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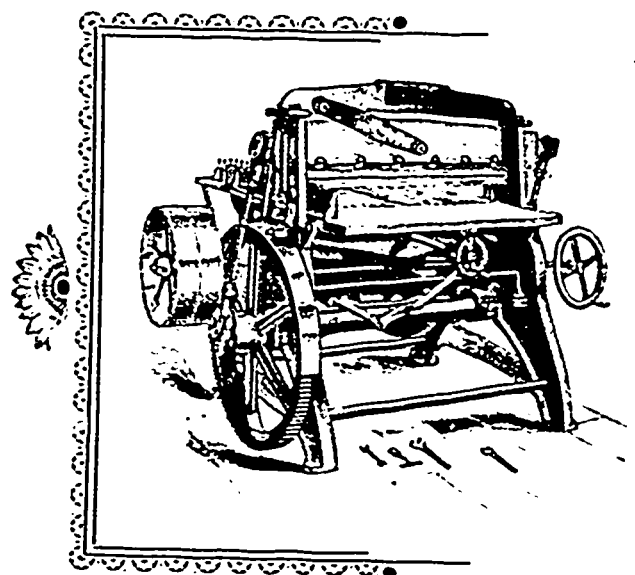
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PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. III. No. 5 | Toronto, May, 1894 | \$2.00 PER YEAR.

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Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. III—No. 5

TORONTO, MAY, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our April issue was devoted to the discussion of typesetting machines and attracted much attention. We take this opportunity of thanking our subscribers and exchanges for their kindly notices.

* * *

Just here we would like to say that the number of marked copies of local papers making changes which have reached us this month is much larger than the receipts of any previous month. We are thus enabled to present our readers with fuller information than usual. It is not egotism which prompts a man, at all times, to let the world know what he is doing. It is a desire to furnish his quota of information to the general fund from which he draws his inspiration. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER cannot exchange with any daily or weekly paper its limited sphere prevents this. Hence it must depend on the consideration of its readers to send special issues and marked copies when it is desirable that special mention should be made. This journal was never in a more successful condition than it is today, and this is due almost entirely to the friendly interest taken in it by the publishers of the various provinces of Canada. By their co-operation they have enabled us to pay a larger dividend on each \$2 share of stock.

* * *

The printers of Albany, N.Y., are raising a row because the State printing office has introduced machines. This is needless and foolish. If the State Government can print more cheaply by the use of the machines, the members of the governing bodies in that state would be violating their oaths of office did they not introduce them. The Express and Journal introduced these machines (Linotypes) first, and then the state office took them in. The Argus then got machines, and now it is reported that the Press and Knickerbocker has contracted for Thorne machines, and these are now being put in. Fighting the machines can only be successful, as we intimated last month, by meeting cheapness with cheapness—that is, reducing the rate of wages.

* * *

Male typesetters have certainly a great deal to complain of these days, for it is hard to adapt one's self to new conditions. Female type setters are, more and more, working their way into the trade. Typesetting is a pleasant occupation, not purely mechanical, but giving occupation for both brain and hands. Women's delicate fingers are peculiarly suited to the setting of fine type. In London, England, they have an office where women are taught the business in three years, and the society

which controls it has been quite successful. It is the Women's Printing Society, founded in 1883. Women do not receive as good wages as men in London; where men receive 38s. the women receive but 28s. The trade unions demand 8d. per 1,000 and the women work for 6d. per 1,000. If they can do equal work they should receive equal pay, or else they are worse than Chinese. It is hard to see how to overcome these difficulties with which the journeyman compositor finds himself confronted. The employing printer does not care to pay a man more for work than he would have to pay did he employ female labor or hire machines. It is not natural that he should do so. It is just as natural for him to desire cheap labor as it is for the employee to desire a high rate of pay. Each has something to buy. The employer wants labor and wants it cheap. The employee wants money, and he does not care to give more labor for it than he can help—he wants his money cheap. It is simply an economic problem which must be left to that all-pervading principle of free competition.

* * *

Canada may be a nation of uncultured savages, and it may not. But when the Globe of Saturday, April 21st, speaks of "One of Toronto's Biggest Industries," we feel savage, indeed. If it occurred in small print it might be excused, but when it was in capitals we feel that the Globe has injured Canada's reputation. It is the little things that are the indicators. I remember once hearing my drawing teacher tell me how her father described a certain man whom she was asking about, and his brief description was: "He is one of that class of men who put their knives in their mouths at meals." That one act had written that man down as an uncultured person, whose acquaintance no gentleman or lady should desire to cultivate. So the small things of life mark us for criticism, and to these details we must pay especial attention.

* * *

If Donald Murray, of Sydney, New South Wales, has invented what he says he has, we may soon expect the world to be operated and run so automatically that about three men—the Czar of Russia, the Premier of Great Britain, and the President of the United States—would be able to operate a machine that would keep the world running along suitable lines without any need of inhabitants, always excepting Boss Croker, of New York. By Mr. Murray's device an operator in New York, with a keyboard before him like that of an ordinary typewriter, not only can produce typewritten copy in New Orleans, but, it is claimed, can operate a typesetting machine in New York and deliver his matter in New Orleans in lead, ready for the forms.

Not only that, but the same operator, by using a number of telegraph lines, can set up the same copy simultaneously in a dozen different places. In this operation only ordinary currents are used, such as are capable of being relayed, and are subject to all conditions of ordinary telegraphy. The work can be done with the same speed as an ordinary typewriter is operated, and dispenses with all clockwork mechanism, synchronously moving type wheels and other cumbrous devices. It is said to be capable of manipulating some eighty different characters. Whew! But this is a fast age.

* * *

Some newspapers have been brought to task during the past month for showing too much disregard of judicial authority. We believe that the censures on such newspapers follow a just principle. Our judicial authorities being human are liable to err, but because they have done what seemeth them best in their human wisdom, we think they should be exempt from adverse newspaper criticism. If a judge violates his oath and duties and this can be proven, there is a certain process by which that judge can be removed. But he cannot be removed by writing editorials condemning him. Our judicial system is the growth of ages and represents the combined wisdom of many generations of

good and wise men. It is not perfection, but it is as near perfection as any English speaking nation has yet attained. To allow it to be adversely criticized in its decisions, is to bring it into a contempt which would endanger its solidarity. Hence when Sir John Thompson and Mr. Laurier united in upholding the Speaker of the House of Commons—a man holding a judicial position—against the attacks of the Ottawa Free Press, and when the Supreme Court of Newfoundland upheld Justice Winter and condemned Mr. Parsons, editor, and Mr. Perder, proprietor, of the St. John Evening Telegram, to pay \$112 each, for attributing partisan feelings to the learned Justice, we believe that the guilty were being punished. The editor who allows his political rancor to so prejudice his better judgment as to lead him to attack the guardians of our rights, public and private, is doing the nation a grievous wrong. Liberalism teaches men not to expect all other men to think as they do, but to bear opposition in opinion and thought with calm moderation and to answer argument with argument—not argument with bitter declamation. Our judicial system is the bulwark of our freedom, our society, our nation—let us not worship it blindly, but treat it with the respect its importance, its origin and its age entitles it to expect.



QUEER THINGS AROUND.

BY "SLUG 19"



MAKING a walk along street the other day, when I was visiting in Toronto, a gentleman with whom I was conversing said to me: "What's the use of the church people bawling, for the business world is getting worse every day. There isn't a business man in Toronto who conducts his business on honest and Christian principles. Every man is forced by circumstances to lead a more or less deceitful life."

* * *

Now, I'm a kind of wicked cuss myself, but really I was pained to hear that man talk so. I wondered if he really meant it, but the earnest look on his face dispelled the doubt almost before it was fully formed. Had he been misled by one or two bad men? No, I could not say that he had, for I knew he met nearly all the leading business men of the city. "Why are we getting immoral, then?" I asked. But he was round the corner speeding on his business, and I was left alone with my question.

* * *

"Is dishonesty undesirable or rather is honesty desirable?" I asked myself. The aim of life is to make money, and so long as downright, flagrant, petty larceny, is not descended to, the making of money will cover many a wicked method. People say, "Get rich. If you cannot get richly honestly, be as honest as you can, but above all things, get rich." And we hear this in the air of the business street, in the pews of our beautiful churches, in the drawing rooms of the elegant homes of our Canadian nabobs, in the Houses of Parliament, in the columns of our

newspapers. It is everywhere, and the boy in his "teens" absorbs it from his mother's talk and conversation, as in later years he absorbs it in his father's business office. He gradually learns to regard honesty only when it looms up before him, large as a mountain. When it is only the delicate cobweb stretched across the lane down which he would pass in search of wealth, he brushes it aside. It snaps and leaves a little sting on his cheek, but he impatiently brushes its memory aside and rushes on. That honor which distinguishes to a hair's breadth the difference between right and wrong is fast fading from the business world under the stinging blows of the competition lash.

* * *

I was quite pleased at learning of an incident that happened in Toronto not long ago. A merchant on Queen street died in debt, and his wife was forced to compromise with his creditors. But they let her have the business, and, with her little children to work for, she struggled on and plodded and saved. Last year she succeeded in paying the full indebtedness contracted by her husband, and every creditor received his account in full, in spite of a signed compromise. All glory to such women, for they are the salt of the earth. In fact, the only way to have a millenium on earth would be to kill off all the men, and the good women would soon convert the bad women. Then the earth would be such a gloriously pious, ethereal place that a puff of sudden wind would blow it into heaven.

* * *

Even the press of our land is demoralized, and truth has been banished from the editorial chair. Some editors sit in their chair and charge so much for their opinions, and the man with the longest purse gets their support. Others are merely

party hacks, supporting what they think the party desires them to support: they are merely blind sub-leaders of the blind. Both classes and nearly every journal in Canada is in one of these classes and are equally dishonest. In fact, of the two kinds of dishonesty, I prefer the former. I prefer them because they are not wolves in sheep's clothing—they are wolves in wolves' clothing. What Canada needs is a regenerated press.

Whenever I take up my pen to write, my conscience tells me to yield that pen aright. I feel as I felt when my old grey-haired mother placed her hand on my head and said: "Go, my son, into the world, and make it the better of your being there." I have lost the full intensity of that feeling, but it is still there.

I believe in my heart of hearts that newspapers make the world far more than the preachers. The mothers make the world, certainly, but the newspapers mould the mothers. The newspapers pump the fresh air into the thinking and talking atmosphere of the world. If what they dump in is foul and unclean, those who talk and think will be foul and unclean. At times one is led to wonder whence comes all the vileness and uncleanness which flows from the pumps manned by the staff of some of our leading papers. And then as to the smaller pumps in the back woods, such as I oversee, how many of us pump out bad air, either because we don't care, are too careless to know what we are doing, or because we have some ulterior motive which hides that which should always be in view—the ultimate good.



DETAILS IN JOB PRINTING.

BY H. P. MOORE, UNION FREE PRESS.



BEFORE a man engages in the printing business he should be in possession of a determination to make it successful. If success is to be attained the first qualification is intelligence, and no job printer can be successful without this essential. Ignorance is nowhere more fatal to success. There must be a thorough knowledge of the

business in all its details, for it is almost entirely in small things that success or failure lies. It will not suffice, either, for knowledge and supervision to be limited to the foreman and employees of the office, for the employer himself must be a practical observant worker, whose well-directed energy and oversight alone can accomplish desired results.

This position deserves to be emphasized, for it is a self-evident fact that there is no business in which a thorough practical knowledge of every detail is more needed than in the printing business. The employer must be more than a good business man to successfully conduct a trade of the character and demands of ours. It is necessary that he also be technically acquainted with the business of which he is the head, that he knows not only how to keep his books and collect his accounts, not only how to figure on work to make a fair profit on it, and then how it should be done to assure the profit; he must understand the details. It may be said that the foreman should understand and attend to details. This is of course admitted, but the more the employer knows the more respect he is entitled to and receives from his foreman and employees generally. His knowledge is a check upon them, and is frequently an incentive to them to improve and excel in "The Art of Printing."

Method in management particularly in little things is a very necessary feature in the job office. Where an office is systematically conducted the public soon becomes aware of the fact, and a confidence, of value to the business, is engendered.

This applies not only to the internal arrangement and operation of the office in all departments, but should include attention to the minutest detail of every customer's order. The importance of this latter should impress itself upon the attention of every printer who aims at permanent success, for vigilant and conscientious oversight is the price of both profit and reputation.

There prevails in all offices too much of the spirit exhibited in the oft-heard expression: "That's good enough; it'll pass, let her go." No job is "good enough," nor should be allowed to "pass" unless it has received due care in its execution at every point and is the best that can be turned out in its class of work.

This thoroughness in detail is desirable, not only in the interests of the customer and the office, but to the workmen as well. An apprentice who has been honestly trained to give his most careful attention at every point in his work finds on reaching manhood that he has acquired more than mechanical skill, he has been educated in probity, self-control, respect for the rights and property of others, and faithfulness to accepted trusts. All this, too, while he has been acquiring other manly virtues such as a sturdy knowledge of his position and its rights which he becomes enabled to assert and maintain thorough confidence in his ability to do thorough and satisfying work for his employer and his employer's clients.

If the job printer has practical knowledge of details, how much firmer is the foundation on which he stands in estimating on work in prospect? This knowledge will often save much annoyance, and just as certainly much time and money.

There are details in the printing business which cannot be trusted to the most careful foreman. They must be looked after by the employer himself. Especially is this the case in the study of trade literature, the exchange of ideas, the remembering of points advanced by successful experts, added to the constant watchfulness of little things. In the details are the profit or loss of the job printing business.

Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

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Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. McLEAN
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, MAY, 1894

GUILELESS AND INNOCENT.



GUILELESS and innocent are the two words which are most used by United States advertisers to describe the bulk of Canadian publishers. " 'Tis pity 'tis true, and pity is, 'tis true."

The publisher desires to maintain rates, and about once every month he decides to stick to card rates, and about twice every month he breaks the resolution.

The local advertiser is easy enough to deal with. He patronizes only one or two papers, and doesn't think of asking half rates. He cannot drive a very hard bargain, as the publisher's word is known and believed. He gets his contract with the publisher at a fair rate, and it goes on for ever at that rate, and even an increase is possible in rates if circumstances make him believe that the publisher has good reason for such action.

But advertising agents and agencies have destroyed in many a publisher his own confidence in himself. Their weird temptations, blandishments or threats have caused many a down fall.

The latest rumor is that an application has been made (or is to be made at once) for the incorporation of The American-Canadian News Association, and the scheme is to this effect. The Association proposes to furnish Canadian newspapers with manifolded news letters from New York, referring to topics of current interest, to be sent to the papers daily or weekly as desired. For this service they propose that the publishers shall pay them in advertising space, which will be filled by advertisements which this concern will send to the publishers.

The promoters of this scheme seem to think that Canadian publishers set mighty little value on their space and would be glad to exchange it for these daily or weekly letters. The space thus received would, we suppose, be sold to Hood, Ayer, Pear-

line, etc. that is, to the men now advertising in Canada and paying cash for it.

Where lies the blame for this and for the similar happenings that have been chronicled in these pages for months? The advertiser or the agent are not to blame, for they have a right to buy as low as they can—as low as the lowest. They are seeking only to protect themselves, although the lies told in the seeking cannot be justified.

The fault therefore lies with the publisher. He must bear the brunt of the regeneration that must take place in Canada. Probably the best method would be for the press associations to import a case of stiff upper lips for each Province, and distribute them to needy members. Either that, or have their backbones starched and ironed at the expense of the associations.

The Canadian publisher would be better with half the advertising at double the rates, because he would then have so much more space to devote to reading matter, and would have less to pay for the setting of advertisements. This double saving is too often overlooked by publishers, and they go on taking advertisements at low prices, until they crowd their reading matter out of their paper, starve their readers, and finally lose their sympathy and subscription. This is a dangerous course, hence let a halt be called at once.

When a change takes place, as it will gradually Canadian newspaper publisher will cease to be known as "the gullible," "the guileless," "the innocent." The advertising agent will cease to offer 15 per cent. of regular rates, knowing that it would be useless. Temptations would decrease, and the weaker brethren be saved.

QUEBEC LIBEL LAW.

AN editorial in the Montreal Star on the Quebec libel law will be interesting reading to Ontario journalists at the present juncture. Here it is:

"Mr. Auge has re-introduced in the Legislature his bill to better the newspaper libel law. The proposed measure only touches the fringe of the question, but yet includes some reforms that are so plainly just that they can hardly find any open opposition. It is asked, for instance, that 'a fair and accurate report' of the proceedings of a public meeting be 'privileged' i. e., that the newspaper be not liable for any libel uttered there, the libeller himself being held responsible. This would appear to be but a common sense provision, especially as a series of exceptions are made which would unerringly lead to the punishment of any malice on the part of the newspaper. Then a journal, exposing a villain, is allowed by this bill to plead that the facts published were true and in the public interest. This is now the law in most civilized communities, and is surely wise. If it be 'in the public interest' to publish an expose of a scoundrel's plan of campaign, surely the public want the newspapers to do so. But now there is no law in Quebec to protect them in the discharge of so plain a duty.

"One great lack of the bill is the absence of any clause compelling a man suing a newspaper to deposit security for costs. This is a matter that only needs to be explained to any sensible man to win his ready approval. As the law stands, any irresponsible person can pretend to be aggrieved at a newspaper item, enter a suit, lose it, and compel the newspaper to pay the costs. The practical effect of this is to permit 'shyster' lawyers to drum up dummy clients and bleed public journalists, though their bogus case fails at every point. Surely nothing could be more flagrantly unjust or more contrary to the public interest."

DO THE PEOPLE DEMAND A COPYRIGHT ACT?



AFTER all that has been written and spoken on the Copyright Act of 1889, it seems strange that we should ask: "Do the People Demand a Copyright Act?" But the question is asked that it may be answered, and answered with proofs of every kind.

Who are interested? The authors, the publishers, the printers and the reading public.

The reading public in general have taken little interest in the matter. Those who have studied the matter declare that some arrangement must be arrived at that would give Canadians better books at prices more suitable than are asked for the costly editions issued in London or New York. Books published in a country for that country will be published in editions suitable for that country and that country's people. The cheap literature now in this country consists of bad and good books, with the accent on the bad books.

The authors of Canada have made a protest many times against a continuance of old laws. They are not protesting now. Why? Because they have gone to London and New York, preferring to live well abroad than starve at home. The Copyright Act of 1889, properly enforced, would bring them back to their native land.

The printers and publishers have done everything in their power to have a Canadian Copyright Act put in force. Some of them have spent hundreds and hundreds of dollars, days and days of time, hours and hours of thought—some of them have even prayed that the scales might be removed from the eyes of those who could not see what was best in this matter.

The Canadian Press Association in March declared: "The Executive of the Canadian Press Association urge the Dominion Government to proclaim the Copyright Act assented to by

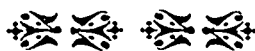
the Governor General, May 2nd, 1889, believing that such action would be of immense and immediate benefit to Canadian printers, publishers and authors."

The Toronto Employing Printers' Association recently adopted a resolution instructing their President to write Sir John Thompson, thanking him for his able services in this direction, and urging him to enforce the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889. A letter was sent, and Sir John Thompson answered in a manner which leaves no doubt that he will do his utmost to have the Act put in force.

Canadians have been buffeted about long enough in this matter, and it is a surprise that a democratic people would have tamely submitted to such an injustice so long. The English publisher doesn't think enough of Canada as a book buying country to bother putting out an edition suitable for the purses of the people, but, like the dog in the manger, he doesn't want to let any native publisher have any chance whatever.

This article can be fitly closed with a quotation from the April BOOKS AND NOTIONS:

"By putting bookplates on the free list and putting a duty of 6 cents per pound on sheets the Government probably intended to encourage the making of books in this country. But they have reckoned without the English author and publisher. When the latter sells to a United States publisher, he sells North America, the Canadian market being a mere bagatelle. How is the Canadian to get his plates or his copyright? Under existing circumstances he cannot get it. He must simply be glad he has been given the privilege by his generous government—given it with one hand, while the other hand prevents him realizing the benefit. By this we mean that free plates are of little use until we get our Copyright Act enforced, and stand on our dignity as men, instead of being thrown as a bait to enable the English publisher to get another 'five pound' out of the United States publisher."



SIR JOHN THOMPSON ON COPYRIGHT.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON has sent to the British Government a report on the objections to the Canadian Copyright Act of May 2nd, 1889, raised by English experts. A few quotations are here made. A fuller history of the question was given in the February issue of this journal.

Sir John first points out that Canada, by the terms of the Berne Convention, can withdraw from its provisions by a year's notice, and that this notice has been given. He intimated that the Berne Convention had injured rather than helped Canada, as it had in view considerations of society widely different from those prevailing in Canada.

Sir John then goes into the discussion of English pledges to the United States. He says "It seems, from the committee's report, to be considered that Lord Salisbury in 1891 made an agreement with the United States which is an obstacle in the way of the Canadian request for improved copyright legislation being granted." He maintains that Lord Salisbury in 1891 only explained the law to the U. S. Minister at London (Mr. Lincoln), showing him that an alien could obtain copyright in Great Britain by publishing simultaneously in that country.

Lord Salisbury showed him that British law complied with the requirements of the Berne Convention, and he could not have by a simple explanation made the Berne Convention binding on Canada forever, when the Convention itself allows a country to withdraw on a year's notice. "The Canadian Government and Parliament ask for no other condition of affairs, and Lord Salisbury's statement to Mr. Lincoln will still be good, and the reasonable requirements of the United States Government will still be satisfied, if the Canadian Act of 1890 be ratified, because American holders of copyright in Great Britain will still be on the same footing as British copyright holders."

He goes on to say: "The copyright holder outside of Canada not only enjoys in Canada a monopoly which the Copyright Act of 1842 gave him, but can, and does, sell to foreigners that monopoly in Canada, and the foreign purchaser thus acquires the right, under the statute of 1842 and the Berne Convention Act of 1842, TO LOCK THE CANADIAN PRESSES IN ORDER THAT HIS OWN MAY BE KEPT IN OPERATION TO SUPPLY CANADIAN READERS."

Sir John points out that the Canadian publisher does not complain about being undersold, but that the United States

publisher buys the right for Canada, with the right to publish in his own country, and nothing is left to the Canadian publisher to buy. The United States publisher has first chance because, to obtain a copyright in that country, the book must be set up there. That is, Canadian publishers are not on an equal footing in an open market with their United States competitors.

Great Britain's generous treatment of Canada in this regard is treated in the ably sarcastic language of which Sir John is master. Dealing with the experts' suggestion that the import duty on books be removed so as to cheapen them, Sir John quietly remarks: "It must be repeated that it is desired that the Canadian publisher be permitted to sell in his own market—a market which under present conditions is reserved for the

benefit of persons outside of Canada. The removal of the Canadian import duty would undoubtedly be an additional boon to the publishers and printers of the United States, but the undersigned ventures to think that the interests of this class have been already sufficiently cared for and do not require additional advantages from the Government of Canada."

Sir John Thompson's reply was an able one in every respect, and he answered every argument of importance advanced by the English experts. Moreover, he explained fully and ably defended the Act of 1889, which awaits the Governor-General's proclamation to put it in force. He has won for himself the respect of every citizen in whom surges the deep feelings of patriotism, and the gratitude of the printers and publishers of Canada, whose interests he has so nobly defended.



THE ONTARIO LIBEL LAW.

THE bill now going through the Ontario Legislature will not give the relief expected. The Government seems afraid to give too much latitude to the newspaper publishers, showing that these men have not recommended themselves to them by past conduct, or are considered unworthy of much attention.

The decision of the county judge as to the necessity for giving costs should be final, but the bill doesn't make it final. The judge should give just as much weight to the defendant's chances of being put to unjust expense as to the plaintiff's possible inconvenience in being obliged to put up the security for a claim which he may be justly compelled to pay. This was a small thing asked by the publishers, but it has been refused.

The bill applies only to dailies and weeklies. Monthlies are out in the cold nobody knows why. Mr. Meredith asked to have them included. Mr. Meredith is often in the minority; he was that time.

Secondary libels oppress the publishers in Ontario, and they asked for relief. Here is an example of what they asked to be free from. We quote from a contemporary:

"A most extraordinary verdict has recently been given in a newspaper libel suit tried before a jury in Illinois. The verdict is for \$50,000 damages for the publication, in the Alton Sentinel, of an article which was furnished to the newspaper in its stereotyped plate service and was clearly published without malice. There are a number of 'plate' news concerns in the United States, and they do a very large business, chiefly with country weeklies and small dailies. The object of using 'plate' news is to save composition expenses. The libel of which the plaintiff complained was caused by the publication as a part of this 'plate' service of a dispatch accusing him of embezzlement, a charge which he proved was false. The defendant showed that no one connected with his office had anything to do with editing the news matter and that he used the 'plates' just as they came to him, relying upon the senders for the accuracy of their contents. He also showed that dozens of other papers in Illinois, to say nothing of other states, had used the same matter which

was the cause of the libel suit against him. The court and jury, nevertheless, held the defendant to full accountability for the publication, and a verdict was rendered, as before stated, for \$50,000, the full amount of damages claimed. Of course collection of such a judgment will wipe the newspaper out of existence. The plaintiff, encouraged by his success, has brought suits against all of the other papers that published the libelous statement. It is to be hoped that he will meet with less success, for damages in such a case are clearly unjust, and it is hardly likely that the Supreme Court will sustain the verdict."

Is it as bad in Ontario? Take the Swayze case. The Brantford Expositor published an item about a man named Swayze killing another man. All the papers in Western Ontario copied it, but that did not make it true, and it was false. The Expositor compromised at \$45, the Toronto Globe at \$50, and other Ontario papers at various sums ranging from \$10 to \$25. Was there any malice in reproducing such an item? None, whatever. Yet, Mr. Swayze's lawyer is still after some of the Ontario publishers, and the law allows it.

Yet the newspaper publisher gets down on his knees to the leader of his party—Government or opposition—organizes the parties, drums them up when a convention is called, defends those acts he knows are wrong, eats the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table—and gets nothing in return. An independent press would carry weight with everybody; a party press carries weight with nobody.

Canada has now an Italian newspaper as well as a Chinese paper. The first number of the Italo Canadese, Canada's first Italian newspaper, has appeared in Montreal. It is a neatly printed twelve-page paper, and it will be issued weekly. Pietro Catelli is the proprietor of the paper, which will be edited by E. Michelangeli. The editor professes no revolutionary principles; he will devote himself first and always to the general interests of the Italians of Canada, who number 10,000. The paper contains a welcome in elegant Italian by Germain Beaulieu.



JOURNALISM AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

CW. YOUNG, of the Cornwall Freeholder, who occupied the position of Press Agent for the Ontario Commission, spoke on Journalism at the World's Fair at the recent convention of the C. P. A.

Newspaper men, Mr. Young said, were well treated by the Fair people and returned the compliment with interest. Recognizing the value of the press, the directors of the World's Fair, as one of their first official acts, organized the Department of Publicity and Promotion, placing at the head of it an old newspaper man, Major Moses P. Handy, of Philadelphia, who, as everybody will admit who came into contact with him, proved a most able and efficient head of a most useful department. The visiting newspaper men were thrown into contact with Mr. Handy, principally in the matter of getting passes to the Exposition grounds. When he arrived in Chicago, Mr. Young said, he found that there was a good deal of red tape in connection with this business, and to save Canadian newspaper men time and trouble, he had offered to see about the procuring of passes personally. A circular to that effect was issued by the secretary of the Canadian Press Association, and in most instances the red tape was cut successfully.

Foreign newspaper men generally were under great obligations to the Chicago Press Club for inviting them to a reception held a day or two after the opening of the Fair, which gave them an opportunity of not only becoming acquainted with the press men of the city, but also with those from all quarters of the globe, and enabled them to form most valuable acquaintances, and to facilitate their work to an extent which could have been accomplished in no other way. The Press Club was fortunate in having for its president during the Exposition year, the well known journalist and author, Stanley Waterloo, who extended on behalf of the Club the free use of its commodious quarters to all visiting journalists, and was himself especially attentive and helpful to them.

Mr. Young attended, he said, the meeting of the National Editorial Association in Chicago, and while there was much of interest in the proceedings, he did not think the benefits derived from membership were sufficient to justify the Canadian association in affiliating with this body. The president, A. F. Pirie, represented Canada at the National Association meeting, and the distinguished honor was conferred on him of addressing the International Press Congress on the conditions of journalism in Canada, and the relations he conceived should exist between the two countries.

Another opportunity given to the foreign newspaper men of becoming acquainted with each other, was an excursion to Milwaukee in June. About one hundred and fifty correspondents made a trip to the Cream City by special train, were royally

entertained by the press men of that city, whose guests they were, and returned to Chicago next morning.

The press headquarters of the World's Fair was in the Administration building, where one wing was devoted to their use. Major Handy's office was on the second floor, and one of the greatest curiosities in the Fair, in the eyes of newspaper men at least, was to be found in the ante-room of his office, the walls of which were decorated with sample copies of the newspapers of the world, in all languages, giving an idea that could have been obtained in no other way, of the power of the modern newspaper and the extent of its ramifications. This decoration was the work of H. P. Hubbard, the well known advertising agent of New York, and was a credit to his taste and ingenuity.

The Chicago newspapers had their headquarters below those of Major Handy, each journal having a room of its own, equipped with long distance telephones and telegraph instruments, by means of which their news was transmitted to the main offices in the city. It was a surprise, Mr. Young said, to find so many young men in charge of these departments: in fact, it was noticeable in every business, that younger men were in positions of responsibility than in Canada, and that youth was no bar to advancement. An immense quantity of very valuable work was done with extraordinary rapidity by the staffs of the Chicago papers, who covered every day a number of assignments which would appear incredible to Canadians in like positions. On the ground floor of the press wing of the Administration Building were the offices of the Daily Columbian, the offices of the Press Associations, and of some outside newspapers.

Canadians were very much in evidence on the Chicago press, some of the most responsible positions being held by them. One of the brightest minds among the women writers, and there were scores of them, was Miss Eva Brodlique, formerly of London, who at present is literary editor of the Chicago Evening Post, and who, in the general reduction of newspaper staffs that took place in October, was able not only to hold her position, but to be materially advanced. Canada also sent some very clever women correspondents, prominent among them being "Sama" of the Globe, "Lath Fenton" of the Empire, "Lady Gay" of Saturday Night, and "Kit" of the Mail, the letters of the latter being most numerous and acknowledged to be almost photographic in their exactness, covering a range of subjects which seemed marvellous under the circumstances. Mrs. Jean Bluett, of Blenheim, who is not by any means as well known to Canadians as the excellence of her work warrants, spent a month at the Fair, and wrote some very entertaining articles.

Canada and the Province of Ontario were the only two Commissions which had official reporters on their staffs, but it

was acknowledged by the Commissioners of all other countries whose attention was drawn to the subject, that the idea was a good one, and enabled the countries to obtain much fuller recognition of their exhibits and resources than would have been the case had there been no such officials. Through his own efforts and those of his colleague, William Smith, press agent for the Dominion, Mr. Young was satisfied that Canada and the Province of Ontario were more thoroughly advertised and received more substantial benefit than any foreign country, or even the United States itself. The uniform kindness of the Chicago newspapers was acknowledged, one and all being willing, at all times, to devote generous space to Canadian exhibits and Canadian topics. It is likely that hereafter an official press agent will be added to most of the Commissions at future World's Fairs.

In conclusion Mr. Young alluded to the magnificent display made by the Dominion in general, and the Province of Ontario in particular, in every department, and paid a high compliment to the commissioners and officials, great and small, for their efficient work and uniform courtesy, and their efforts to convince all with whom they came in contact that Canada was the best and greatest country on the face of the earth, and that Ontario was the garden of the Dominion.

SHALL THE PUBLISHERS COMBINE?

SOME time ago the Canadian Press Association decided by a committee to have a protective association for the defence of libel suits. The scheme was at least worth a trial. It should not be dropped. At a recent meeting of the Executive of the C. P. A. it was decided to let the matter lay over. This should not be necessary. Surely at least twenty-five publishers are willing to risk \$25 for the sake of seeing this tried for one year. Those who are should send up their names to the secretary of the Press Association, from whom further information can be obtained. Those who have already sent in their names are:

A. F. Pirie,	Banner,	Dundas.
Andrew Pattullo,	Sentinel-Review,	Woodstock.
Byron Lane,	Press,	Winchester.
Smallfield & Son,	Mercury,	Renfrew.
Hal. B. Donly,	Reformer,	Simcoe.
Robt. Holmes,	New Era,	Clinton.
T. H. Preston,	Expositor,	Bramford.
W. F. McLean,	World,	Toronto.
McNee & McKay,	Record,	Windsor.

If 25 names were secured the scheme could go through. We believe that to drop this matter at this stage would be a grave mistake, and one which might afterwards be regretted. Let the public-minded members of the association take prompt action.

A PRESS FOR SALE.

THE J. L. Morrison Co. this month are advertising a new Pony Campbell press for sale, which they purchased a few months ago in connection with their business. This is an opportunity a printer in want of a first-class press does not often get to secure a new press at a very reasonable figure. We would advise any one on the market for a press to give them a call or write Mr. Brown, 28 Front street west.

SUNDAY PAPERS IN MONTREAL.

THE Presbyterian Review, of Toronto, has the following: "We regret to observe that a second Sunday newspaper has made its appearance in Montreal. It was sad enough to know that one newspaper could be successfully launched in any Canadian city. But here are two in one city, both in English. It is gratifying, however, to be assured that none of the dailies in that city have shown any desire to publish an edition on Sunday, as is done in many American cities. It is to be hoped that both of these ventures will fail. They are not wanted. They are in the interests of neither morals nor religion. They are a sign of moral and spiritual declension, not of progress. We earnestly hope that the good Christian people of Montreal will withhold their patronage from the papers, for the sake of God, of themselves and of their families."

TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS.

ANNUAL elections occupied the attention of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association on the evening of the 16th ult. The result of the election was the re-instating of nearly all the men who held office in the previous year. The officers for 1894-5 are as follows:

A. F. RUTTER, President.
H. BRUCE BROUGH, Vice-President.
W. H. APTEB, Secretary.
DANIEL ROSE, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. A. SHEPARD, Chairman,
D. A. ROSE, S. FRANK WILSON, HUGH C. McLEAN,
THOS. TODD, JAMES DUDLEY, R. G. McLEAN,
FRED. DIVER.

The past presidents of this association are Mr. W. A. Shepard, Mr. James Murray and Mr. C. B. Robinson. It looks doubtful if they will ever have any other past presidents, as Mr. Rutter's popularity keeps him in an office which he has filled satisfactorily and with great credit to himself and the association. He and the secretary, Mr. Apted, have during the past year accomplished a great deal in the way of bringing about a better and more regular state of business in Toronto. They have had the tariff and copyright matters under their care, and good work was done on both—with little results, it must be admitted, but with better prospects than at this time last year. The undertaking of the issuing of a price list for press work and printing as a guidance to the trade is a stupendous step forward. It will have an exceedingly beneficial effect on the prices obtained by printers throughout Canada. Committees are still at work on it, and in due course it will be presented to the readers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

Every man in the craft will wish the Toronto Employing Printers' Association "good-speed," knowing that they have been a power in the land, looking to the elevation of the printing and bookbinding trades in Canada.

SAMPLE BOOKS.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, have issued a neat sample book of printers' ruled goods, including note heads, bill heads, statements, etc., from their celebrated brands of papers, Lakeside, Crystal, Ivory and Century, Silver and Oxford linen. No printing office doing commercial work should be without one.

These will be followed by sample sets of flat papers, cover papers, etc.

B

Serpentine

One of the latest novelties in
Court Papers

Wm. H. & Co.

**Wholesale Stationers
Paper and Envelope Manufacturers**

200-202 Queen Street West

1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900 **Toronto**

BUNTIN, REID & CO., TORONTO



FULL line of stock to meet all the
requirements of the Printing Trade.
Coated Papers and Cover Paper in
all shades and designs.

The largest and finest varieties
of Covers in America.

Bond Papers in delicate tints, Blue, Pink, Primrose,
lavender, Opaline and Corn.

Special features in our new lines of Cardboards and
Bristols, white and colored.

We are also agents for Wade's Celebrated Printing Inks
in all colours, a full line always kept in stock

Printers would do well to get our prices and samples
before placing their orders elsewhere.

We have also considerable plant on hand which we are
offering at auction prices.

All correspondence cheerfully and promptly attended to.



ANDREW LAIDLAW.

THE most recent claimant for public favor in the field of provincial journalism is the Galt Daily Reformer, of which Andrew Laidlaw is the editor and proprietor. The youngster is only a fortnight old, but it is live, lusty and full of promise. The Daily Reformer introduced itself without ceremony, and somewhat unexpectedly, to the people of Galt and vicinity, but the success that it has already achieved is proof that it has in truth come to fill the proverbial "long felt want." The paper is a handsome seven column, four page journal, is neatly printed, carefully edited, very newsy and altogether a creditable daily. The advertising patronage is already good and betokens a prosperous career for the new venture.

The Daily Reformer is an off-shoot of the Weekly Galt Reformer. The latter is one of the oldest and best known of Ontario's weeklies. Years ago the Hon. James Young, as editor and proprietor, gave the paper a provincial reputation, and his own management was followed by other capable journalists. In August, 1892, it was purchased by Mr. Laidlaw. At that time the circulation had fallen off, the plant was old and the business generally had considerably deteriorated. Since then the circulation has more than trebled, the business generally has doubled and the office has been equipped anew from stem to stern. It is now one of the most complete newspaper establishments of similar size in the Province.

Though still a young man Mr. Laidlaw has had a good deal of newspaper experience. It began in 1876 when he was Carrier Boy for the Woodstock Sentinel, the publishers of which were Messrs. G. R. and A. Pattullo. He subsequently entered the office as a printer in the year 1882, and having worked at the case for some months was placed in the business office where he remained until the 1st of January, 1886, when he became a partner with Andrew Pattullo, the senior member of the firm. G. R. Pattullo, having previously retired. His partnership continued until 1892, when Mr. Laidlaw withdrew and bought the Reformer. In the business office of the Sentinel Review, during his partnership, Mr. Laidlaw proved himself to be both energetic and successful. The business of the paper was greatly increased, and his shrewdness also as a newspaper man became generally recognized. He is what the Americans call a "hustler," and is ever ready to get what is known among

newspaper men as a "scoop" from his professional confidants. One of these may be mentioned, namely the publication of a festive statement of Birchall with reference to any confession that might appear after his death. This was published on the morning of his execution, in the Sentinel Review, and no less than six thousand copies of the paper were sold on the street. The same energy, enterprise, business and newspaper methods that made Mr. Laidlaw successful on the Sentinel Review have been applied to the Reformer and with the most gratifying success. In a journalistic sense Mr. Laidlaw is not controversial, but is rather inclined to get along peacefully with his brethren of the press. When attacked, however, he has just enough Highland blood in his veins to resent it with spirit.

Mr. Laidlaw is a native Canadian. He was born in the Township of Blenheim on March 2d of 1864. His father was the late Captain John Laidlaw, a prominent farmer of the township, and for many years an enthusiastic officer of our volunteer force. His mother is a sister of George R. Pattullo and Andrew Pattullo, of Woodstock. Mr. Laidlaw's wife is the only daughter of the late Rev. J. G. Land, a prominent clergyman of the Methodist church, who died at Hamilton a few years ago.

Apart from his professional work, Mr. Laidlaw has a special fondness for athletic sports. He was for many years an officer and an active member of the W. V. A. Y. of Woodstock, an association that has done much to develop athletic sports in Ontario. As a member of the old Beaver lacrosse team of Woodstock, he was also one of its most skillful players, but his



ANDREW LAIDLAW, Editor of the Galt Daily Reformer.

special weakness in the way of sports is for dogs. While a lad he evinced great fondness for them and soon acquired such knowledge of them as to make him an expert. He is now perhaps the best known dog fancier in Canada. His Woodstock kennels were frequent prize-takers at all the great bench shows in America, and his kennels at Galt have been equally so. His favorite dogs are cocker spaniels, and although the development of his taste in this direction had for its purpose primarily only a pleasant pastime, it is understood to have been profitable as well. The sons and daughters of wealthy Americans pay fancy prices for pet dogs, just as they do for fine horses, and few Canadians have seen more of their good money than has Andrew Laidlaw.

SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

THERE is a dearth of news in printing trade circles in Montreal, and as a result our correspondent has little to relate of genuine interest. Most of the establishments appear to be fairly busy for the season.

The Gazette is going to stereotype a portion of its pages, the appliances having come on from New York during the month.

The Progress, of St. John, N. B., is the latest paper in the Maritime Provinces to take up the machine idea. It has ordered one from the Linotype company.

The Linotype Company expect to ship three of their typesetting machines to the Hamilton Herald in the course of the next fortnight. They are now hard at work completing the machines.

The achievement of setting three line "ads." and inserting a two line letter was performed in La Presse office last week. The matter was set up in the machine and the slugs afterwards cut and the two line letter afterwards inserted.

The process of liquidating the Bishop Engraving and Printing Company is going on, but it is not known yet what sort of a dividend the creditors will get out of it. Trenholme Bishop, a son of Geo. Bishop, has leased the plant of the establishment from the liquidators and is carrying on business while the process is in operation.

The announcement of a settlement of the affairs of the Canadian Bank Note Co., made in our last issue, was premature. The offer was made as reported by us, but it transpired afterwards that the funds could not be raised. A winding up order was accordingly applied for and granted by the court, and now the estate is being liquidated.

The Journal of Commerce, which had of late been using a Rogers machine, has given up and gone back to hand composition, with female compositors. It is understood, however, that its proprietor is in negotiation with regard to other contrivances. The Journal owned its three machines outright, it is understood, and now they are offered for sale.

The new management of the Sunday Morning News has made a vast improvement in its appearance. It has purchased a new high speed press, and is going to make a special bid for increased circulation during the sporting season this summer, as all the events come off on Saturday afternoon. Its rival, the Dispatch, had a short life, only lasting for one issue.

The four Linotype machines which La Presse, the leading French daily here, put in last month, have been giving genuine satisfaction. The other day an editorial of a column and a half was set up with only one error. In fact the managing editor was enthusiastic in his praise of the new contrivances in conversation with the correspondent of this paper. He said they were superb. These four machines, it may be interesting to note, are the first of the kind manufactured to set up copy in French. A special keyboard with the letters and all the different accentuation marks had to be constructed for them.

CANADIAN RECORD BREAKER.

VANCOUVER contributes something startling in the way of machine records this month. The following article in Vancouver World tells the tale:

"In the 'World's' composing room are two gentlemen operators on the Mergenthaler Linotype machines, believed to be

the swiftest in the Dominion. A few weeks ago we chronicled the record made by C. M. Galbraith, which exceeded 5,500 ems per hour. This was so remarkable that it was cabled to London and appeared in the British printing trade journals. Mr. Galbraith has been but a few months on this style of machine, so that his 'string' was regarded as a wonder. But ending with last Monday another operator, T. G. Duncan, eclipsed the record of his fellow machinist by measuring up a string of 291,200 ems for six days of eight hours each day as follows:

Monday, March 19	48,500
Tuesday, March 20	48,000
Wednesday, March 21	48,600
Thursday, March 22	49,400
Saturday, March 24	48,200
Monday, March 26	48,500

291,200

"This is a record which has not yet been equalled in Canada, and accomplished by few in the United States. It becomes more remarkable when it is stated that Mr. Duncan took his copy from the hook, and contained but little of what is known as 'phat' matter. To accomplish such a record by hand composition at least six men—and good average ones at that—would be required. This will illustrate the advantage the typesetting machine possesses over hand work.

"The World is now giving fully more than double the quantity of reading matter which appeared in its columns last fall, a fact which is appreciated by its readers, who are likewise much greater than they were a few months ago."

Here is a copy of a signed certificate of the champion string:

THE DAILY AND WEEKLY WORLD,
VANCOUVER, B.C., March 28th, 1894.

To whom it may concern:

These are to testify that the following is the record of T. G. Duncan at this office for the week ending March 26th inst. The hours worked by him in operating the machine were 48, being the regular working hours of the composing room, and the copy the regular run of the hook. The body of the slug was minion and the face nonpareil. It measured minion down the column and nonpareil across:

	Ems.	Hours.
Monday, March 19	48,500	8
Tuesday, March 20	48,000	8
Wednesday, March 21	48,600	8
Thursday, March 22	49,400	8
Saturday, March 24	48,200	8
Monday, March 26	48,500	8

Totals..... 291,200 48

The average per hour being 6,066 ems, eclipsing by great odds former records made in Canada.

J. C. MCLAGAN, Manager.
F. W. FOWLER, Foreman Composing Room.
Machinist in charge, Farley.

TO BUY OR TO SELL.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is frequently in receipt of inquiries from parties desirous of purchasing newspapers and printing offices. Those wishing either to buy or sell may find their opportunity by sending us full particulars.

At present we should be pleased to hear of a live and paying Conservative weekly in any good town in Ontario for sale.

Correspondence

LIBEL LAW AMENDMENTS.

To the Editor of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

SIR, Will you kindly make room for an explanation from me as to the position of matters re Libel Law Amendments.

An act respecting the law of libel has been passed by the Ontario Assembly. I wish with this announcement I could congratulate the newspaper publishers of the Province, and particularly the members of the Canadian Press Association, upon the fact that a reasonably satisfactory ending has at last been reached to a long agitation. In reality, it is pretty much a case of "as you were."

We have asked for three things chiefly: 1. That the annoyance and expense of moving for security for costs be no longer placed upon the defendant publisher, but that, reserving to the judge certain discretionary powers, the depositing of security for costs be a necessary prelude to entering action; or, failing this, that an order of a judge be made requisite; 2. That in cases of secondary libel (alleged libellous paragraphs received by wire or copied from other papers, etc.), an ample apology be a bar to action unless malice be shown; 3. That in motions for security for costs there should be no appeal from the decision of the Court of first resort.

On the first and main grievance we have received no concession whatever. We may still be harassed by legal vultures, and be made to submit with such grace as expediency dictates to the demands of the blackmailer. For a time it appeared probable that we would be given the protection of a judge's order (something to which no reasonable objection could be taken), but this was finally denied. We have been slightly more fortunate as to our second grievance. It is true the publisher is still left fully liable for the consequences of the publication of the most innocent-looking news paragraph received through ordinary channels, but provision has been made for the consolidation of different actions and for the entering of a plea, in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff has already agreed to receive compensation in respect of a similar libel. This is practically all the act contains for our benefit. The third point—no appeal in motions for security of costs—was at first conceded, but before the bill got through the Assembly this was modified so as to apply only when the motion has been made before a judge of the High Court of Justice.

There was provision originally for the joinder of the informant as defendant, but in committee this was made available only where malice can be shown, so that practically it is useless.

Neither by the ministers nor in the House does proper consideration seem to have been given our representations. We were told repeatedly about the wickedness of newspaper libels, but the members of the government and the private members alike seem to have ignored the fact that no amendment was being asked that could make the way any easier for the wilful libeller.

Disagreeable as it may be, there is apparently nothing before us as publishers but to agitate ' agitate ' agitate ' ' until we compel unwilling politicians to heed our complaints. It will

help to do this if we cease to be mere party hacks, and give our politicians to understand that if we assist them in their efforts to command popular support, we do so not of right but of favor. Let us take off our gloves occasionally in dealing with our local members, and they will soon take off their hats when they come to deal with us.

In this connection I desire to express my high appreciation of the position which the Toronto Globe has taken in this matter, while I also appreciate the hint thrown out by the Sentinel-Review, of Woodstock, that there are too many lawyers in parliament. The presence of a few more journalists of the Balfour stripe in the House would afford a wholesome corrective.

Before closing permit me to say that the journalists of this province, and of Canada as a whole, are under a heavy debt of gratitude to John King, Q.C., for his untiring efforts to improve the laws relating to both civil and criminal libel. He has spent a vast amount of time on this subject, and has received and expects no remuneration therefor. I hope, however, the members of the press will see to it that in some way suitable acknowledgment is made of a common indebtedness.

Fraternally yours,

T. H. PRISTON,

President C. P. A.

N. B. I might add, that while the new libel law is a disappointment to us, a decision given by Chancellor Boyd that the publisher shall be given security for costs if he can make out such a case as, if uncontradicted at the trial, would justify the article complained of, is of the very highest importance. Only a few days ago I was able to put it to the test before our county judge, and obtained an order for security without hesitation. Nor was this order appealed against. T. H. P.

The Exeter Times has just put in a new press to aid in the production of the bright weekly of that name.



Lighty Brothers, Montreal, May

"COMFORT"-ABLE RATES.

THE highest priced advertising space in the United States is sold by a periodical practically unknown to the best reading public. This is a monthly journal for the home, and is called *Comfort*. It hails from Augusta, Maine, which seems to be a veritable hotbed for papers with boom circulations. Its circulation is claimed to be 1,250,000, and its advertising rate is \$5 a line per issue. That a "scheme" paper should hold such an important place in the advertising field is not altogether encouraging to publishers who stick to thoroughly unquestionable methods in working up circulation, and the inference that must be drawn is that the character of a journal has little to do with its advertising rates. In contrast with this journal in the advertising field, stand the first-class magazines. The *Century* and *Harper's* magazines ask \$250 per page, each issue, Scribner's \$200, and the *Cosmopolitan* \$300. A space equal to a magazine page in *Comfort* would cost fully \$1,200. The question naturally arises, to what class of advertisers is such space worth \$5 a line? *The Trade Press*

INK: THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD.

THE analogous word is given in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in French "encre," and in German "tinte," and in no other language. But the Italian word for ink is suggestive of its origin. This word is "inchiostro," and is most probably the source from which the English word "ink" is derived. If we consider the meaning of the word "inchiostro" for the fluid which we call "ink," it will appear as the fluid employed "in chiostro," i.e., in the cloister. In the dark ages the monks were the only educated class of that period, and as in this country they for the most part came over from Italy, the word "inchiostro" must have been known amongst our forefathers as the medium employed by the monks for the transcription of documents (a work peculiarly an occupation of theirs), and the lengthy name "inchiostro" became by contraction the more convenient monosyllable "ink."

MACHINES EVERYWHERE.

SWIFT indeed is the march of the machines these days. In the Montreal news, and other places in this issue, information concerning their progress can be found. The following letter from Windsor speaks for itself.

WINDSOR, Ont., 27th April, 1894.

THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMEN, We have this month shipped machines to the *Owen Sound Times*, the *Orillia Times*, the *St. Catharines Journal* and the *London Free Press*, which papers will in future be set by the Typograph. Also the *Colourg Sentinel Star*.

Yours very truly,

CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH CO., LTD.

F. S. EVANS

PRESS VS. GOVERNMENT.

THE *Montreal Gazette* speaks editorially thus. At the Press Association dinner on Saturday night Mr. Marchand, M.P.A., said of the press to day that it was a credit to the country, and that it had used its liberty and not abused it. He concluded by asking the press not to forget the Quebec Legislature, which labored in its way towards the progress of the Dominion. In return the press would ask the Quebec Legis-

lature not to forget it when next time the amendments to the libel law came up for action. The Quebec libel law is based on the idea that the press seeks to turn its liberty into license, and when the press is the defendant gives the greatest advantage to the most worthless prosecutor. The press may yet ask Mr. Marchand to bear testimony in its favor in another place.

WHAT MACHINES WILL DO.

AT a recent meeting of the California Press Association one of the speakers said that typesetting machines are certain to effect great changes in journalism.

For instance, for a Los Angeles paper four machines are employed at a cost of 20 cents a 1,000 ems, and yet the printers are not injured by the innovation. There are more men in that office to day than when the machines were introduced.

The paper publishes 16,000 words of telegraphic news daily, where less than 4,500 words were used previously. When one can set type for 10 cents a thousand journalism will be changed from a mechanical to an intellectual basis. Talking in this strain, he claimed more men will be employed.

Through the agency of mechanical improvements patent out-sides will disappear, and country papers can afford to print all news and reading matter.

The spread of ideas will increase when a man having an opinion to express can do all the work. Great dailies will then cease to be organs of opinions.

SPECIALIZATION SPECIALIZED.

TRADE journals are specialties, but a journal devoted to trade journalism is surely specialization specialized. Still such a paper exists, its first number being issued in April. Its title is *The Trade Press*, and its publisher is Henry J. Bohn. Mr. Bohn has been manager of a successful trade journal for fifteen years, and will now attempt to explain his own and his competitors' experience for the sake of the two or three thousand trade papers and some five thousand class journals published on the North American continent. This paper is published at 416 Manhattan Building, Chicago, at \$1 per year. At \$2 per year more might have been expected, and that more would just have been enough.

CHATTER.

THE Oil Springs Chronicle Printing and Publishing Co., of Oil Springs, Ont., is applying for incorporation, with a capital stock of \$1,500, divided into 60 shares of \$25 each.

The Pembroke Standard office narrowly escaped being burned down recently.

The Palmerston Telegraph has been bought by Hinley & Morrison, of Walkerton.

The late Geo. I. Gurnett, of the *Ingersoll Chronicle*, carried about \$10,000 insurance on his life.

Geo. Wilson, of Geo. Wilson & Son, proprietors of the *Guide*, Port Hope, Ont., has just returned from an extended visit to Denver, Col.

Mr. Flint, of Montreal, was in Ottawa last week to remind the Government of its promise to place linotype matrices on the free list, or to greatly reduce the duty of 50 per cent.

JOSEPH B. LOVELL,

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FIRST-CLASS WORK AT
MODERATE PRICES.

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F. DIVER, Manager.

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ELECTRO and STEREOTYPERS READY SET NEWS PLATES
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Size of bed, 24x24. Largest form it will take, 19x28. It is capable of running a 26x43 sheet.
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Highest Award at Columbian
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Boom Your Circulation

The Coupon system, in connection with a highly illustrated part book at low prices, has been the hit of the year. The best of these schemes is

MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

A COLLECTION of about 1,200 photographed reproductions of the best pictures in the public galleries and private collections of the world. They were originally intended to be issued in a part book, as is now being done, but at \$2.50 a part or \$100 in all; but they were purchased by a syndicate of newspaper publishers, and are being issued at 10 cents a part, to boom circulation.

The newspapers that have taken up the "Masterpieces" have every one of them had a wonderful success, increasing their circulation, and making much money at the same time. They are so far ahead of anything else that has been offered that publishers who have the franchise can afford to smile upon opposition.

The subscription price is \$15 a year, or 35 cents for single copies, but papers can sell them, and make big profits, at 10 cents. No guarantee of numbers or money is required. We supply the books as papers, English or German, need them. Advertising matter, reading notices, etc., supplied. There are still a few cities and towns open in the United States and Canada. If you want the franchise wire at once.

Address

ART ENGRAVING CO.

Times Building, NEW YORK

THE CHATHAM BANNER.

THE Chatham Banner has now a daily as well as a weekly issue. It was established in 1865, and conducted by J. R. Gemmill until 1883, when a joint stock company was formed.

When it was decided this year to start a daily a new company was formed and the staff enlarged. The new daily starts under most favorable auspices, and there is no doubt of its success.

Here is the Banner's own description of its staff: "Every properly equipped banner has a staff. This Banner has one. In the business, editorial and reportorial departments the Banner is officered as follows: R. H. McBride, late business manager of the St. Thomas Journal; J. R. Gemmill, for many years editor and proprietor of the Banner; J. F. McKay, late proprietor of the Leamington Post; W. A. Hutton, for some years principal of the Tilbury public school, and Miss M. Samson. A. D. McDonald will hang the Banner in every household in Chatham and Kent if he be but given the opportunity. George Claxton is foreman of the news room and is responsible for the attractive display of the advertisements which adorn these columns and bring dollars to the pockets of the judicious merchants who paint their signs on the Banner. William Jacques, of Windsor, for many years a resident of Chatham, returns to this town to take charge of the Banner press room.

"The Banner and the staff are ready. Now for the breeze."

THE WINDSOR EVENING RECORD.

WINDSOR possesses a remarkably live daily paper in the Evening Record. It has just entered on the fifth year of its publication. Some time ago the support given to it warranted the proprietors in enlarging it to a seven-column paper, with increased length of columns, which added six columns to its size. The same generous support has warranted them in now making a still further enlargement to an eight-column paper, adding four more columns to its size. Its Saturday issues contain eight pages.

The Weekly Record was established in 1862, and under the present management has become one of the largest papers in Western Ontario, and with a circulation of about 3,500.

Messrs. McNee & McKay are to be congratulated on their skill in popularizing their papers. The Evening Record is a wonderful daily for a city of 10,000 inhabitants, and with the strong opposition that they have from larger United States journals, owing to the fact that Windsor is a border town. Mr. Archie McNee is the editor and Mr. J. A. McKay the business manager.

THE DESERONTO TRIBUNE.

AN enterprising journal is not to be found in every town but there is one to be found in Deseronto. The Tribune has long been famous for its miscellany of news correspondence, and its modern reporting of local news. It is now running twelve pages of six columns each. In its enlarged form, with a continuance of the careful news editing it has received at the hands of S. Russell, the Tribune should receive an extension of even the liberal patronage that has justly been given to it. A live newspaper makes a live town, and Deseronto is well reflected in the character of its newspaper.

We congratulate and we use the word in more than its conventional sense. Mr. Russell on his great and well deserved success

PAPER WORKS AT NEW TORONTO.

AHANDSOME paper mill has been running at New Toronto for some time and its proprietors, Ritchie & Ramsay, being energetic and enterprising are making a success of their venture.

Their building is L-shaped having 150 feet frontage and a depth of 100. It is equipped with all the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of coated papers and cardboards suitable for printers and lithographers.

They made their start some fifteen months ago with the idea of producing high class papers, which up to that time had been largely imported. Thus making a specialty of these finer grades, they have been enabled by this specializing to produce papers which the trade generally have appreciated. They are competing successfully with imported goods and have every reason to feel proud of their success.

Every buyer of this class of goods can be assured of courteous treatment in dealing with them.

STRICTURE OF THE PRESS.

AT a recent regular business meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Toronto, the following resolution was adopted: In view of the intense excitement over and interest taken in the result of the recent prize-fight, and the debasing and demoralizing influence such scenes, with their inevitable attendant gambling, have upon the moral nature of all who delight and take interest in them, especially upon young and unformed minds, we deplore the publication of and prominence given to such cases in the public press, recognizing the power the press wields for educating the nation for weal or woe, for uplifting or degrading its readers.

Fine Book Papers.

THE increasing demand for our No. 1 Litho. Papers has so greatly exceeded our anticipations that we have been quite unable to keep up with orders and beg to apologize to our customers who have been inconvenienced by our delay in filling orders during the past two weeks. We have done our best to meet all requirements and are now in a position to do so without delay. Any stock size shipped at a moment's notice. This paper is unequalled for photo-gravure and other fine work.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT AND CAREFUL
ATTENTION TO LETTER ORDERS.

CANADA PAPER CO.

15 Front St. West, TORONTO.
578 Craig St., MONTREAL.

LIMITED

SUIT BY A NEWSPAPER MAN.

MR. Gallagher, a newspaper man, well-known in Exeter, Clinton, Kenfrew and other Ontario towns, has a case in the Supreme Court at Vancouver. The following is a copy of the statement of claim of the plaintiff, Gallagher of the Nanaimo Telegram, in his suit against J. W. Horne, M.L.A.:

- To preparing for and arranging election campaign, including requisition to yourself to become a candidate, your reply thereto, and arranging same for press
- To preparing preliminary address to electors, and for supplementary address and arranging same for press
- To preparing and drafting campaign speeches
- To private and special correspondence and compiling and arranging information in reference to the provincial situation for your use
- To arranging private details for committee work
- To drafting correspondence on public and private matters
- To speech for Cotton banquet and preparing copies for press
- To correspondence and private business during your illness, July and August, 1890
- To preparing articles and advertising foreign Mission City
- To drafting letters re Government park reserve between New Westminster and Vancouver to Government, City Council and for press
- Ditto re North Arm road
- To preparing you for work of Legislature and compiling information re separate judicial district and registry offices
- To preparing speeches re same in Legislature and work connected therewith
- Ditto re Burnaby shoal
- To preparing letter to secretary Trades and Labor Council re public meeting and preparing same for press
- To general assistance in Legislature work
- To services re Telegram
- To preparing work for Legislature re Telegram
- To looking after private business \$1,000 00
- By paid on note 300 00
- Balance due \$1,300 00

OVERCROWDING.

ONE of the commonest faults among job printers is that of overcrowding in their typesetting. Instead of allowing for a proper amount of margin or of space between the lines, they will spread the type over every available inch of paper. Should there be any short lines they will put ornaments at each end, which, instead of improving appearances, only add to the general ugliness. Another great fault is that if a new face of type has been recently added to the plant they will see that it appears in every job, whether suitable or not. What is the use of having a new face if we do not show it? seems to be their excuse. Such a job lies before us while writing. The measure is too wide for the paper, the lines are set so large as to leave no space between them, and mixed in with gothics and other heavy-faced letters are some lines of the latest light-faced ornamental type. Nothing looks nicer than a job set all in one series of different sizes, especially if plenty of margin is allowed, and there is ample space between the lines.

Buntin, Reid & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, PAPER

AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS,

 **TORONTO**



Envelopes.

PRINTERS and Stationers should correspond with us before placing their orders for Envelopes elsewhere. We deal only with the trad and have issued new Price Lists, which will be mailed with Samples on application.

Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads and Note Heads always in stock.

In cases where tenders are required, we make liberal reductions for large quantities.

All correspondence promptly and cheerfully attended to

Samples mailed on application.

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CRAFT NOTES.

P. J. MASS, arbiter in the making of a scale between the German Typographical Union of Chicago and the German newspapers and job printers of that city, has settled all but the wages of the employees on the Staats-Zeitung. The Abendpost will pay the old scale of \$20 per week on machines; the Freie Press, 18 and 21c. per 1,000 for machine work, day and night respectively; Arbeiter Zeitung, the old scale of 24 and 26c. for hand composition, and eleven job offices and two weekly papers will pay the old scale.

The Stratford Herald is booming.

The Sentinel, of Kamloops, B.C., is to introduce typesetting machines.

E. E. Sheppard, of Saturday Night, has been in Winnipeg recently, and is now in British Columbia.

There are 700 employing printers in New York, and less than 100 belong to the Typotheta of that city.

Mr. Sanders, editor of the Exeter Advocate, is on an extended tour through the Southern States.

The Larknow Sentinel is now in four page form. The Millbrook Reporter has also adopted this style.

A good proofreader is a man who knows more and costs less than the man whose "copy" he reads. - Puck.

La Presse, Montreal, seems to have aroused some villain's spite. Attempts have been made to blow up the office.

A number of prominent Presbyterians of Montreal are seeking incorporation as the Dominion Publishing Company.

W. C. Cunningham has gone to the Northwest and British Columbia in the interest of his house, Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton.

The Debates Committee of the Dominion Parliament have recommended \$1,000 to be given to the widow of the late T. J. Richardson.

J. C. McLagan, son of the proprietor of the Vancouver World, has been visiting relatives in the East. His sisters accompany him.

Rev. Edmond Sheppard, father of E. E. Sheppard, editor of the Toronto Saturday Night, has taken charge of the Disciples' church at Rodney.

Mrs. David English is now registered as publisher and printer in place of her husband, deceased. The place of business is in Montreal.

W. W. Walker, job printer, who has been doing business in London, Ont., is removing his plant to Kingston, where he will cater for a share of trade.

A copy of the Orilla Packet strayed into this office last week. For local news it stands very high and seems to be under most thorough management.

C. Bruce McDougall, who has been making himself notorious by rather loud criticisms in his paper, the Plain Dealer, has been arrested at Moncton, N. B., and will have to stand trial. It

seems to be fashionable among editors to be arrested and then to pose as martyrs. The policy of the editor of this paper will not be announced except in case of emergency.

Maxwell Johnson & Co. and the Webber Printing Co., in Toronto, have been amalgamated under the name "Webber-Johnson Printing Co." Object: strength.

Thomas Kennedy & Son, of 38 Renfield street, Glasgow, have been appointed sole agents for Scotland for the Laurentide Pulp Company, Ltd., of Montreal, Canada.

Phillips Thompson (Jinuel Briggs) has joined the staff of the Toronto World, and is doing the Ontario Legislature. He was editor of Grip before its suspension and revival.

Hon. Mr. Angers is to be allowed to pursue his suit against L'Electeur for \$25,000 for libel as he had first entered it. Judge Andrews so decided at Quebec on April 25th.

Mr. Abraham, publisher of the Canadian Horseman, Toronto, was in town on Tuesday in the interests of his new journal, which is proving a profitable venture. Deseronto Tribune.

T. P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, was offered by the Ontario Government the secretaryship of the Fees Commission, but had to decline on account of ill-health.

The Edmonton Bulletin is soon to have a new home. A contract has been let for a building 25 x 60, two stories high and basement, solid brick with plate glass front.

Mr. Flint will soon move in the Dominion Parliament that books printed or published by any fraternal, charitable or religious association, being the annual reports of such bodies, shall be admitted duty free.

It has been discovered that the keg of powder thrown into the News office, Tweed, was not thrown with evil intent. Some thieves mistook the office for an empty building and threw the keg in to get rid of it.

W. R. Climie, editor of the Sun, Bowmanville, has been suffering for two months from an abscess in the head and now lies in a very critical condition. He has undergone two surgical operations with uncertain result.

The Chatham Planet issued a twelve-page edition on Saturday, four pages being printed on toned paper and illustrated. Evidently the new daily, the Banner, is not going to have it all its own way. Petrolia Advertiser.

Roland Woolsey, formerly of the Toronto Telegram, is now editor of the Kingston (Jamaica) Post. His health is much better since he went to that island, and his brother journalists in Canada will be glad to hear of his success.

The celebrated case of the Canada Review against Archbishop Fabre, in which the paper claims \$50,000 from the Archbishop for having placed it under the ban of the Church, has been heard, but judgment has been reserved.

A curious feature of Japanese journalism is that every important paper is said to have a "prison editor." Japanese journalists are so constantly being fined and sent to prison that the sole occupation of the individual is to go to gaol when called upon.

The publishers of New York State are trying to have their libel law amended, so that a retraction will usually prevent damages being given unless actual damage can be shown. Edward G. Riggs, of the New York Sun, said before a legislative committee that a gang of lawyers existed in New York city who made it their business to find mistakes in the papers and to

bring suit upon them. It had cost the Sun several thousand dollars to settle such suits during the past year for articles which had been published without malice.

The Melita (Man.) Enterprise has been giving Murray & Co., booksellers, Rat Portage, some free advertising because they refused to pay for an advertisement inserted in the Enterprise, from which they claimed to have heard nothing.

In the case of Edwin S. Matthews, of Montreal, vs. the Empire Newspaper Company of Toronto, Justice Taschereau rendered judgment recently, dismissing plaintiff's action on the ground that no proceedings had been taken by him within three years.

It is said that S. H. Janes, of Toronto, has secured a controlling interest in the Ingersoll Chronicle, the Reform organ in Sir Richard Cartwright's constituency. It is said that Mr. Janes is looking for Mr. Cartwright's beehive to steal his honey.

Mr. Clearwater, of the Forester, Huntsville, Ont., has been in Toronto for a number of days purchasing type to replace his plant which was destroyed in the conflagration which recently devastated that village. He was purchasing from Millet & Richard.

The machine typesetter will in time work as favorable a change in the facilities for publishing country newspapers as it has in city journals. Where the machines may be introduced they will make an end of the use of syndicate plate matter. Fort Dodge Chronicle.

Charles Durand, who has been a resident of Toronto for 50 years, and who has been connected with the Law Society of Ontario for over 64 years, recently celebrated the 83rd anniversary of his birth. Mr. Durand has been a contributor to the press for over 62 years.

The Metropolitan, of Montreal, issued a St. Lawrence Yacht Club Number, on March 31st, which was exceedingly creditable both to the publishers and to the fair ladies of Montreal who made the St. Lawrence Yacht Club Ball a grand success. Enterprise is a profitable commodity.

Roger & McLean, formerly Government printers, have recovered of the Dominion Government \$24,090.82, as the amount they had lost by the Government's breaking its contracts with the firm. This will take away a few year's profits from the Government printing office.

Geo. B. VanBlaricom, local editor of the Peterborough Examiner, was presented by the employees of that paper with an address and a gold-headed cane, and an Oddfellow's pin, recently. Mr. VanBlaricom assumes the local editorship of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Halifax is to have a new paper—a weekly. It will be called the Saturday Night. It will be under the management of a well known city man, not at present connected with the press. He thinks there's millions in it and will be shocked if the venture is a failure. Halifax Chronicle.

Newspaper men and others are interested in a case tried at the Division Court in Port Hope lately before Judge Ketchum. The publishers of the Guide continued, as is the custom, to send the paper to a subscriber until he was in arrears for several years, and upon urging the payment of the bill the subscriber said that he hadn't ordered it for the time he had received and accepted it, and therefore refused payment. The Judge made

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HAMILTON, = ONT.



- Ivory (White Wove)
- Crystal (White Wove)
- Springside (White Laid)
- Fernside (Cream Laid)
- Lakeside (White Wove)
- Boyd Brook (White Wove)
- Arlington (White Wove)
- Westlock (White Wove)
- Pirie's Super Satin (White Wove)
- Pirie's Fine (White Wove)

TINTED.	LINEN.
Delaware Laid, 6 colors	Oxford
Scotch Wove, 5 "	Silver
Agawam Bond, 4 "	Standard
	Century

Agawam Bond.

"Japan Linen Bond."

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES
BOXMAKERS' SUPPLIES
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS

Special Attention Guaranteed to Mail Orders.

a lengthy deliverance on the subject, the contents of which may be inferred from his order: "I give judgment for the plaintiffs for \$11.50 and costs."

Edward Rosewater, proprietor of the Omaha Bee, has been sentenced to imprisonment for 30 days and to pay a fine of \$500 because his paper criticized the judge of the District Court. An appeal to the State Supreme Court secured his release from prison shortly after he was taken there.

The Windsor Times is set by the machines, and the effect in its edition of Saturday, April 21st, was the nearest approach to perfection that has been produced in Canada. The face of the type seemed to have a clearness, fulness and readableness, which must commend itself to all publishers.

The Toronto Evening Star seems to be owned and managed largely by St. Mary's men. J. J. Crabb, formerly of that town, is manager. Among the stockholders are J. J. Crabb, \$15,000; Stephen Myers, St. Mary's, \$5,000; A. H. Loft, St. Mary's, \$5,000, and W. J. Gage, Toronto, \$15,000.

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Globe Employees' Benefit society: President, E. J. How; vice-president, J. A. Copland; sec.-treas., T. Jeffery; advisory board, J. A. Masterson, H. V. Ferguson, A. Bennett and C. Kinsey; auditors, A. Thomson and J. A. Horner.

La Presse, one of the most enterprising and widely-circulated daily papers of the province of Quebec, published in Montreal, has adopted the Mergenthaler linotype machines, and is much improved in appearance. The linotype machines are gradually but surely getting into general use. Toronto Mail.

The Typograph Co., of Windsor, shipped on Tuesday three Typograph machines to the Empire Publishing Co., Toronto; two to the Banner Printing Co., Chatham, and one to S. Stephenson, the Planet, Chatham. The Hamilton Times has recently put in six of the machines. St. Thomas Journal.

The fifth issue of Fin, Fur and Feather, the sportsman's pocket journal, is just to hand. It is published at Amherst and the editor and proprietor is Claude de L. Black. The journal is a monthly and is devoted to the protection and propagation of fish and game, and healthful and honorable recreation.

The Minnesota Type Foundry has always some good things for printers in the way of presses and type. Any printer who desires a copy of their "The Northwestern Printer" showing samples of their new borders and type can secure it by use of a post card. The address will be found in their advertisement on another page.

At the annual election of the Ottawa press gallery the following officers were elected: President, A. T. Magurn, Globe; vice-president, R. M. MacLeod, Ottawa Citizen; secretary, W. J. Healy, Mail Committee; L. A. Oliver, La Minerve; Roden Kingsmill, Telegram; Fred. Cook, Empire; William Mackenzie, Herald; George Simpson, Globe.

J. J. Lavery has been appointed provisional guardian to the estate of Jos. Dussault, insolvent, Montreal. The principal creditors in Montreal are J. B. Rolland & Fils, \$2,113; Dominion Type Foundry, \$400; Canada Paper Company, \$99. The Dominion Government figures for \$288, the Quebec Government for \$83, and the Quebec Corporation for \$72.

Typographical errors sometimes make correspondents say strange and humorous things. The Delhi Reporter in its last issue says "Mr. Wm. Clinton was a lively grasshopper one

day this week;" and the Simcoe correspondent of the Journal was made to say that the Methodist choir of that town would be decorated with evergreens and flowers on Easter Sunday.

Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, Montreal, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. Tardif; vice-presidents, P. C. Chatel and Elzear Poitras; recording secretary, Henry Cardinal; financial secretary, A. P. Pigeon; treasurer, P. S. Daniel; delegates to the Trades and Labor Council, A. P. Pigeon, J. A. Rodier and P. C. Chatel.

The current number of THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is devoted almost entirely to typesetting machines. It has come to the conclusion that the machines are here to stay, and speaks very highly of the machines manufactured in this city. The number is an excellent one, as are, indeed, all issues of this publication. The publishers of Canada are proud of its trade journal.—Windsor Evening Record.

Street & Co., of 30 Cornhill, London, E.C., have had the honor to present to his Royal Highness the Duke of York a collection of cuttings from the press from all parts of the empire

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

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

Ours is Known all Over the Globe

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

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

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

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

Specimen copy cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

160 Fleet St., E.C., London, Eng.

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

The Printer's Art. "Truly admirable little work," "Full of good ideas, are some of the comments. 112 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

Challan's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite of right hand page, when wanted (189), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one line all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Challan's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (189), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad" begins and ends. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

Challan's Subscription Record. FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received, blank spaces for the subscriber's name and the post office. The right hand page has the date of expiration, amount and date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

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

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

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

MILLER & RICHARD

Have now in stock a number of extra large second-hand power presses. If you wish to enlarge your paper, and your present press will not admit of you doing so, you can effect an exchange on liberal terms. Write for particulars.

They have also in stock second-hand Gas Engines, guaranteed in good condition.

Do you want an Electric Motor, the cheapest and most convenient power for a printing office? They deal in all sizes, from one-half horse power upward.

Do not forget that MILLER & RICHARD are now casting their celebrated extra hard metal Scotch Type on the **point system.**

If you require a new Specimen Book, advise them, and one will be sent by return mail.

7 Jordan Street, Toronto.

with reference to the royal betrothal and marriage. To give some idea of the size of the work, it is stated that there are no less than nine large foolscap volumes. It isn't what is written but what is thought that counts.

J. E. Wilkinson, the well known hustler and general traveling agent of the Vancouver World, has gone on a business trip down the Sound. Mrs. Wilkinson accompanies him. They will "take in" the Mid Winter Fair before returning. There are few people who have seen more, or are better authority on the resources of British Columbia than Mr. Wilkinson, whose letters on the same are always read with great interest.

The Typothete of New York have elected the following officers: President, Theodore L. De Vinne, vice presidents, Douglas Taylor, Joseph J. Little; secretary, E. Parke Coby; recording secretary, W. W. Pasko; treasurer, Horace G. Polhemus. Executive Committee, Peter De Baun, B. H. Tyrrel, James A. Rogers. Trustees, E. Parke Coby, R. Harmer Smith, William P. Hamilton, James A. Rogers, David Williams.

The Mitchell Advocate for 35 years has been run for the money that was in it and the satisfaction that it gave to its editors. It has been successful. Its one error has been that, like a hundred other weeklies in Canada, it has been somewhat partizan. The scientific attitude in writing editorials is an unknown feature to some of the best local papers. Aside from this the Mitchell Advocate is a well printed and well conducted paper.

Miller & Richard, Jordan street, sold two dresses of bourgeois No. 19, and nonpareil No. 32, last month. One was purchased by W. A. Moorhouse, of the Sherbrooke Examiner, and the other by W. W. Chit, of the Central Canadian, Carleton Place. Both papers now present an improved appearance, and both are well pleased with their treatment at the hands of the popular manager of Miller & Richard's Canadian business R. Paterson.

The Chatham Planet has added to its mechanical equipment a Babcock, double feed, "D. spatch" press, with a capacity of 3,500 impressions an hour. This, with other recent improvements that have been made in the paper, will no doubt enable Mr. Stevenson to withstand any increased competition he may have and still retain his position of having the leading daily in Chatham, and the leading job printing establishment in Western Ontario.

J. Castell Hopkins, late of the Empire staff, has opened a broker and real estate office in Toronto, and will pursue a business calling as well as his journalistic work. His articles in the April and May Forum have attracted a great deal of attention, and they have brought Mr. Hopkins much fame. As a Canadian writer, Mr. Hopkins had many difficulties to overcome, but his indomitable energy has placed him in the front rank of magazine writers.

The Windsor Evening Record says: "The Leamington Post is bound to remain a double headed paper. Recently it lost its Liberal editor, and in order to avoid being accused of leaning from the political perpendicular, it allows a column of the paper to each of the political parties, Conservative and Liberal. Running an independent paper has its difficulties, but Brother Johnson has a great head. He should at once apply for a patent for this two headed combination."

Geo. Warwick, of Warwick Bros & Rutter, was married last Tuesday to a most estimable Ottawa lady, Miss Murphy. Mr.

Warwick is one of the best known business men in Toronto, and his numerous friends will be glad to hear that he has been removed from the troubles and trials of the single estate by a very popular and charming lady. Mr. Warwick and his bride left on the Teutonic for Great Britain, where they will spend a few weeks, returning to Canada about the 1st of July.

Frederick Thibaut, president of the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Lithographic Printing Company, Montreal, died last month, after an illness of a week's duration. The deceased was sixty-three years of age and had been a resident of Montreal for twenty-five years, coming from New Orleans, where his father had made a fortune as a cotton planter, but lost it during the war. He came of old French Creole stock, and was very popular among the circle in which he moved. He leaves a wife, a married daughter and unmarried son.

The newly formed St. John Press Club got a big send off from the citizens on the night of April 2nd, at the concert given under its auspices by the Torbett Concert Co. and the Lutterman Sextette. The opera house was crowded to the doors with one of the most fashionable audiences ever within its walls. Every number on the programme was encored from one to three times. Another concert was given on the following night. The proceeds are to furnish the club rooms.

The wit on the Manitoba Free Press is responsible for this: It is understood that action for libel has been entered by Editor Dave Carley, of Victoria, the old time Winnipegger, against the Times of that city. The libel is in the following paragraph published by the Times: "The Home Journal will in honor of 'the day we celebrate' print an edition on green paper to-morrow. David Mark Carley, its editor, descends from a wandering tribe of Irishmen who settled in Jerusalem generations ago."

Alexander Dick, M. E., has been appointed business manager and associate editor of the Canadian Colliery Guardian, published at Halifax, N. S. Mr. Dick has had much practical experience as a mining engineer. He was at one time connected with the Colliery Engineer and established a corres-



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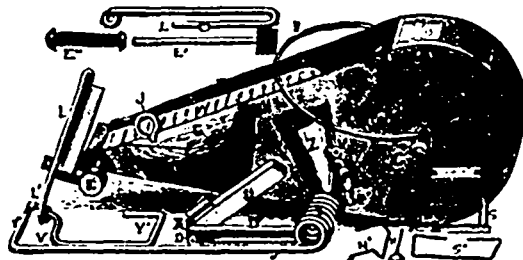
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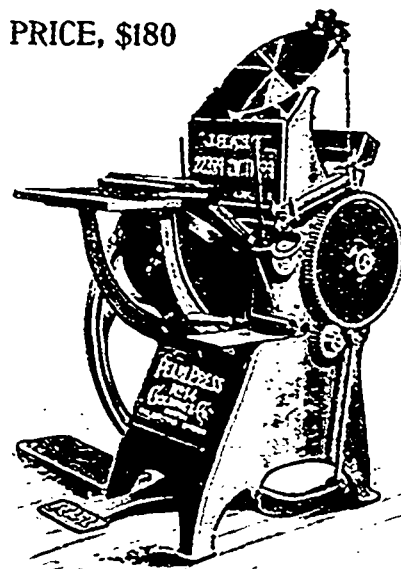
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pendence School of Mines at Scranton, Penn. Recently he has done work on the forthcoming volume of the Mineral Industries—the annual of the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York.

Dennis Coffee, a printer, whose family reside in Toronto, was fatally shot by Henry Turner, his employer, in Chicago, one Sunday night last month. The men were out walking with Blanche Hartnast and Minnie Paulson, when Turner and Blanche began to quarrel about the attention she was paying to some other man. Turner drew a revolver and threatened to use it, and when Coffee interfered he turned the revolver in his direction and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered Coffee's chin and lodged in the neck.

A pleasant event took place last week in the warehouse of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, when W. A. Truman was presented with a purse containing a handsome sum by his fellow employees in honor of his wedding, which occurred a short time since. The employees assembled on the second floor, and Mr. Graham, the manager, made the presentation, accompanying it with a few happy remarks. Mr. Truman was so surprised that he was unable to reply at length, but thanked his fellow employees.

The officers of the London Typographical Union, No. 133, for the present year are: President, A. E. White; vice-president, J. L. Goodburn; financial secretary, Frank Plant; recording secretary, Jas. McNeil; treasurer, Wm. Hunter; sergeant-at-arms, John Scott; board of directors, H. J. Emery, Edmund Wallace, Chas. Doe, Fred. Dunn and J. E. Scott; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Frank Plant, Thos. C. Howell and J. L. Goodburn; delegates to Workingmen's Library Board, Wm. Lytle and T. C. Howell.

The Dundee Courier has despatched two lady correspondents on a tour round the world, with instructions to investigate in different countries the question of women's work and wages, and any other subjects pertaining or interesting to women. The ladies will journey some 26,000 miles in the course of their inquiry. After traversing Europe they will visit Egypt, Arabia, India, China, Japan, Canada, and the United States. The names of the correspondents are Miss Marie Inaadt and Miss Bessie Maxwell.

Dr. Dawson, Queen's printer, recently lectured before the Ottawa Literary and Scientific Society on the subject of "Buddhism." The lecture was of a most interesting character, evidencing that Dr. Dawson had given his subject considerable thought. His Excellency the Governor-General, in moving a vote of thanks, said one of the indirect effects of such a lecture was a feeling of thankfulness that we belonged not to the pessimistic quiescent east, but to the optimistic active west. In the former, civilization was at a standstill in the latter it was ever progressive, but pessimism was always fatal to progress. His Excellency thought however, we might still learn lessons of wisdom as to the blessings of peace from the teachings of Buddha.

The following is the official report of a phase in a Toronto libel suit, Fleming vs. Citizen Publishing Co., W. H. P. Clement, for the defendants the Citizen Publishing Co. and the defendant James, appealed from an order of the Master in Chambers dismissing an application by the appellants for security for costs in an action for a libel contained in an issue of a newspaper called the Canada Citizen, published on the 30th December last in

the city of Toronto. Haverson, for the defendant Mrs. Rockwell, also appealed from an order of the Master in Chambers refusing a similar application by that defendant. The plaintiff is R. J. Fleming, formerly mayor of the city of Toronto. The defendants are the publishers and editress of the newspaper. The defendants allege that the plaintiff is insolvent, and that they have a good defence on the merits, and had published the alleged libel in good faith. H. S. Osler, for the plaintiff, contra. Appeal allowed, the learned judge holding that the defendants have brought themselves within the provisions of the statute allowing security for costs in actions of libel. Costs to the defendants in any event.

A debutante—Red Deer Review, Red Deer, Alberta.

PROGRESS IN ZINC ETCHING.

THE adaption of photo-engraving to newspaper work, though of comparatively recent origin, has developed to such a wonderful extent that publishers, as well as the discriminating public, regard it as one of the greatest adjuncts of newspaper-making, to be ranked in importance with the type-setting machine and the perfecting press.

Years ago it was found that the gelatine process of etching then in use was too slow to be of much value. It required forty-eight hours to obtain good results, and even in those days illustrations of current events were in demand, rather than those of yesterday or the day before.

In 1876, Frank Leslie, who had become disgusted with the gelatine process, sent to England for a Mr. Henry to come to New York and attempt etching on zinc. Six months were spent in almost fruitless experimenting, after which Mr. Henry returned home. His work, however, was taken up by Captain Russell, who at that time was connected with Frank Leslie. His work continued with more or less success until 1880, when he became associated with A. W. I. Leslie—now the able assistant of George W. Turner in the management of the affairs of the New York Recorder. Together they perfected the system for making etchings, the main features of which are in use by nearly all newspapers.

At that time they supplied most of the city dailies, and their work consisted mainly of maps, sketches and broad outline drawings.

The first newspaper to put in its own plant was the New York World. The work was done under the supervision of A. W. F. Leslie, who also installed the second plant, which was in the office of the Utica Saturday Globe. William I. Baker, the publisher of that paper, had heard of the success of the then new process and came to New York to learn personally the details of its operation.

Soon after, the San Francisco Examiner, Philadelphia Press, Buffalo Courier and other papers were equipped by Mr. Leslie.

With the process now in use an illustration can be made ready for the form within an hour and a half after it leaves the artist's hands—a gain of nearly two days over the old process.

An example of the advantage of the present process occurred recently when the news of the wreck of the Kearsarge was received. It was nearly noon when the dispatches were received, but the first editions of some of the afternoon papers contained maps of the locality in which the good old ship was wrecked. Such a thing would have been almost impossible twenty years ago.—Fourth Estate.

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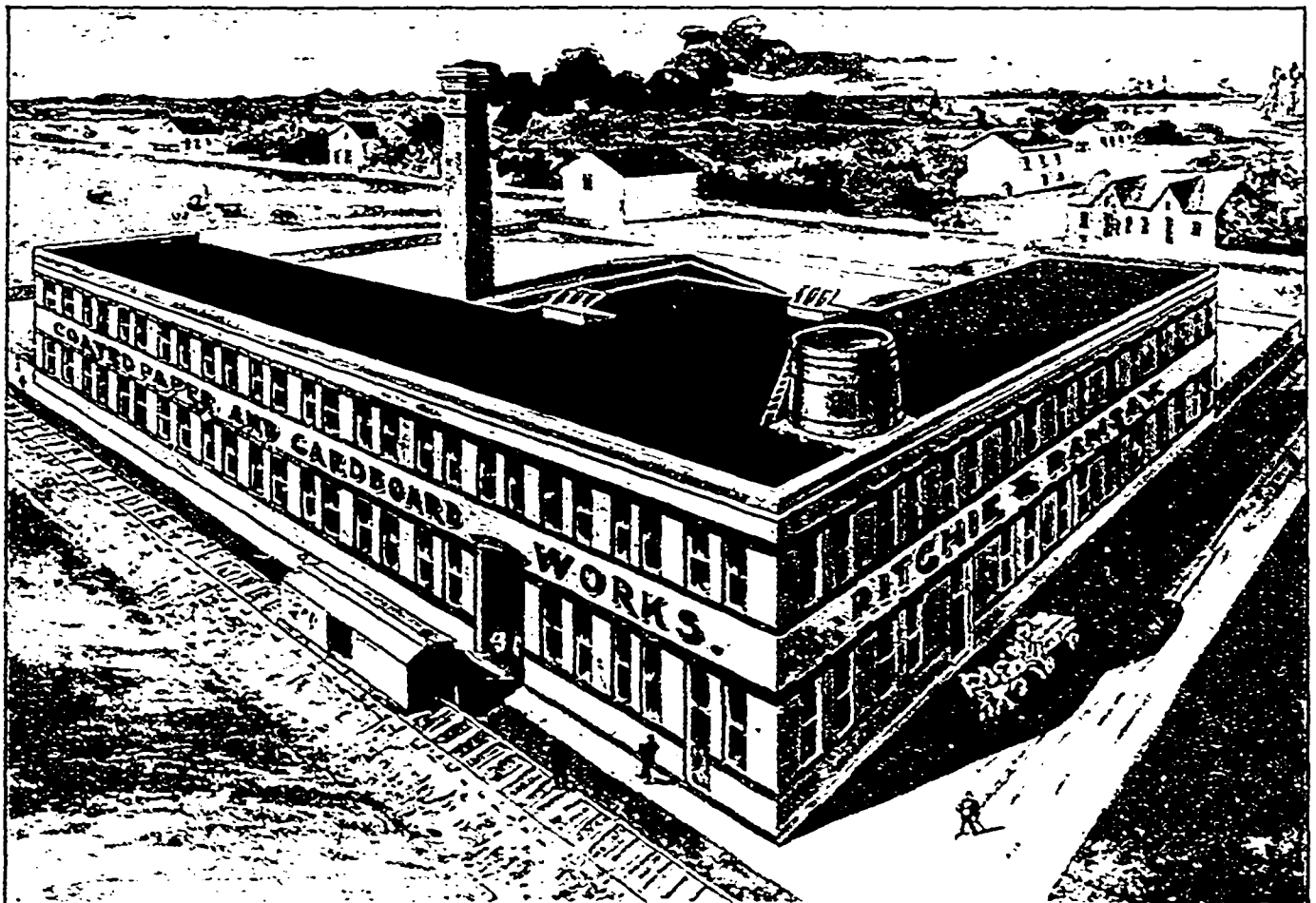
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