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# THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. II. No. 1

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1892

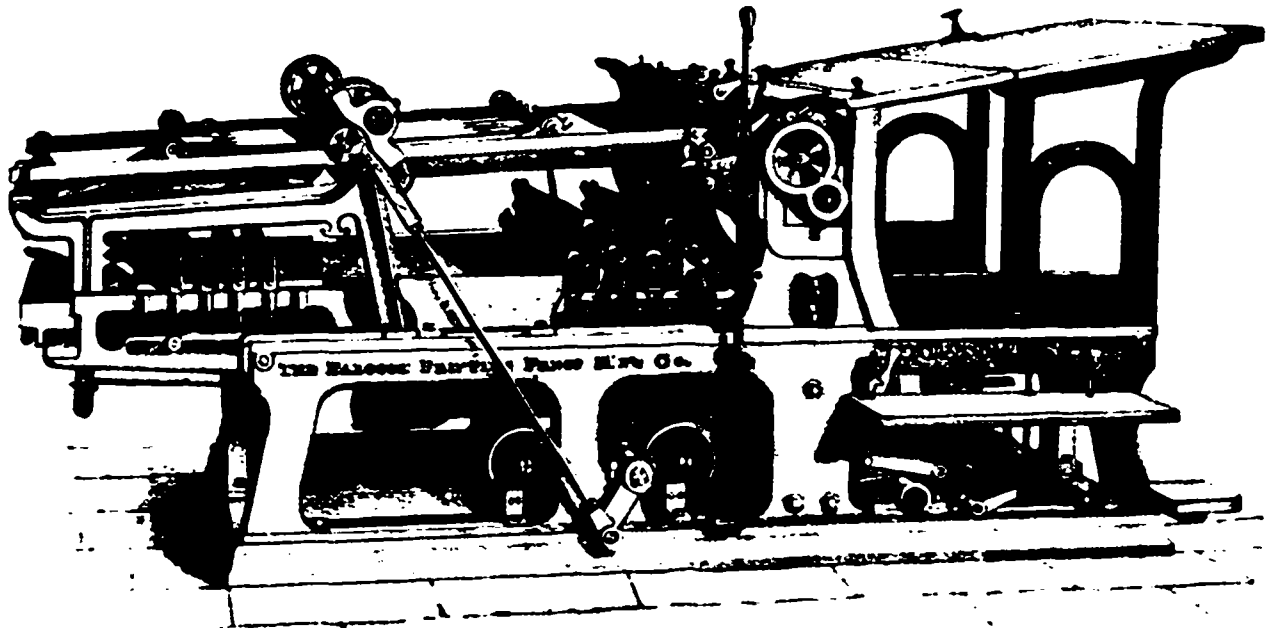
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AGENTS FOR THE BUFFALO PRINTING INK WORKS

# Printer AND Publisher

VOL. II.—NO. 1

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1893

\$2.00 per year

## EDITORIAL NOTES

THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER extends to its many patrons the usual New Year greetings, with the hope that it will not only be a happy but a prosperous year.

Is the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa 8,500 galleys are occupied with the Voters' Lists, consisting of 1,211,450 names, the weight of the type thus locked up being 180,000 lbs.

MELBOURNE, Australia, is a healthy place for publishers, who are fed freely on pap. The *Age* received \$9,800 last year for Government advertising; the *Argus* \$7,750; the *Daily Telegraph*, \$6,100, and two evening papers \$6,000 between them.

It is difficult to ascertain who carried the day in the recent strike in the office of the *Plaindealer*, Cleveland, but it appears to be plain that the office is now an open one. The trouble originated in the wage demanded by an operator of the Mergenthaler machine.

SOME of the job printers in Victoria, B.C., find fault with others who cut prices, and the suggestion is made to the Union to call from such offices all members of the Union. This plan, when tried in other places, has not succeeded. Cutting prices is the result of competition, and will always exist.

MR. T. W. RUSSELL, M. P. for South Tyrone, Ireland, who visited Toronto recently, delivered several interesting lectures. One of his subjects was "The Spirit of the Age," in which he spoke vigorously against fixing by law of trades unionism the hours of labor, and also the coercive methods often displayed by organized labor.

THE "Type Trust," or the "Great American Type Foundering Co.," is endeavoring to secure control of the concerns who manufacture brass rule, and so far has partially succeeded. The monopoly is grasping everything within its reach, and reaching

for what is not within its grasp. If the Trust succeeds up goes the price of brass rule, etc.

ONE of the first offices in the United States to introduce the eight-hour day is the *Cosmopolitan Magazine Co.*, New York. The pressmen work eight hours a day, and receive \$22 per week. It is claimed that if the press work formerly cost 50c. per token the cost under the new system will be fully 70c. On a circulation of 50,000 the additional cost will be in the vicinity of \$6,000 a year.

MAY BROS., Nurserymen, Rochester, are sending out circulars to Canadian publishers, asking them to insert a ten line advertisement ten times, with the expectation of receiving next spring two dozen strawberry plants. May Bros. may be shrewd men, but the Canadian publisher is equally shrewd. We give the enterprising firm this free advertisement, in the hope that it will be the only one they will receive in Canada.

THE New York *Recorder* frequently prints on its first page an advertisement in which appears a star, printed in red ink, the balance of the paper being in black ink. Many publishers and printers, knowing that the *Recorder* is printed on a web press, have various theories as to the mode of printing in colors on such a press. An additional cylinder is attached to the press, and on this is placed the portion to be printed in a different color. Below this cylinder is the colored ink fountain and the colored impression roller. Those attachments add to the cost of the press, but all novelties mean additional expense.

A FRENCH compositor says "that ability in type-setting is not the result of vivacity, but of instruction, memory, tranquility of mind, and silence when at work. It is excellent also for the compositor to read, mark, learn and digest the manuscript before he takes up his stick." One of the compositors on *The Mail*, in this city, invariably reads his manuscript through before he picks up a type, and the result is clean

proofs. It must be remembered that newspaper copy is given out in small "takes, and the comp. is placed at a disadvantage with such copy, it having neither beginning nor ending, save "even lines."

A STRONG effort is being made over the border to reduce the hours of work in printing offices, and much is being said on both sides by keen advocates. It is possible for Union men, who are honest in their intentions to secure a greater number employment by cutting down existing hours, to injure unionism. Where non-Union offices exist, and consequently where Union regulations would not be observed, a reduction of hours without a corresponding reduction of wage, would certainly work injuriously against the employers of Union labor. Every honest workman should have some consideration for his employer, and not make a move that would throw business into the hands of those who are opposed to Unionism.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Inland Printer* favors a new departure by job printers, as he asserts that the job printer of the future, if he aims at success, must be a natural born artist. The new idea is the use of illustrations in many styles of job work. While there may be something in his assertion is it not possible for a tasty printer to produce a very attractive as well as an artistic job with the products of a type foundry? Illustrations have their recognized place, and unless they are used with judgment many jobs would bear a striking resemblance to a dime museum programme. There are certainly some classes of work that would bear embellishment by some other artist than a compositor, but if the customer desired such work he would probably take it to a lithographer.

#### MEASUREMENT OF TYPE

A CONFERENCE was held not long since in New York of representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the United Typographers, the International Typographical Union and the Type Founders, to discuss the standard of type measurement. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The present manner of remuneration for type composition, owing to the system of measurement, is unjust and inequitable for both employer and employee; and WHEREAS, Differences capable of adjustment exist between the employing printer, the compositor, the publisher and the typefounders, therefore, be it Resolved, That the lower case alphabet of all faces of body type shall not measure less than fifteen lower-case letter m's of its own face; that the thirteen letters of the alphabet most frequently used—c d e i s m n h o u t a z—shall equal the length of the remaining thirteen letters of the alphabet."

The meaning of the above is that the old system of measurement by em quads will be abandoned, the letter m being substituted for the em quad. The conference arrived at its conclusions without difficulty. This is probably the first time in the history of the country that there has been a meeting of the employers, employees and manufacturers on an equal footing to adjust trade differences with results so satisfactory and harmonious.

#### THE RIVAL MACHINES

THE financial product of the Linotype and Rogers type-setting machines is yet an unknown quantity. There is no trouble experienced in procuring figures, but certain matters should be considered and deductions made before satisfactory conclusions can be reached. What publishers want to find out is not the actual output of the machines, but the cost per thousand, and before that can be ascertained the cost of repairs, of power and gas, wages of machinists, etc., must be considered. These items should be taken into account as carefully as the wages of the operator, and the publisher who overlooks them when considering the purchase or rental of a machine makes a grave mistake. In the printed matter sent forth by those interested in the machines we frequently find the product of a few experts given. This is often misleading. The representatives of the machines naturally enough present the best case they can, and doubtless have no intention to mislead anyone, but they should give us the product of the average operator, and not the one whose nimble fingers enable him to outstrip his less fortunate workman.

From figures supplied by the *Globe*, of this city, where Linotypes are in use, we find that one operator put up 117,300 ems in forty-two hours, while another reached 183,400. The first man averaged 2,785 ems an hour, while the latter reached 4,343 ems. In the same week at Ottawa, where the Rogers machines are working, one operator set in seven hours 23,000, being followed by another who put up 20,000. The average of the former per hour was 3,287 ems, and of the latter 2,857. While these figures are very satisfactory as far as the actual product of individual operators is concerned, yet it would be more satisfactory were we assured that the matter was corrected and that there were no breakages or accidents. It would also afford satisfaction were we given the proportionate share each operator bore of the wages of the machinist, cost of power and gas, and then the prospective purchaser could add to these items the interest on capital invested. By all means give us full returns, such figures that will enable the publisher to accurately count the cost of introducing a needed invention.

**EMPLOYING PRINTERS vs. APPRENTICES**

A GRIEVANCE from which boys suffer quite as much as employing printers, is the tendency of beginners in the business to "jump" engagements whenever an advance of wages is offered by another establishment. For the first six months or a year a boy in a printing office scarcely earns wages. The second year he begins to pay his way and grow into the business. If he remains during a reasonable apprenticeship, he will be gradually advanced in wages and afforded an opportunity to learn the business; but if he "jumps" the establishment that gave him an opportunity to learn, for a slight advance over what his legitimate employer is paying, he works not only an injustice to his employer but generally goes to an inferior office, and turns out a poor workman or wandering specialist. We are pleased to notice that St. Louis Typothete has taken steps to bring about reform in this direction, by asking reference from former employers. It is hoped the employing printers of the country will do likewise.—*St. Louis Stationer.*

**THE TRADE IN RIO JANEIRO**

**A** SHORT time since Mons. Volpari, a well-known French printer, went out to Rio Janeiro with a view of organizing the compositors in that city into a trade union, that should be at once practical and beneficial. His efforts do not seem to have met with much success, judging from the report he sent to our contemporary, the *Typographic Francaise*. The first thing he did, he says, when he arrived at Rio, was to put himself into communication with his fellow craftsmen, both Brazilian and European, and to explain to them the objects of his mission, and the means by which he proposed to carry it out. They welcomed the idea, but when the practical part was put before them mostly backed out. A commission was ultimately formed to study the matter, but the climatic condition did not permit of much work being carried on. Two of the members of the commission caught the yellow fever, and several others were seized with different local disorders, so that the commission fell to pieces of itself, and the project had practically to be abandoned. With regard to the actual condition of affairs in Rio, Mons. Volpari says that matters have not altered in the least for the last ten years, so far as printing is concerned. There are about twenty daily native papers published in that city, employing a great many compositors. A number of these journals issue at least three times a week a supplemental sheet of advertisements containing from 18 to 24 pages. In the jobbing and book printing offices in Rio there are about 1,200 other compositors employed, and reckoning as well the journals published in French, Italian, Ger-

man, &c., there cannot be far from 2,500 compositors in the Brazilian capital. The average rate of pay is about 9s. 2d. for 140 lines, work commences on the daily papers at 7 p.m., and finishes at 11 p.m., being only four hours work daily, and it is a common practice with most of them after they have done their night's work on a daily paper to start up the first thing next morning at some book printing or jobbing establishment, where they are willing, for their own sakes, to take a job at starvation wages, to the exclusion of others who are not so fortunate as to have two employments. The consequence is, that those compositors who are not employed on the daily papers, and depend for their substance upon what work they can get in the ordinary printing offices in Rio, do not have a very cheerful time of it, wages being cut down to the very lowest figure, by reason of the action of the "news" compositors. Mons. Volpari pointed out to them the absurd nature of this policy, which they were quite willing to admit, but seemed too apathetic to make any effort to remedy matters.

**ASK A FAIR PRICE.**

If the failures of printers were to be closely looked into it would be found that most of them are due to insufficient prices for the work done. There may be a few cases wherein the failure arises from defective management in other respects, but the one great "sink hole" for the printers' capital, as well as that of everyone who will trust him, is the smallness of the prices at which he takes work. In most cases this is entirely unnecessary and inexcusable. It is true that competition is sharp and that customers run around to find the lowest bidder; but that is no reason why a printer shall take work at prices which leaves him no profit. The trouble is that he does not know how much the work costs him to produce, and thinks that he sees a profit when there is none, but probably a loss instead. The worst enemies of such men are the press builders, type founders and paper dealers, who allow them to get into debt while running a profitless business.—*American Bookmaker.*

WALTER SCOTT, of Plainfield, N. J., the well-known press builder, has taken out a patent for a machine for bending electrotype or stereotype plates. This patent has been reissued to correct defects in the original patent. The device consists of a cylinder and a fixed concave piece parallel with the surface of the same. The plate to be bent is protected by a piece of thick paper, is fed into the machine and a series of rolls linked together in the form of a belt are drawn between the concave piece and the face of the plate, as the cylinder revolves and bends the same against the cylinder.

### THE WINDER COMPOSING SYSTEM.

**I**N this "System" his machines are used. A Composer and a Distributor both invented by Col. Winder, and manufactured at Dolton, Eng. The cost of the Composer is £20, and it is claimed that with it one man can set up 1,500 ems an hour. We are informed that it requires no power to run the Composer, and there is neither broken type nor pi. They are adapted for every font of type, and not, like other machines, confined to one particular face or body. The Distributor casts £82 10s., and will distribute accurately 5,000 ems an hour, one man being able to keep three Composers busily employed. Part of the system is a Nickins Machine, which nicks the type to make it workable in the other machines. The Nicker is lent to purchasers of the Composer and Distributor. Col. Winder referring to these machines, says:—"I deem it a *sine que non* that any composer to succeed in producing composition economically must be able to be sold on an exceedingly cheap rate, that is, so that on Friday night, when the cost of the composition is reckoned, it may be placed at the lowest rate possible."

The Distributor occupies a space of two square feet, and is driven by very little power. This machine distributes the type into metal tubes, and works automatically. When the tubes are filled they are taken to the Composer, in front of which is stationed the operator, who is enabled to withdraw but one letter at a time. The stick, which is practically the ordinary printer's stick with an added attachment, is so arranged that the operator can use both hands in extracting type from the tubes, and readily put the letters in the stick. In the distribution the letters are so placed in the tubes that it is unnecessary for the operator to turn them, as there is no danger of a letter coming out the wrong way. A number of English publishers speak well of the Winder machines, but they think the output of the Composer ought to be increased. As in all type setting and type casting machines the product depends on the expertness of the operator.

### BAD DEBTS

**M**R. H. G. BISHOP contributes to the *American Bookmaker* an article on the above subject, from which the following is taken:—

"Bad debts are often due to bad habits in the matter of collections. Printers often allow bills to run too long before making application for payment. Perhaps some may smile at this, and say that too often printers are so poor that they need the money before it is due, and are not likely to forget to call on time. With some this may be true, and yet they are the very persons who, should they not actually need the money, would be most likely to let things

run until they did. What is needed is a systematic collection on certain dates, whether the money may be needed or not. Many a collection which might have been made on delivery, or thirty days afterward, has never been made at all, because the printer did not happen to feel poor, and when he did want the money he found that the customer could not or would not pay, or that he had failed or died, and the account had to be classed with 'bad debts.'

"Then there are the habitually dishonest customers to guard against: men who get all of the credit they can from one printer and then go to another and still another, until having exhausted their resources in that locality they will change their address to some other city and begin the same thing over again. Such a case was mentioned to the writer not long ago, the victim being a New York printer who did about \$500 worth of work for a person whose present address he would be glad to find.

"Here is a field of usefulness for the United Typothetæ. Let that organization have a record of all such cases kept and contributed to by its members from all parts of the country, and many of these bad debts might be prevented.

"A 'black list' could be circulated from time to time at a very slight cost, and every member of the organization would have an interest in helping such a movement along. Something of this kind does exist in one or two cities, but in order to be thoroughly effective the list should cover the whole country."

Canadian printers, especially those doing business in the cities, should make a move to minimize losses brought about by "habitually dishonest customers" as Mr. Bishop terms them, for they are ever with us. A little trouble, and comparative small expense, would either drive the dead beats into some other line of business or compel them to meet their liabilities.

### THE EARLY DAYS OF THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA.

**S**PEAKING of the early days of newspaper telegraphy in this city that veteran operator and manager, Mr. Robert Eason, of the Great Northwestern Company, in the *Monetary Times* says:

"To the Toronto *Globe* belongs the honor of being the first newspaper in Canada to receive special reports from 'Our own Correspondent.' At first these specials came from Montreal only. The late Thomas Sellars, elder brother of Robert Sellars, now the influential editor of the Huntingdon *Gleaner*, was, at the time of which I write, the Montreal correspondent of the *Globe*. Thomas Sellars, familiarly known as 'Tom Sellars,' who also published the Montreal *Echo*, was a clever and popular newspaper man. The special despatches were very brief at first, containing perhaps fifty or seventy-five words, but they

gradually increased in length; and as the importance of the innovation became apparent, the *Toronto Leader*, too, in the course of time appointed its special correspondent at Montreal. Mr. Sellars took credit to himself for being the first man in the country to send special news by telegraph to a large Canadian daily, and often referred to the matter with pardonable pride.

"Among the noted events, though of comparatively late occurrence, which I remember copying while I was alone in Toronto office late at night receiving telegraphic news, with only a messenger-boy to keep me company, are the shooting of President Lincoln, in the theater at Washington, by Wilkes Booth, and the shooting of D'Arcy McGee, at the door of his boarding-house at Ottawa, by James Whalen. At this time the night work in the telegraph office here was light, and one operator could manage it easily. The news of President Lincoln's assassination was received in Toronto at 11 p.m., and it need scarcely be said, created a great sensation. The *Toronto Leader* was the only paper in Canada, outside of Ottawa, to contain, on the morning after the murder, an account of the shooting of D'Arcy McGee. Many will remember George Gregg, who then represented the *Leader* at Ottawa. He was regarded as the best-equipped newspaper man in the country, and could do anything about a newspaper office, from setting type to writing editorials. Parliament was in session at the time, and on the evening of the assassination we telegraphers had got the signal "30," meaning "Good-night," from Ottawa on the *Globe* and *Leader* reports, when, a few minutes later, and just as I was going out of the office door, Ottawa hurriedly called me up—it was then between two and three in the morning—and sent 200 or 300 words of a dispatch to the *Leader*, giving a succinct account of the murder that startled the whole country. It happened that Gregg's boarding-house lay in the same direction from the Parliament buildings as that of D'Arcy McGee, and on his way home he gathered sufficient particulars of the tragedy which had just taken place to make a very readable story, and hurrying back to the Ottawa telegraph office, had it forwarded to his paper. All the other reporters at the capital representing outside journals missed this sensational piece of news."

We are in receipt of a handsome pamphlet from the Balcock Printing Press Co. on the virtues of the "Standard" Press. Twenty-five pages are devoted to flattering words from their patrons such as: "The best press for doing all classes of work"; "Just the press to do first-class work"; "Am delighted with it"; "Not one cent for repairs"; "The best press for the money".

### JOE HOWARD

EVERY newspaper man knows, at least by reputation, Joe Howard, of New York, who conducted the *Star* when "Boss Tweed and Tammany ruled Gotham. Very little is known of Joe's early life, except that his parents were wealthy and resided in one of the Eastern States, as he is rather reticent about the past, albeit he takes a delight in informing those who listen to him that he has made as much as \$45,000 a year by his pen. He is certainly a hard worker, a tireless correspondent, and a romancer of no mean order, his Canadian counterpart in some respects being Ed. Farrer, of the *Globe*, et al.

Mr. C. R. Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio, gives us in the *Boston Journalist* some particulars of Mr. Howard's early career, which doubtless accounts for Joe's aversion to talking about the past:—

"At a critical period in the war of the Rebellion a most portentous proclamation in due form, and apparently signed by President Lincoln and countersigned by the Secretary of State, appeared in the Washington special dispatches for a leading New York paper, whence it speedily found its way into nearly every newspaper of the North, and many in foreign lands. It answered its immediate purpose in selling large editions of the sheet to which it was originally contributed, and had more remote and more important results in creating a tremendous excitement throughout both North and South. Yet it was a forgery throughout, pure and simple, the more conspicuous and flagrant because the bogus proclamations actually assumed to call for an immense new levy of troops to aid the imperiled cause of the Union. Under the sharp search and imminent threats of the government, its author was speedily discovered, arrested, confined for a time in Fort Lafayette, Boston harbor, and would in all probabilities have been hanged as a traitor had it not been for the intercession of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and other influential friends of his family and himself.

"The fabricator of this greatest and most notorious of all newspaper 'fakes' has long since been practically forgiven by the American people, without official pardon or amnesty act of congress, and has become one of the most distinguished correspondents before the public. He is Joseph Howard, Jr., otherwise 'Joe Howard,' or, as he is more commonly represented by the signature to his letters and syndicate articles, just 'Howard.'"

"Don" Sheppard, when editing the *Toronto News*, imitated Joe to some extent, by publishing a manifesto of some sort, which was a rehash of one of Washington's proclamations.

The *Richmond Guardian* was the first Canadian weekly to adopt the eight page form.





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From The Saturday Art Supplement of the Toronto Mail.



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

**THE J. B. McLEAN Co., LTD.**TRADE JOURNAL, PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

Single copies 25 cents

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

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1893

**PAY IN ADVANCE**

**W**HY should the publisher wait till the year has expired before he receives the price of his paper from each subscriber? Every week he is giving his subscribers real value, and yet he fails to demand a return until fifty-two weeks have passed by, and may be fifty of his subscribers have passed away or gone to other scenes. Surely the risk should not be on the side of the publisher alone? As a rule publishers have a stake in the community in which they dwell, and are therefore trustworthy. Have they not as much right to demand payment for their paper in advance as to furnish it a year without the sight of a cent from a subscriber? The publisher assumes every chance, while the subscriber has no responsibility. This problem has been solved by the publishers of the large weeklies in this city, who are invariably paid in advance, and it works satisfactorily. They not only receive subscriptions for their weeklies in advance, but also the greater part of the price of their dailies. A survey of the situation a few years ago forced on them such action, as they naturally enough concluded that it was more profitable to have 10,000 paid-up subscribers, with the money to the credit of the publishers than 15,000 and the money scattered over the entire Dominion. The country publisher is continually directing outside attention to his town and district, in fact doing much to build it up, and thus materially benefitting his patrons. In that work he should receive their assistance, and that assistance ought to be of such a nature as to be appreciated by him. If the publishers would consider

this matter seriously, and place it before their readers in its proper light, we believe that the response would be so general that the pay-in-advance system would soon take the place of the present unjust absurdity. That the matter is receiving some thought is borne out by the following letter received from Mr. Albert Dennis, of the Pictou, N.S., *Standard*:—

“DEAR SIR,—I would like to see an article in next *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* on the ‘cash in advance system’ for papers. I notice that many of the weeklies in Ontario are adopting this system, and any publisher who has had experience must know that the cash system is infinitely the better one. The way I view it is that it is better to have 1,000 subscribers that pay \$1,000 in advance than 3,000 subscribers that only pay \$1,000 in advance, and the publisher run the risk of the other 2,000, half of which is almost certain to be a loss. The publisher that adopts the cash plan, he has his money sure, saves the cost of extra paper, gets interest on his money, saves in ink, composition, press-work, and in many other ways.”

**NOT ADAPTED FOR A COUNTRY OFFICE**

**M**ANY country publishers are seriously considering the advisability of introducing type-casting machines, hoping thereby to save money. Elsewhere reference has been made to some points upon which they should receive enlightenment before investing their capital. The cost of composition in the majority of our towns does not exceed 15c. to 18c. per thousand, and it is doubtful if by the use of machines those figures could be reduced. The country publisher could not expect to retain an expert operator, as he would soon drift to the cities, or receive an offer as soon as his capability of production became known. We firmly believe that there is no money for the country publisher in machines, and that opinion is endorsed by a publisher in a live western town, who recently visited Toronto and ordered a new dress of type. Before placing his order he carefully considered the machine question, and after mentally discussing the pros and cons decided that the old plan was the best and most profitable for him. One of the drawbacks that struck him very forcibly was the absolute necessity of keeping a skilled machinist on his premises, who would be of little use for any other purpose, and such a machinist would be a costly luxury.

**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.**

**B**ECAUSE the metropolitan weeklies are sold at one dollar a year is that a good reason why the country publisher should offer his weekly at the same price? We think not. The metropolitan weekly as a rule, appeals to no special class or community—it is purely cosmopolitan. On the other hand,

the country weekly, if well conducted, gives the local news of the district in which it is published, thereby appealing directly to its own constituency. To gather such news and put it into shape, is a task that should be rewarded and the publisher is not justified in asking for such labour less than it is worth. The country weekly fills a want entirely beyond the power of the metropolitan weekly to fill, and they should in no way be looked upon as rivals. The farmer and those who dwell in small towns and villages ought to take some of the large and well conducted weeklies published in the cities, because they set good value for their money, but they certainly should take the local paper, and know what is transpiring in their own locality. A knowledge of such works if assuredly work at least \$1.50 a year or three cents a week.

#### HOW TO TIE UP A PAGE OF TYPE

**Y**OUNG apprentices should not get the idea into their heads that they are merely going to be type lifters. Type-setting does not constitute the whole business of a compositor, as most of us are no doubt aware; and if a lad means to get on in these go-ahead days, he must give his whole mind to every little detail which helps to make up a good compositor. It seems a pity that we should have to tell some comps. how to tie up a page, but still it is really necessary, for they seem to be getting into a very careless way of going about their business, and unless something is done to put higher ideas into the minds of apprentices, in a very short time we shall have but few first-class compositors.

I once heard it remarked by an experienced printer that their were "comps." and "compositors"; sadly too many of the former and not enough of the latter. He said the former were good men at the case, but if you gave them anything else to do other than type lifting they were at a loss how to make a start; and there were many excellent comps. who could not impose an eight-page form correctly if you gave them a week's wage. And it is just the same with the subject we are now going to consider. How many pages of solid matter and how many display pages have been pied, all through faulty tying up. Some men think that if they get the string round the page in any manner, so long as it does not drop off, that is all that is required. But this kind of thing will not do. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing everything, and if work is to be turned out creditably the right way must be adopted.

When you are about to tie up a page you must see that your cord is a good one, *without knots*, the latter fault having been the cause of many a spill. Then take one end of the cord in your left hand, and

commence at the top left-hand corner of the page, as you stand in front of the galley, or the furthest corner from you if your matter be on a surface; then with your right hand bring the cord round the page and over the part which you hold in your left hand, which will have the effect of keeping it from slipping. Then take the cord round your page till finished, each time round giving it a good pull to tighten it. When arrived at the end of the cord, take a bolkin and put the end in between the matter and the string which you have already put round the page; then, taking hold from underneath, give it a good pull from you, and the page ought to be nearly as secure as if it were locked up.

I have seen pages tied up which you could hold by one end, just as you could if they were locked up; and I have seen others which, if you attempted to pull a proof on some presses, would be broken up directly. Apprentices, in all your work, whether it be fine arts or common work, take the advice which the B.P. is always giving, and attend to details.—W. H. SKIFIELD in the *British Printer*.

#### ABOLISH THE PREMIUMS

**T**HE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER of Toronto, a journal representative of the publishing interests of the Dominion, takes strong ground against the practice indulged in by some newspapers, especially in city weeklies, of giving premiums and prizes and other baits in order to get subscribers. The views of the *Banner* on this point are known. They are in brief that a newspaper that is not worth taking on its merits is not worth taking at all, and that the money spent in providing these baits to induce people to subscribe had much better be spent in improving the paper, which has to enter the houses of those who read it fifty-two times in the year, whereas the premium only enters once and is very soon forgotten. The very fact of a bait being offered to subscribers is an admission on the part of the publisher that his paper is not worth the subscription price, and that he knows this to be the case, otherwise what object would he have in offering the bait? The experience of most publishers has been that people who swallow these baits quit the paper as soon as their time is up. They have got their premium or prize, or whatever it may be that induced them to subscribe, and have no further interest in either the publisher or his paper.—*Dundas True Banner*.

MR. HAL B. DONLY, editor of the *Norfolk Reformer*, Simcoe, was married not long since to Miss Emma Brook, of the same town. Mr. Donly has been for years one of the prominent members of the Canadian Wheelman's Association, being its present secretary and editor of its official paper.

## TRADE CHAT

COMOX, British Columbia, has a newspaper called the *News*.

MR. WILLIAM CARTER is about to publish a newspaper at Kalso, British Columbia.

THE *Mitchell Recorder*, Mr. T. H. Race, proprietor, has put on a new dress, and looks remarkably well.

MR. J. C. PANKHURST, of the Dominion Type Foundry, Montreal, left Toronto recently for Digby, N.S., after a profitable trip in Western Canada.

THE regular meeting of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto, called for last month, was postponed, but will be held some time this month.

MR. R. L. PATTERSON, of the Miller & Richard type foundry, recently visited Ottawa. Probably his visit had some connection with the reported introduction of the Rogers machine in that city.

THE *Western World*, of Winnipeg, in its "Business Chances in the North West" column, says there is room for a paper in Glenboro, Man., and that "a daily is badly wanted" at Brandon, Man.

THE *Toronto Evening Star* has moved into its own quarters on Yonge street, a few doors north of its rival, the *Evening News*, and is now printed from a new font furnished by the Toronto Type Foundry, J. T. Johnston, manager.

THE *Sarnia Observer* recently donned a new dress of Miller & Richard's type. One marked feature in the new outfit is the almost universal use of gothics for display lines in advertisements. The *Observer* has been a success under its present proprietor, who has entered upon his fifteenth year in directing its course.

THE *Colonist*, Winnipeg, recently said:—"Another example of the effects of strikes has been afforded us in the recent suspension of all Vancouver papers from publication as a result of the arbitrary demand of the printers for an increased scale of wages. The sooner laws are enacted which will put a stop to these strikes the better."

LEE A. RILEY has been in Toronto for the last few days representing the Harper Bonnell Co.'s inks. Should things prove satisfactory, as Mr. Riley feels confident they will, the inks of this company being of the finest quality, especially for half-tone work, he will open a Canadian agency, and we shall therefore see more of this amiable gentleman.

*Skandinaviske Canadianeren* (the Scandinavian Canadian) has made its appearance in Winnipeg as a weekly paper of four pages, five columns to the page. Mr. Emanuel Ohlen holds the position as manager. The Scandinavians are to be congratulated on having an organ with such excellent promise as this. It is the only paper printed in their language in the country and will no doubt do much to educate them in Canadian affairs.

AN English press builder is about to put upon the market a twin job press which practically combines two platen machines with one set of motions. This will mean a saving in floor space as well as in cost of the press, as compared with two separate presses. The same idea has been successfully carried out with regard to wire stitching machines, and we see no reason why it should not be just as successful in connection with a printing press.

ONE of the most acceptable visitors at this time of year is the Memorandum calendar, especially that issued by the Canada Paper Co., Ltd. This has a sheet of paper to each week in the year, subdivided into spaces for each day, and has become in many offices almost indispensable. Each sheet shows a different sample of one of the papers manufactured by the Canada Paper Co., and altogether the calendar is an unique advertisement and most convenient office accessory.

"The Printer's Art" is the title of an exquisitely neat little volume by Alex. A. Stewart, Salem, Mass. It is essentially a modern book in typographical appearance as well as in the treatment of subjects and matters discussed. Every alternate page contains specimens of job work, many of the designs being simple but yet very effective, while not a few are elaborate productions. The type-setter or pressman can find much to attract his attention and improve him in his own line of business by perusing the portions of the book devoted to composition and press work, and the employer will be able to glean many valuable hints from it. The author is a practical printer, and in placing before his fellow-craftsmen such a capital text book has conferred on them a benefit that can only be fully realized by carefully studying it. Paper covers, \$1; cloth, \$1.35.

A CORRESPONDENCE has lately been proceeding in the *Typographia Francaise* on the subject of the employment of women in printing offices. Monsieur Storck, president of the Master Printers' Association at Lyons, is in favour of the employment of women to a limited extent, but Mons. Keufer, a well-known contributor to the journal in question, considers Mons. Storck's arguments bad, and is of opinion that if the employment of women, either as compositors, or otherwise, becomes general in the printing trade it will sooner or later lead to serious trouble being experienced with the men. Women as a rule are content to work for lower wages, and if some sort of stop is not put to the practice it would soon be the means of ousting a great many male printers from their present employment, a proceeding which will be almost certain to result in disagreeable consequences to all concerned. In Canada there are quite a few female compositors, while there are numerous female feeders of presses, etc.

## CRAFT NOTES

THE Rogers Company expect to place several additional machines in Ottawa at an early date.

THERE is not much excitement yet concerning the coming election of officers of Toronto Typo Union, which take place this month.

JAMES COULTER, president of the Toronto Typo Union, was a labour candidate for Public School Trustee, but met with defeat.

WONDERS will never cease. The New York *Herald* now uses display type and got out an illustrated Christmas supplement printed in two colours.

THE work done by the Rogers machines on *The Mail*, Toronto, is not creditable to those interested either in the machines or the mechanical production of that paper.

A NEW departure has been made by the London Society of Compositors. A female has been admitted to its ranks as a compositor at the Kelmscott Press, Hammersmith.

SOME dissatisfaction exists amongst the members of Toronto Typo Union regarding the settlement made with the *Evening News*, as it is claimed to be piece scale artfully disguised.

MR. W. B. PRESCOTT, president of the International Typo Union, visited his relatives in this city during the holidays. Mr. P., is a Toronto boy and popular with the *comps* here.

HENRY OBERMEYER has been elected president of the Hamilton Typographical Union; W. J. Reid, first vice-president; D. Hetherington, second vice-president; E. James, secretary; David Hastings, treasurer.

NEW YORK Typographical Union has adopted a scale for type setting machines. The price fixed was for morning newspaper \$27 a week of eight hours a day for six days; on evening papers \$24 a week of eight hours a day for six days. The scale for hand composition will remain as heretofore, 50 cents per 1,000 ems on morning newspapers and 40 cents per 1,000 on evening newspapers.

THE *Evening News*, Toronto, has squared itself with the Typographical Union. The Rogers machines are to be manned by union operators as soon as they are proficient enough to take the places of the non-unionists. There is not to be a piece scale, but the men are to receive \$14 a week conditional on setting up 100,000 ems a week, which is practically a piece scale of 14c per thousand ems.

THE burning of the *Public Ledger* building in Philadelphia illustrates the value of a well organized newspaper plant and staff. While the fire was under way, destroying type and everything which could not be quickly got out of reach of the flames, the editors and reporters of the paper were at work writing new copy.

and the compositors were engaged in setting up the matter in a duplicate composing room, remote from the scene of conflagration, and always held in reserve to meet emergencies. The readers of the *Ledger* read an account of the fire in the columns of their favorite paper, and could not but be impressed with the energy and enterprise thus displayed.

THE *Belfast News Letter*, which is the oldest newspaper in Ireland, having been established in 1737, and now owned by one family for over one hundred years, has recently decided to march with the times, and has introduced the Thorne Typesetting machines, with the object of getting the forms earlier to press, in order to cope with its increasing circulation.

THE Christmas number of the Brantford *Expositor* is a credit to its enterprising publisher, Mr. T. H. Preston. The letterpress is devoted to the early history of the county of Brant, following which are sketches of the sporting associations in the city and county, and brief biographical notices of leading business men. The pages are fully illustrated, the cuts appearing to advantage on the superior paper used.

THE British Columbia *Commonwealth* says Mr. John Houston, formerly of *Truth*, Westminster, B.C., and more recently of the *Miner*, Nelson, B.C., sold the latter paper to a couple of young men, who deemed it their duty to handle Mr. Houston rather severely in their newly-acquired property. Mr. Houston almost immediately launched the *Tribune*, and has associated with him Messrs. W. J. Mackay and C. V. Drake, who turn out a very readable journal.

A CASE was before the courts recently in Toronto, involving the right of a sum of money held by a stakeholder. The holder of the stakes paid the money into Court, and the case generally was commented on by the *Evening Star*. A motion was made to commit Mr. Gregg, editor of the *Star*, for contempt of Court, "so that litigants may be protected while before the Court." For the defence it was contended that the editor was not cognizant of the article previous to its appearance, that no malice was intended, and that the editor was willing to apologize. Judge McDougall denounced the practice of commenting upon cases before the court by the press, and imposed upon the defendant the costs of the motion.

TORONTO Typographical Union has another difficulty on its hands. Mr. Watson, the manager of the new stereotype plate company on Adelaide street, has given notice to the union that unless the Central Press Agency, his rival, is charged for composition on the type which it now gets free from *The World*, he will put non-union men in his office. At present the Central Press takes *The World* type and from it stereo-

types ready-set plate matter for country papers. Mr. Watson's company has to pay for composition, editing and proof-reading, and he does not feel like allowing the other company to compete with him at such an advantage. The Union has decided to divorce Mr. W. F. Maclean's paper and the Central Press. The result of the fight will be full of interest to the rural press.

A school for teaching typography was established in Brussels in November, 1888. The first year there were 59 entries, the second 73, the third 67, while up to November, comprising the fourth year, there had been 66. Practically matters neither advance nor recede, so far as the number of pupils is concerned, but the standard of knowledge is much better. During the first two years no certificates were awarded, last year there were four, and this year five.

#### THE NEWS GATHERERS.

MR. CHARLES HOLMENS, of the *Colonist*, Victoria, B. C., has gone to Liverpool, Eng.

MR. ED. BELUM has severed his connection with the *Victoria, B. C., News*.

E. E. SHEPPARD, of *Saturday Night*, is a candidate for the mayor's chair, Toronto.

W. J. HAMBLY, of the *Toronto Mail*, carried off a \$25 prize for an essay on Jersey cows.

MR. JAMES SAWDEN, of the *Kingston News*, has gone to Chicago to accept a position in a business house.

FRENCH reporters now take notes at night by the light of a tiny incandescent lamp attached to the pencil.

MISS ALICE GOODALL, who edits the *Simla Guardian*, is the only woman in India who holds such a position.

MR. G. P. GRAHAM, of the *Ottawa Free Press*, is about to receive a clerkship in the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

MR. J. J. DINGWELL, formerly of the *British Columbia Press*, is now on the editorial staff of the *New York World*.

REV. GEORGE SIMPSON, for many years editor of the *Canada Presbyterian*, Toronto, has been appointed assistant editor of the *Chicago Leader*, a Presbyterian journal.

MR. WM. THOMPSON, formerly of London, has been compelled through ill-health to relinquish the editorship of the North-western edition of the *Farmer's Advocate*, of London.

MR. HOOGS, who represents the *Toronto Evening Telegram* at Toronto Junction, Islington and Minuco, covers his route daily on a buckboard, to which is attached a lively horse.

THE Australian editor has his troubles. The *Colony Times* recently published a special edition with reference to a wreck that has excited some local interest. And this was the editor's footnote: "The above telegrams were handed in at the Port Campbell office at half-past three p. m. A one-eyed pigeon with only one wing would be of more use than such a service."

#### IK MARVEL'S LITERARY METHODS.

THE literary methods of "Ik Marvel" are not very methodical. He usually waits till "the spirit moves," and finds his greatest difficulty in nerving himself to work. He can best write "on order," if the subject be given and the order imperative enough. As valuable thoughts occur to him he writes them in his note-books, feeling sure, as his friend Irving used to say, when he sketched a beautiful tree and laid it aside, that it would "come to play some time." He has lost much valuable matter this way. He writes very fast, once started. His early manuscripts are written on paper yellow as parchment, and show a good, firm hand and singularly few corrections. He revises always enough to make his work satisfactory to himself. This is sometimes much work, sometimes little. He seldom varies expression for the sake of the expression itself, but will make any change necessary to add force or clearness to the sentiment. He usually writes in the morning, but of late had much rather go fishing, planting or hunting orchids in the woods.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

In olden times merchants advertised by being strictly honest and very attentive to their customers. In this way they built up their business; but if a merchant of the present day depended on the process he would soon find that he was losing more than he made. The only way to work up a large and steady trade in the present day is to carry first-class goods, sell at marketable prices, and, above all, advertise thoroughly, largely and continually—by continually we do not mean in busy seasons of the year, but through every month in the year. This is not as yet thoroughly believed in by many, but it is only a question of time for them to be educated up to this. Don't trust the slow, pokey, old-fashioned merchant who does not believe in advertising. Look out for him very sharply, else some day you will wake up a loser, for he cannot compete to-day with the wide-awake merchant who is always doing good advertising. The man who does not advertise now-a-days is as sure to go under as a stone thrown in the water. Spend every possible cent that you can raise on good advertising, and continue to do so, and you will find that your business is making every possible cent that it can make. When you get to this stage enlarge your business and then your advertising.—*Weekly Journalist*.

**TYPE-SETTING WITH BOTH HANDS.**

The foreman of a New York composing room has conceived the idea of using both hands in picking up and setting the types in the stick, says the *National Publisher and Printer*. Ever since the composing stick was known the left hand has held the stick while the thumb pressed each successive type into place against the pieces already in line. A one-armed compositor came to the foreman's room, and with a single hand set almost as much type as his fellow laborers did with two. After thinking this over, the foreman worked out two inventions by which he proposes to use both hands at once. The first is a little mechanical device for taking the place of the thumb, and the second is an attachment by which the stick can be put in a convenient position for receiving the type without being in the way of any subsequent operations. Having got so far, the foreman found that an important step was to train the left hand. This was by no means easy, but after patience and practice a considerable degree of efficiency was obtained, and he added 60 per cent to his former capacity.

The gigantic Type Trust being now an assured fact, newspaper publishers and job printers may well consider what effect it may have on them. The combination was certainly not made in the interests of the purchaser, but rather for the benefit of the producer. It is possible that the introduction of new styles of type will be materially reduced, as the formation of the Trust reduces competition, and there will consequently be less individual enterprise. It is not improbable that discounts on small purchases will be reduced, if not wiped out, which will affect the struggling publisher or printer. There is a grim side to such combinations in all lines of business, as a member of a trust recently said:—"For twenty years I was master of my own business—now I am simply head of a department. I have created new designs. These I cannot push any more than those of my former competitors. I draw a dividend—but I cannot make a promise or draw a cheque. Even my business can be closed up, and my name, which I have spent years in establishing, wiped out of existence without my consent." Doubtless his outraged feelings were soothed periodically when he received his dividend.

**A SLIGHT ERROR**

He came into the counting room and left an advertisement which read:

"Ten lady typewriters wanted; state wages. Apply by letter to A. B. & Co."

Then he went out and four days later he came back.

"What's the matter with the paper?" he asked the clerk.

"Nothing that I know of."

"Did you put that ad. of mine in?"

"Of course. Didn't you see it?"

"No, I haven't had time to look it up, but I haven't had a single reply. Are you sure you put it in?"

The clerk got down the file and turned to the "wants."

"There it is," he said, whirling the paper around so the advertiser could see it.

He read it over carefully and his face lighted up.

"No wonder I didn't get any answers," he said curtly.

"What's the matter with it?" asked the clerk, hauling it around before him.

"Read it," commanded the advertiser, and the clerk read:

"Ten lady typewriters wanted; state ages. Apply by letter to A. B. & Co."

The clerk apologized, made the correction, and next day the advertiser received ninety-nine replies, and they are still coming.—*Detroit Free Press*.

*WE  
HAVE  
STILL  
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A  
LITTLE  
MORE  
ADVERTISING  
AND  
A  
FEW  
MORE  
SUBSCRIPTIONS*



### DOINGS OF THE PUBLISHERS

THE Brandon *Times* issued a Christmas number.

THE Moosomin *Spectator* is a new venture which deserves success. Mr. J. J. Young is the editor.

APPLICATION has been filed for a new trial of the Brown v. Moyer (Berlin Daily *News*) libel suit.

THE *Young People's Evangelist* is a new Disciples' paper printed at Selkirk, Ont., by Donald Munro.

MR. J. B. SPURR, formerly proprietor of the *Cree-more*, Ont., *Star*, has purchased the *Emerson*, Man., *Times*.

THE Sherbrooke *Examiner* has abandoned the blanket sheet form, and now appears as an eight-pager.

THE Milton *Champion* has decided to adopt the cash-in-advance system with all its subscribers after the 1st of January.

THE Streetsville *Review* which has been publishing an eight page paper for some weeks is giving an extra big dollar's worth for the money.

THE Toronto *Evening Sun*, Mr. E. A. Macdonald, publisher, appeared on December 20th. The *Sun* favors annexation with the United States.

THERE was some trouble recently in the Ottawa *Journal* office, owing to complications having arisen concerning former partnership arrangements.

THE *Western Missionary*, published in Winnipeg, under the auspices of the Synod, in the interests of Presbyterian Home and Foreign Missions, has entered on its third year.

THE publishers of the Toronto *Evening Star* have entered an action against the *World* for breach of contract, claiming \$2,000 damages. The damages arose from the *World* refusing to print the *Star*.

MR. MCGUIRE, publisher of the *Tilsonburg Liberal*, stated recently that if two Toronto men visited that town they would be ducked in a horse pond. The Torontonians prosecuted for libel, but lost the case.

MR. D. BROCKLEBANK is publishing the *Wellington News* at Arthur. Mr. Brocklebank purchased the plant of the defunct *Reporter*, West Toronto Junction, and is issuing a neat eight-paper, which deserves success.

THE *Free Press*, Winnipeg, has passed its twentieth birthday. Mr. W. F. Laxton, founder of that enterprising and progressive journal, was presented with a fur coat by his employees in commemoration of the event.

MESSRS. Whitley & Todd, of *Clinton News Record*, have dissolved partnership, the former retiring to the office of Collector of Customs. Mr. Todd, who will continue the business, is a newspaper man of considerable experience.

THE publishers of the *Colonist*, Victoria, B.C., have issued an advertising dodger of a novel character. Good paper is used, and illustrations, after Palmer Cox's celebrated "Brownies," add to the attractiveness of the sheet.

MR. H. P. MOORE, of Acton *Free Press*, has made a move in the right direction, having issued a special subscription circular, announcing that after Jan. 1, 1893, no paper will be continued unless prepaid. Other publishers who have not already done so should follow suit and stick to it.

COL. F. C. MAUDE, C.B., V.C., who was special correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* when Lord Dufferin passed through Canada some twenty years ago, and who then accompanied the Governor-General on his extended tour, is now in Madagascar, and publishing *The World* at Tamatave. Col. Maude was well-known throughout Ontario, having lived here several years.

Nor long ago an issue of the *London Times* was delivered to its subscribers in Turkey through the British postoffice, but with a certain article clipped from every copy. The article had reference to a plot to assassinate the Sultan, and at the request of the Porte and for diplomatic reasons, the British minister at Constantinople had consented to its removal.

THE Riordons, who hold the controlling interest in *The Mail* and the *Evening News*, Toronto, threaten to publish a one cent morning, in opposition to the *World*. They doubtless look upon the *World* as a sort of sponsor of the *Evening Star*, and intend to give Mr. Maclean a taste of the benefits of competition, based, probably, upon their own experiences of late.

PROCEEDINGS have been instituted in Brantford by the directors of the Farmer's Binder Twine and Agricultural Implement Manufacturing Company, of Brantford, against W. S. Moote, of South Wentworth, J. A. Livingstone, editor of the *Independence*, published at Grimsby, and the editor of the *Weekly Standard*, at St. Catharines, for \$10,000 each. The trouble arose out of a dispute about binder twine organizations.

THE case of the Manitoba *Free Press* Co., Winnipeg, vs. Martin, was before the Supreme Court, Ottawa, recently. The appeal arose out of a suit for libel instituted by ex-Attorney-General Martin against the *Free Press*. Justice Patterson read a long prepared judgment dismissing the appeal with costs. The result of the decision is to give Mr. Martin a new trial. The alleged libel was over the proposed bargain of the Manitoba Government to give the Manitoba and Northern Pacific railway \$5,000 per mile, the *Free Press* accusing Mr. Martin of being one of the promoters of the road, and making a bargain in which he was to profit.



### AMONG THE INVENTIONS

LOUIS RONSOM AND H. W. MAYNES, of Akron, Ohio, have patented a line forming machine.

A. J. KLETZER AND JOHN J. GOESEL, of St. Louis, Mo., have secured patents for a matrix making machine.

A printer's quoin is the invention of Angus Cameron, of Chicago, Illinois. It consists of two blocks, arranged one above the other, one of them being moved laterally by means of an eccentric pin.

JOHN K. BITTENDER, of Bloomingsburg, Pa., has patented a composing stick. A graduated notched scale is secured to the back side or formed upon the edge of the stick, and the moveable jaw has a toothed end adapted to register with the notches of the scale and be locked there by a friction clamp or a thumb-screw.

A PRINTING press perforator, adapted for use in printing stub checks, etc., has been patented by W. P. Kastenhuber, P. H. Wuagneux and R. I. States, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Each perforating point is surrounded by a rubber cushion which normally extends to the point of the perforator, to protect the inking roller from injury. When the impression is made the rubber yields and the point pierces the paper.

The quick making of printing surfaces is the subject of a British patent. A piece of tin-foil is taken and laid on a raised or grained surface. On the top of the tin-foil is laid a thin sheet of India rubber, the whole is then rolled with an ordinary ruler to give it an evenly dispersed grain. The tin-foil so treated is mounted on a piece of flat glass. It now has a surface which can be drawn upon with a style or similar instrument, which presses out the grain and leaves all the lines of the drawing indented on the foil. Electrotypes can be taken directly from the drawing thus made, or an electrotype can also be made from a matrix produced from the drawing. If copper foil or other substance hard enough to print from is used as the drawing surface, the foil may be filled in or backed like an electrotype shell, and by this means a block is produced which can be used to print from directly. *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* says of this patent:—"It seems to be a valuable invention, which would be especially useful for rough and ready newspaper illustration. A great number of very nearly similar processes are practised, but this seems to have the merits of simplicity and directness. Whether the invention is sufficiently novel to render the patent claim valid is perhaps open to question. The method named of making the block from the drawing is as old as the invention of stereotyping and electrotyping. The use of tin-foil in a somewhat analogous manner is also well-known.

An invention patented in England is of interest to many printers and publishers on this continent, as

it will improve the work done by the Linotype or Mergenthaler machine. The invention relates to improvements in the loose or separable matrices of machines adapted for the casting of logotypes, linotypes, or other portions of printing surfaces, and obviate the damage done with assemblage of the matrices, as it has been found that each following matrix delivers a blow upon the side of its predecessor, and so in time the matrix sides become indented, resulting after casting in lumps and fins, so that there is no proper alignment in the form. This invention arranges for the matrices to be struck centrally, and the blow cannot therefore fall upon the edge of the matrix. *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer* referring to this invention says:—"The chief fault of the Linotype was acknowledged to be that the matrices were susceptible to undue wear. The result of this was irregularity of alignment of the matter cast from the matrices. The casts were wonderfully well produced, considering the speed at which the work was done, but the impression given was not as good as that from stereotypes made from moveable type. This invention may supply the desideratum.

A LARGE section of the working printers in Switzerland have commenced a petition for the increase of piece-work rates, and the reduction of the days' work to a uniform nine hours.

## SOCIETY PRINTING

*Printers will find our stock of Wedding Stationery, Ball Programs, Menu and Invitation Cards, Folders for Concert Bills, Program Pencils and Tassels, etc., very complete, embracing both American and English Styles. Samples sent on application. Prices Low.*

Special Attention to Letter Orders

**Canada Paper Co.,** 15 Front St. W., Toronto  
Craig St. Montreal

\$1.75 FIVE LINE SCRIPT, NO. 3 17 R.

*Bank Drafts*  
*Checkques*

\$1.75 CARD SCRIPT, NO. 3 12 R.

*Colonial Governors*  
*Appointments*

\$1.75 TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER SCRIPT, NO. 3 11 R.

*Scottish Banking Capital*  
*General Manager*

\$1.50 TWO LINE ENGLISH SCRIPT, NO. 3 10 R.

*Property Investment Society*  
*Association Memoranda*

MILLER & RICHARD.

\$1.50 TWO LINE PICA SCRIPT, NO. 3

10 R.

*The Chinese understood the use of Paper Money centuries before the European Nations, and it is said established a Bank of issue*

\$1.50 QUINQUE PICA SCRIPT, NO. 3.

8 R.

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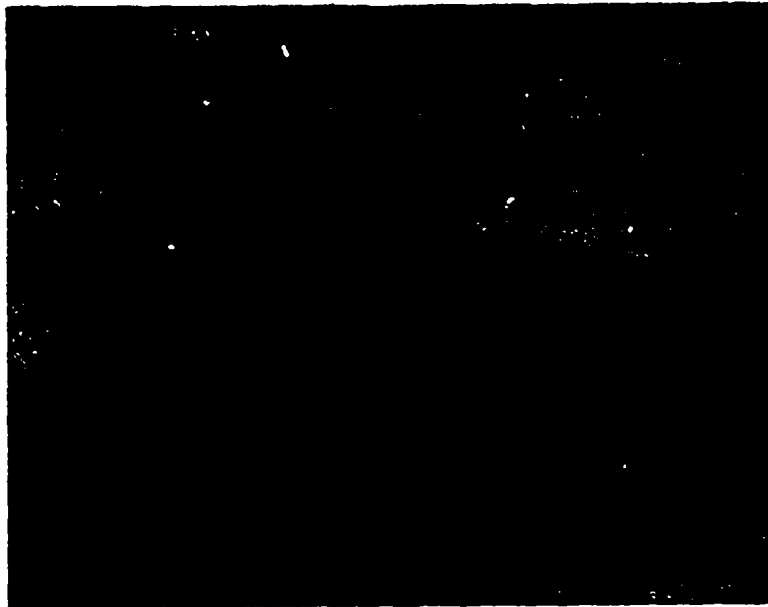
*National Banks are more or less Government Establishments managing the public debts and finances and unlike the Bank of England are subject to Government influence and interference Foreign Bank Notes are printed in Coloured*

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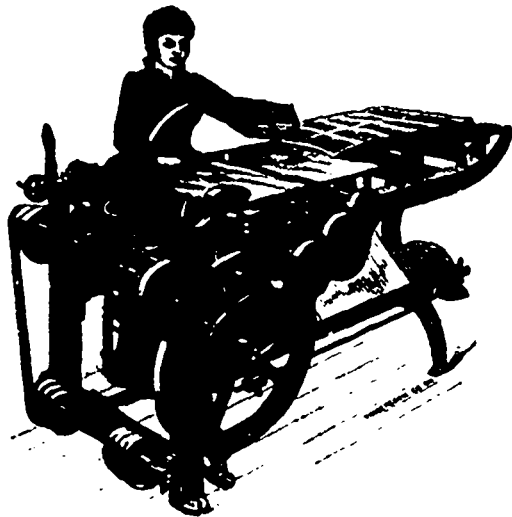
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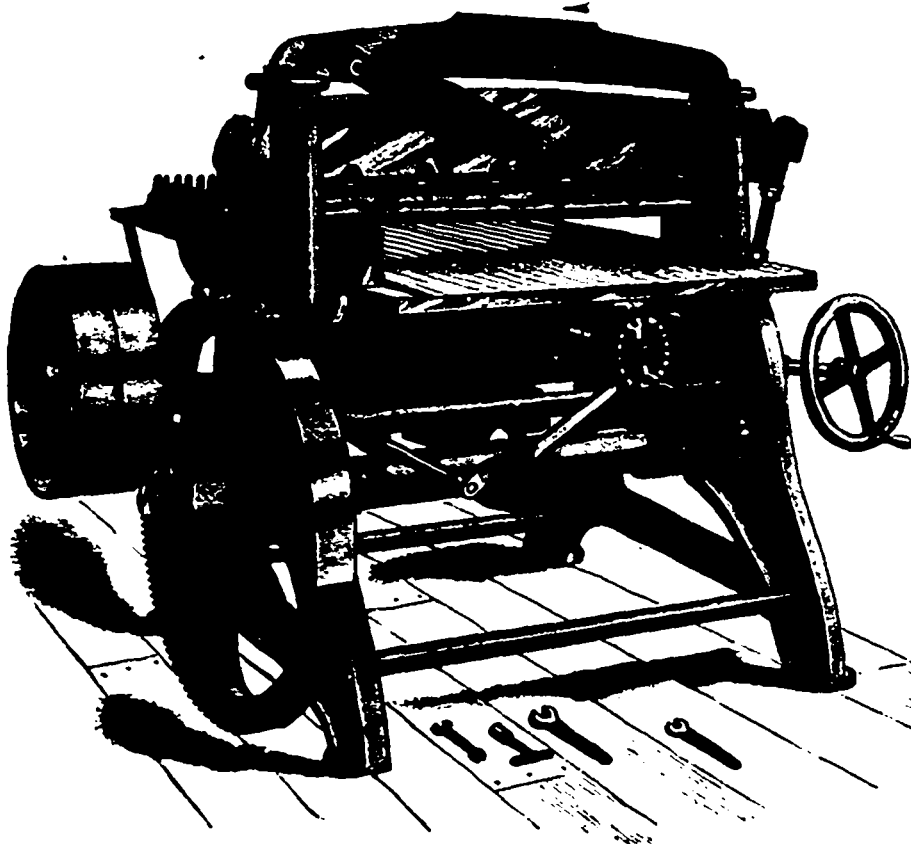
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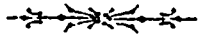
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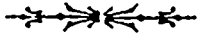
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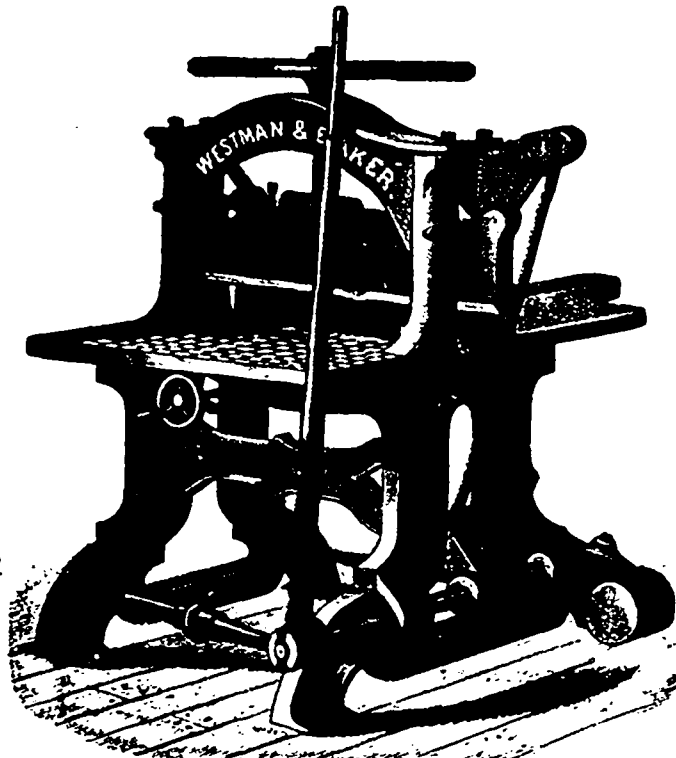
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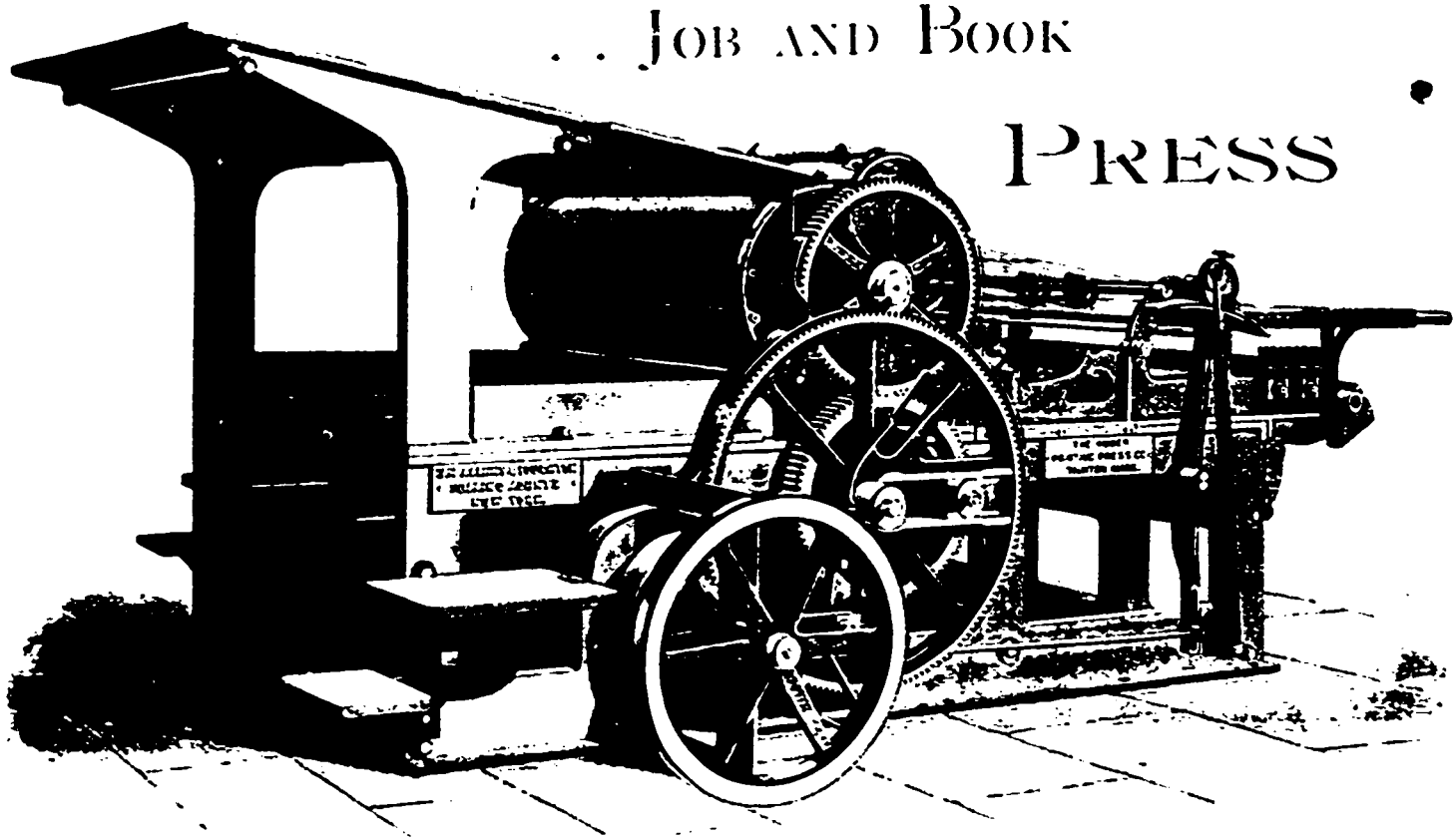
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22	26	2,600	4,000	22	26	2,600	4,000
24	28	3,000	4,500	24	28	3,000	4,500
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