in ordinary type-setting. But the Unions have not seen fit to accept this view and method, and in very few places in the United States have the employers been able to pay by the amount of work done. In Chicago this is done, but in very few other places. In Canada no settlement between the Union and the employers has been reached. The Union refuses to accept piece-work on the machines. They claim that the men would have to work too hard if a piece scale was introduced at the rates at present offered by the employers; that it is much harder and more unhealthy to work at a machine for eight hours than at the case. They also claim that the machines break down so often that the lost time prevents them from making fair wages on a piece-scale. On the other hand the employers claim that the men will not do their best with the machines when paid for the time worked, on account of their innate antagonism to the machines.

The rate which the employers desire is from 12½ to 14c. per thousand. The men claim that they cannot make wages at this. In the *Citizen* office, Ottawa, the rate is 18c. per thousand. What the men desire is a time payment: \$16.50 for night work of 48 hours per week, \$14 for day work of 52 hours per week, and \$12 a week for the learners, during their six weeks of learning. This is very nearly the wages paid at present, although they vary considerably. It is very probable that when the machines get in better working order and the men understand them better, a piece-scale will be adopted. It is the only fair way of payment, if work runs smoothly, and no doubt the Union will consent to an arrangement, when other difficulties are removed. The men claim that they will offer no opposition to the machines whatever, and indeed it would be folly for them to do so, because improvements of this kind being beneficial to the public generally, are bound to be introduced whenever suitable.

"JOBGING" DISPLAY

FEW practical printers, in these days when ornamentation is rampant, and when a plethora of "art fakes" exists, can have failed to notice the constant disregard of that by-no-means-to-be-despised branch of the compositor's art—the type display. While we are aware, says the *Printing World*, that it is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to lay down hard and fast rules for display in job work, both "plain" and "artistic," yet we believe a few directive hints, to the inexperienced especially, may tend to prevent their wandering from the highway of good taste into the bye-paths of incongruity and non-symmetry.

Knowing that the display of much ordinary work is considerably hampered by orthodox rules, we confine our remarks principally to what, for convenience sake, is called "artistic" jobbing—a style of work which is coming more and more to the front every day.

By "contrast" is meant the placing alternately (of course, not necessarily in *strict* alternation) of lines of a plain and ornamental nature. "Contrast" owing, no doubt to its adaptability, and to the principle upon which most case-rooms are stocked, is that most generally adopted. But care must be taken that too many type faces are not introduced in one displayed page, from three to six well-selected faces generally sufficing. Further, (and here we think there is hardly an exception) always avoid contrasting "old-style" and "modern" faces, as to the educated eye nothing seems more obnoxious—no, not even a tudor line with grotesque initials!

"Harmony" consists in the display of the outstanding lines, at least, in different sizes of one face. Refined and beautiful effects can often be thus obtained, especially where the caps can be used by themselves to form complete lines, to be alternated with cap and lower-case lines. But we would give special warning against using in "contrast," faces which can be used only as cap and lower-case lines, as then there is generally a want of solidity and squareness. On the other hand the same warning may be applied to letters of which no lower-case is supplied. In this case it is lightness and freedom which are absent, and which can often be best and easiest obtained by a few cap and lower-case lines.

Either in "Harmony" or "contrast" diversity may often be advantageously and easily made from the stereotyped long and short lines by "sloping" several pairs of lines, or by the introduction of an initial with two heavy brass rules extending underneath the line.

We are conscious of having touched only the fringe of the subject, and have entirely passed over the rules for the choosing for prominence certain lines in different jobs; perhaps they may form the basis of some future remarks. Our goal, however, will have been reached if we have succeeded in directing more

attention to display, and in bringing many workmen to realize that the most brilliant ornamental designs and color schemes are far from being improved by unsymmetrical, inappropriate display.

THE TYPOTHETÆ MEMBERSHIP

THE growth of the United Typothetæ membership during the past two years does not seem to have been very considerable, says H. G. Bishop in the *American Bookseller*. It is just possible that a spirit of self-satisfaction has come over the members of that organization and the necessity for strengthening their ranks and fortifying their position is not realized as it should be. There is always danger of retrogression when such an organization comes to a standstill, and the only way of averting this is to keep moving forward. It is true that many of the largest cities have their local Typothetæ, but still there are very many cities which will not be represented at the coming convention, and even in the cities which will be represented there are many employing printers who have not yet been brought into the fold.

If there should happen to be trouble with the International Union presently, there would no doubt be a stirring among the dry bones and the membership would be largely augmented. Those who are indifferent so long as their immediate interests are not involved are likely to apply for membership when trouble is upon them, as was the case in Pittsburg. Would it not be wiser to prepare for such contingencies beforehand? The old story about locking the stable door after the horse has disappeared, applies as well here as anywhere else.

The writer was in conversation recently with a friend who is a member of the St. Louis Typothetæ, and who had been talking with an employing printer about the advisability of belonging to his association. "But," said the man, "I do not see the use of the Typothetæ nor in what way it can help me." "Well," replied the Typothetæ member, "I regard the association much as I would regard a railway guide or a pistol in Texas. They are good things to have at hand when needed."

However, this is the very lowest ground to take when urging the advantages of the Typothetæ. There are many other benefits to be gained which are far greater than self-preservation. The idea of the "railway guide" is not bad, because it means that information can be obtained when it is wanted.

The amount of valuable information which the members of the Typothetæ can get from each other is considerable. It is safe to say that there is twice as much knowledge of estimating cost of production, and the proper management of their business among the members of that association as there was before the Typothetæ was formed.

SPECIMENS, CATALOGUES AND BOOKS

A book of designs for printers is published by L. A. McDonald, Portland, Oregon. The designs are artistically executed, and are very attractive samples of printer's art. The book contains fifty different models, handsomely printed on fine coated paper, one to a page, and no doubt will be very useful to any printer who secures a copy of the neat little volume.

A SEAT catalogue is issued by the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co. It is nicely illustrated by cuts of their famous "Despatch," and other presses. The great point in the "Despatch" press is, that the bed travels a less distance to print a sheet of any given size than most other single cylinder presses. It is also noted for several other improvements and is a quite popular machine.

THE Stereotype Plate Company of Ontario have commenced operations at 110 Adelaide St. West, and are now issuing their paper, "Pen and Scissors," printed from their plate matter which they are supplying to newspapers. The first number contains some well-illustrated articles and the type is clear and well made. No doubt the new company will find a lucrative trade with the weekly newspapers.

"YE ART AND MYSTERY OF PRINTING," by A. A. Stewart. This little work is printed and published by the author at Salem, Massachusetts, and is an exquisite reproduction, divided into five parts: the printer's art, the printer's implements, the printer's types, the type-setter's art, and the pressman's art. The contents are arranged so as to give on alternate pages, specimens of typographic art. To attempt to describe this work would be folly. While the reading matter is practical and extremely useful, the specimens are so varied and numerous as to make description impossible. But there is nothing to mar the quiet harmony and elegant taste which is displayed on every page. No huge over-display or blotched coloring, but quiet, simple and beautiful examples of the printer's art. Paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.35.

FOUNDING NEW NEWSPAPERS

ATTEMPTING to establish a new newspaper in a community where other newspapers have already been established, is always precarious, often ruinous. And the older the community, the greater the risk. Experienced journalists are far less likely to engage in such enterprises than men without experience, who for this reason, are more sanguine and more venturesome. These do not know how very, very hard a task they have before them. Every educated or half-educated man, in an American city or town, takes at least one paper—generally two—and it is very difficult to induce him to take another, particularly by substituting the new for the old, to

which he is accustomed. The expense is trifling, it is true, but it is thought superfluous, and hence unlikely to be borne.

The majority of people are apt to economize—it is one of their petty economies—in that way, and they cannot easily be persuaded out of it. They will readily spend ten, twenty times, as much in some other way and think nothing of it.

The owner or owners of a new paper do not seem to understand how slow and arduous a process it is to uproot a habit, be it good or bad. The habit of reading a certain paper regularly is as strong as other habits, and yields as stubbornly. The owner believes that if he makes as good a paper as, or a better paper than, his contemporary or contemporaries, the public will recognize the fact at once.

But the public won't.

He must make an evidently better paper for a long time before the recognition comes; and it may not come then. The habitual reader of an established paper grows to like its faults—even its heaviness or its dulness—and he dislikes any change. Its form, its make-up, its general arrangement of news become so attractive, through familiarity, that he does not want any other. Thus, superiority, excellence in a new paper may, to the average, conservative man, be rather objectionable than attractive.

Superiority must be maintained, emphasized, stamped upon the mind of the community before the new enterprise can have any chance of success.

Under such circumstances, it is not strange that so many new papers, after determined, desperate struggles, and the expenditure of large sums, fail of their aim, languish, and final expire. Every large city has witnessed such failures—sad to contemplate from their wasted energies, frustrated efforts, ruined hopes—and will witness many more. Occasionally, however, a new paper achieves a triumph in the teeth of formidable obstacles. The triumph is remembered and the defeats are forgotten.

The triumph serves to incite fresh hopes and fresh disasters, and sometimes leads to still another triumph. Generally, however, the struggle of the new paper is long, tedious, wearing, exhaustive, most dispiriting before it can put itself on a paying basis.

Very much depends on the proper setting forth of its claims and merits. It is not sufficient that its merits exist, the public must be made to see and feel them. They must be intelligently, freshly and strikingly advertised. Advertising of the right kind, in these hustling days of excessive competition, is more than half the battle.—*The Bulletin*.

A good employee is a well-spring of joy, but the employer can make a careless employee much better by encouragement and friendly advice.

WORKING BLUE INKS

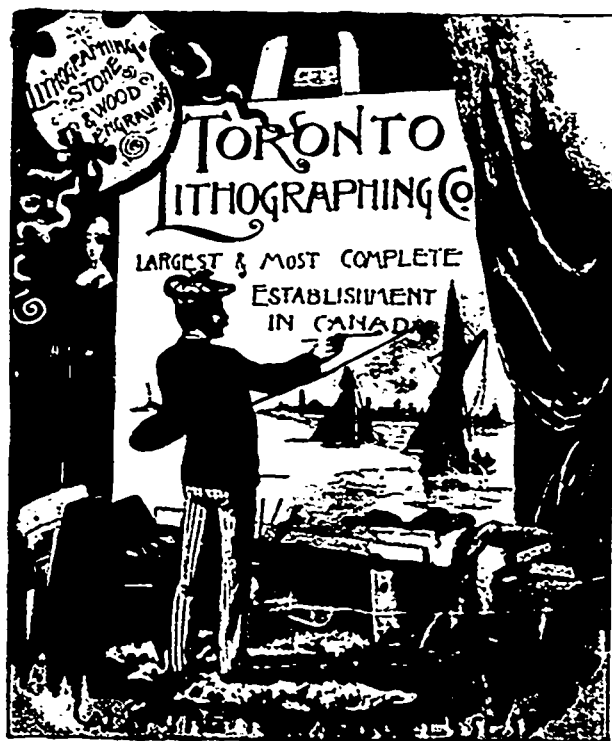
THE London *Press News* says, that the trouble in working blue inks is not so much due to the inks as to the condition of the rollers when working them. Almost all blue inks are found to be by no means easy to work, and we here suggest a method by which time and satisfaction may be gained. In the first place, take tolerably soft glue and molasses rollers, and see that they are well seasoned on the face as well as perfectly clean, then apply the ink to them and the distributing surfaces. It will be found in a short time that the ink has been perfectly distributed and the rollers will coat the form with an even and brilliant covering of color, which will adhere to the paper as easily and as closely as any other ink. Do not work with too great depth of color, but sufficient to cover close and bring out the brilliancy. This treatment will also apply to what is known as emerald green, etc. Under no circumstances sponge the rollers with water when about to use them with ultramarine. To do so will cause the color to take in stringy spots, while the moistened parts on the roller will reject it. Of course, after a time the water will evaporate; but it will also leave the ink and rollers in a bad condition, so that instead of an easy manipulation, it assumes an indefinite mass, which will take much time and trouble to effectually dissipate. We also recommend that rollers containing glycerine or other fatty substances be ignored in working ultramarine, as the peculiar character of the pigment

used in the manufacture of this ink is characteristic to the efficiency of such rollers, both in distribution and covering. There is little doubt that there is no other color of ink that is more difficult to treat.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR

SEPT. 5th to 17th

THE citizens of Toronto have voted \$150,000 to the Toronto Industrial Fair for improvements to be made on the grounds for this year's Exhibition, which is to be held from the 5th to the 17th Sept. next. About fifty acres have been added to the present grounds, and a new race track and new grand stand to seat twelve thousand people is being built and many other improvements are being made. Consequently this year's fair promises to be greater and better than ever. A large number of fine special attractions have been arranged for and several new features are promised. The exhibits in all departments will be larger and better than at any previous Fair, and will include many that have been prepared for the World's Fair next year. Cheap excursions will as usual be run on all railways and the attendance of visitors will no doubt be as large as ever. All entries have to be made on or before the 13th of August, but most of the space in all the buildings for the exhibit of manufactures has already been applied for. For copies of the prize list and programmes drop a post card. Mr. Hill, the Manager, at Toronto.



JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED. One who can set neat advertisements. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE - J. H. P. Baxter combined Engine and Boiler, in first class order. Apply G. F. Ronald, 28 Front St. West, Toronto.

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DEALERS IN TYPE,



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WINNIPEG



STEREOTYPERS,

READY PRINTS, ETC.

HOW TO WASH TYPE

In newspaper offices, the best method is to cleanse thoroughly with lye or other alkaline detergent, not too strong, after which the type should be well rinsed with hot water, or a jet of steam; if the latter is used, the form should be so placed that the quoms can be loosened to allow for expansion. See that the lye brush is in good condition, not worn down to the wood, for wire is used to fasten the bristles, and type is often seriously damaged by the careless use of old brushes.

In job offices, benzine should be used for wood type, and for convenience may be used to some extent on metal type, but the latter will soon become dirty if not occasionally given a thorough cleansing with hot water. A form that has been rinsed with hot water will dry out quickly, and may be put to press without trouble and annoyance so common when rinsed with cold water. -Printer's Album.

It is asserted that when Adam hugged Eve in the groves of Paradise he established the "pioneer press."

AN exhibit showing the press resources and accomplishments of Michigan is contemplated by the World's Fair board of that State, and it is believed that the Michigan Press Association will undertake the preparation of it. It is proposed to procure copies of all the papers published in the state and bind them, the dailies in one volume, the weeklies in another and the monthlies in still another. It is also proposed to have photographs of many of the best known editors in the state and of newspaper offices, equipments, etc.

A FARMER writing to his country weekly, says: "I doant think men orter spend munny for papers my dad dident and everybody said he was the intelligenest man in the kounty, and had the smartest family of gurls and boys that ever dug taters."

"You're like a perfect bear," she cried.
"You'll spoil my pretty dress!"
"Nonsense! my love, do not deride
The power of the press!"

-Kate Field's Washington.

THE Daughter of an Editor.—"Why did you reject him?"
"He was not accompanied by stamps."—Life.

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CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE

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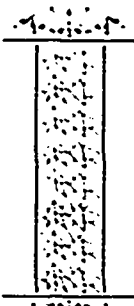
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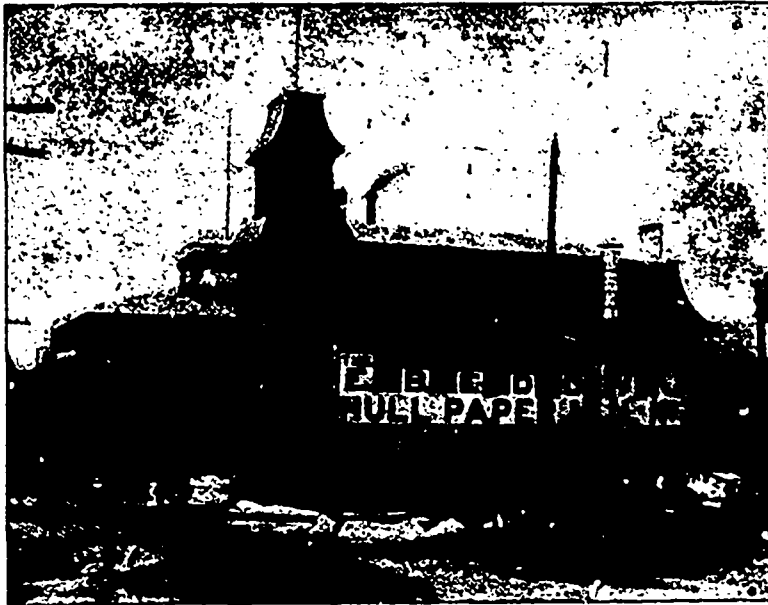
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Demy 16 x 21	Imperial 23 x 31	Dbl. Royal (long) 19 x 48
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Medium 15 x 23		



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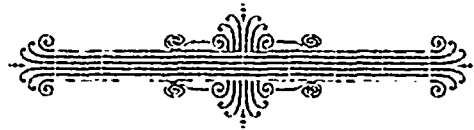


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OF
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MONTREAL BRANCH, 318 St. James St.



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AND WRAPPING PAPERS. ETC.. ETC.. . . .

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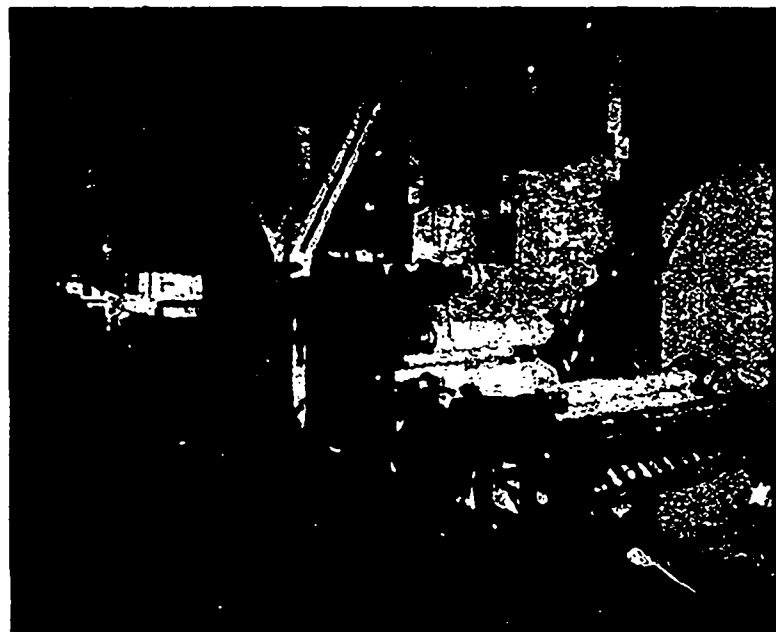
LINED . . .

UNLINED . . .

DUPLEX, &c., &c. . . .

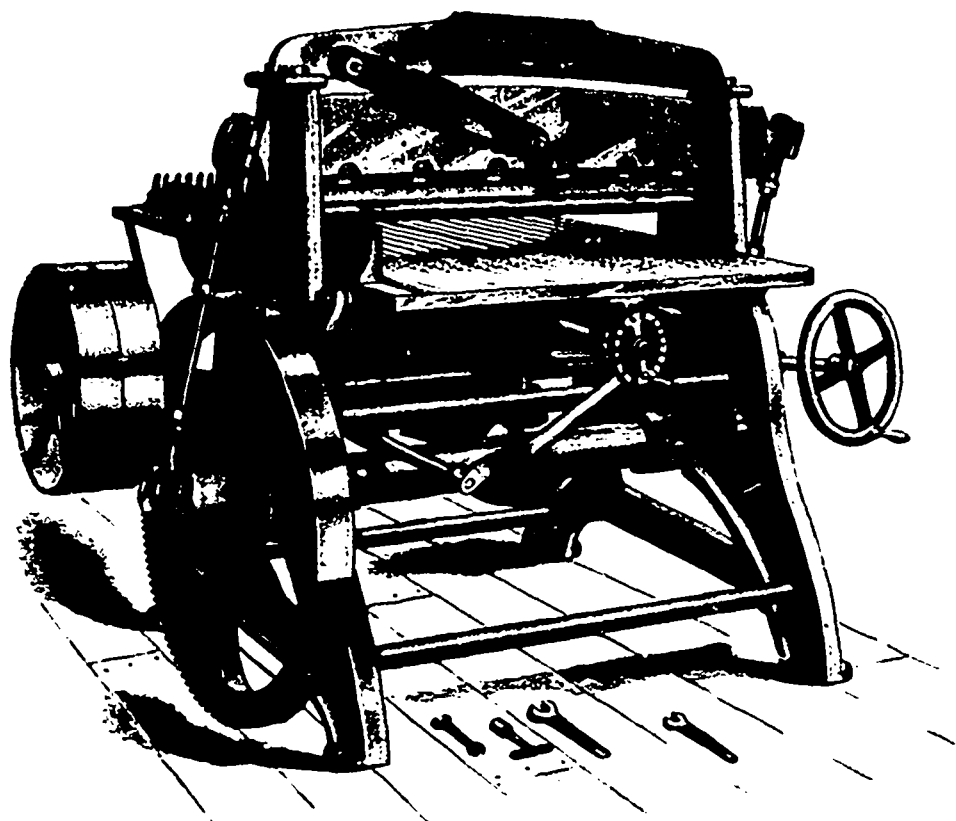
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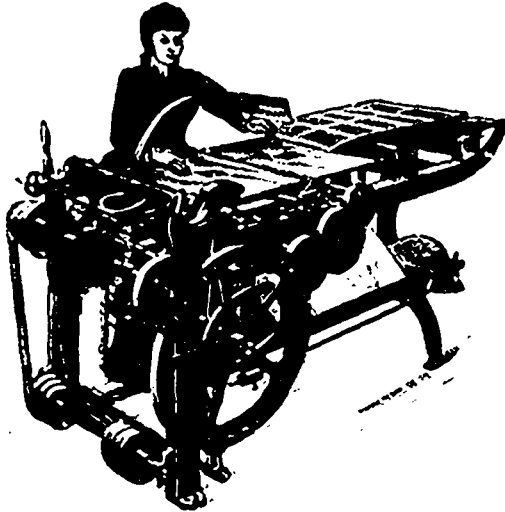
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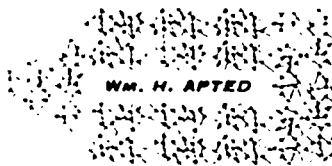
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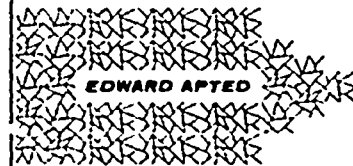
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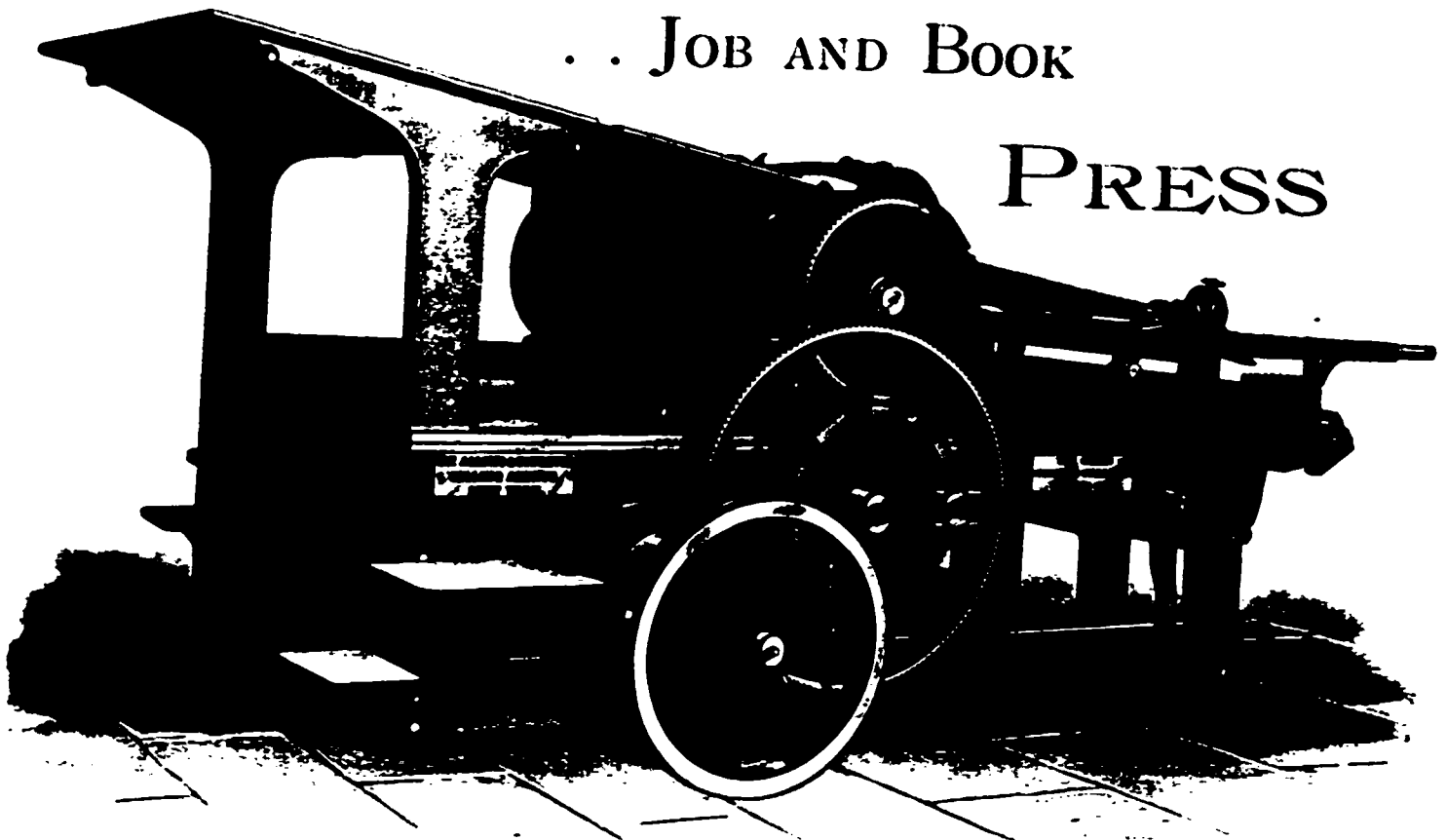
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4	4	4	4	14 ft 6 in	9 ft 3 in	6 ft 4 in	12,000	1,200 to 1,500
5	4	4	4	14 ft 6 in	9 ft 3 in	6 ft 4 in	12,000	1,200 to 1,500
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