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PRINT THE CANADIAN HIGH PRINTER

Vol. I. No. 3]

TORONTO, JULY, 1892

[\$2.00 per year

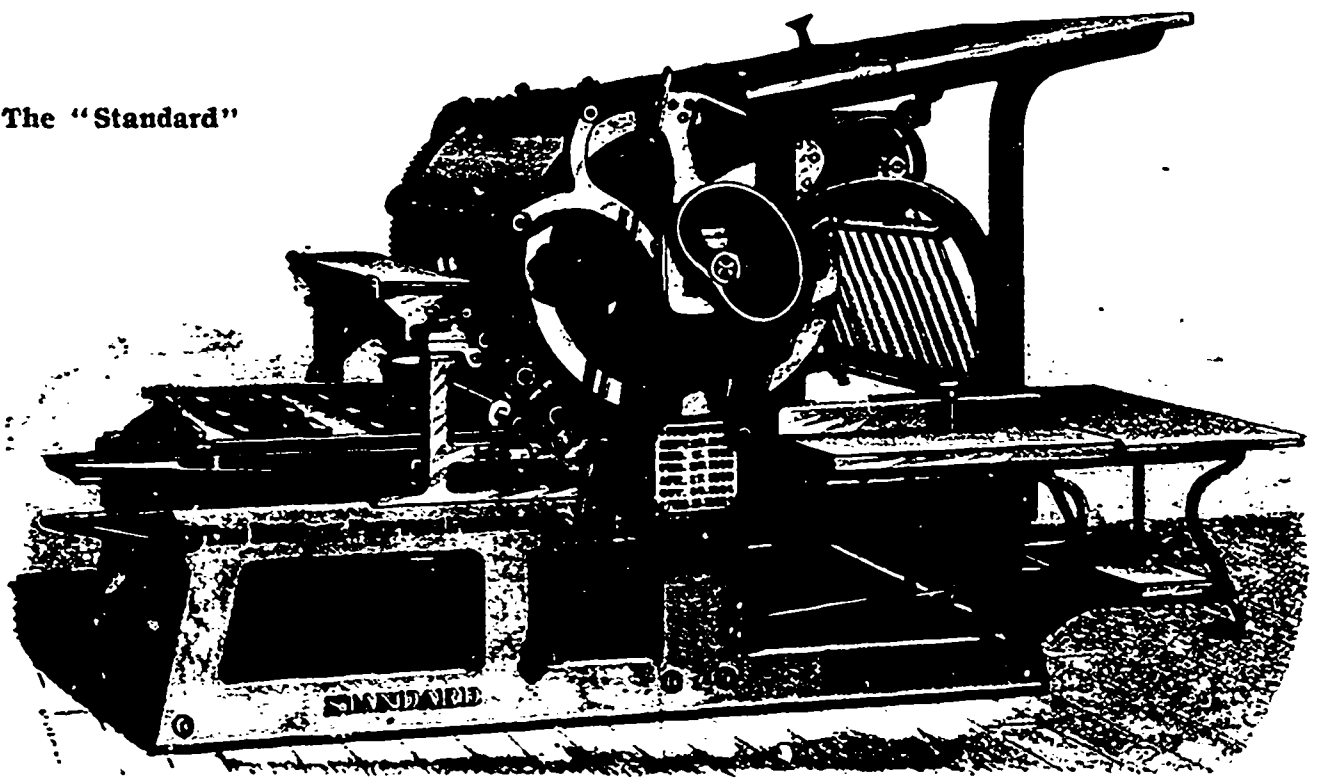
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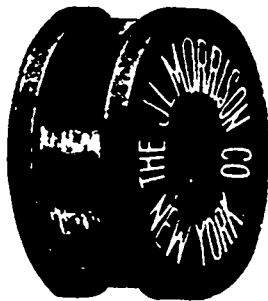
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VOL. I.—No. 3

TORONTO, JULY, 1892

\$2.00 per year

United Typotheta of America

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EDITORIAL NOTES

FOR the first time in the history of the press in France a jury has decided that damages should be awarded in a case of defamation of character.

PRINTERS who have no system in finding out the price of a job which is brought to them, but just guess at its probable worth, are like pilots among the rocks without a chart.

MR. STEPHEN'S bill in the Quebec Legislature to provide for the giving of security for costs in libel suits against newspapers, and Mr. Auge's bill, entitled: "The Newspaper Libel Act 1892," have been dropped for this session.

The Employing Printers of every city in Canada should be organized into a chartered branch of the United Typotheta, and thus be enabled to send delegates to the Convention in Toronto, on August

10th. It will be pleasant and profitable. Local organizations are good in themselves and printers should not fail to see this.

ALEXANDER C. McLEAN has done more harm than he or any one else can estimate. By betraying the confidence of his employers, the Presbyterian News Co., he must necessarily create a suspicion in the minds of all who have very much-trusted employees. We cannot get along in this business world without trust and confidence in one another, and anything which tends to destroy this mutual business confidence, tends to strain business relations and to mar to some extent the only bright side of business life. His professions with regard to religion helped to make the affair still more lamentable. The amount of his defalcation is not large.

THE Canadian Press Association have been agitating a change in the distribution of the Hansard, so that the country newspapers would get a bound copy of the revised Hansard at the end of the session instead of unbound copies of the unrevised Hansard during the session. Parliament has not seen fit to grant this, but a change has been made. The first daily issue of the Hansard will be 350 copies instead of 1,750. These will be for members and press gallery only. Then within four days afterward this issue will be revised and 1,750 copies of it printed and sent out. This will bring the Hansard to the newspaper offices three or four days later, but it will be a revised instead of an unrevised edition, and at the end of the session a title page and index will be sent out to each one receiving a copy of the revised edition and when bound will be the authoritative one. The index will be prepared during the session and be issued several months sooner than it has usually been ready. Members seemed desirous that the newspapers outside the large cities should receive copies of the Hansard and not be dependent entirely upon the reports of the city dailies, and this was the chief reason why the suggestion of the Association was not adopted.

THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE Association is now in its 53rd year, having been organized at Kingston, Sept. 27, 1859. Since that time an assemblage of members of the editorial profession has been held annually. Until



H. P. MOORE

1863 the attendance was numerically small but in that year annual excursions were commenced, which brought out many publishers who had previously taken little or no interest in their profession. These excursions served a good purpose. It is doubtful if the Association would otherwise have continued in existence. Lately the privilege of attending these excursions was to some extent abused by permitting many who were not at the time active journalists, to take part in them. As the Association was now in a flourishing condition, the members decided to allow the excursions to drop and to hold winter meetings instead. There are many however who would like to see an occasional midsummer excursion confined exclusively to active members and their families. Their object is not a desire for a cheap trip but a wish to visit points of interest in the province or Dominion. Such places for instance as the Sudbury Mines, the Experimental farms of the Pacific Coast.

The Association never had a better staff of officers than it has at the present time. Its thoroughly representative of the press of the Dominion. The model country weekly, typographically, of Canada is the *Acton Free Press*, published by the President, H. P. Moore. We have yet to see any



A. F. PIRIE

American paper that can lead it. Mr. Moore has for many years taken an active interest in the Association and is also prominent in Church and temperance circles. Vice-President A. F. Pirie hails from Guelph, but has spent the most of his newspaper career in the editorial chairs of the *Toronto Telegram*, and *Montreal Star*. Being of an agricultural turn of mind he bought the *Dundas Banner*. He farms and edits alternately. He is the representative after-dinner speaker of the Association. P. D. Ross, *Daily Journal*, Ottawa, is the second



P. D. ROSS

Vice President. He was sporting editor of the *Mail*, Toronto, and chief editor of the *Star*, Montreal, until he established the *Journal*. When not writing editorials he devotes himself to sports. He is one of the best all-round athletes in the Dominion, and at one time held several championships. J. E. Atkinson, Secretary Treasurer, represents the *Daily Globe* in the Press Gallery, Ottawa, during Parliament, and at other times of the year is one of the most valued members of the reporter staff of that paper.

There are a large number of newspaper men who are not yet members of the Association. These will find it to their advantage to join, because many privileges besides the special one of a two-cent railway rate are afforded to all the members of the Association. Moreover it is the duty of every editor and publisher who has the interests of the craft at heart to aid the Association in all its efforts to advance craft interests.



J. E. ATKINSON

THE FATAL INK.

“LET physicians rail at the horrible consequences of drink, of excessive smoking, of opium, of chloral, and of morphine the most terrible of all stimulants is ink, the hardest of taskmasters, the most fascinating of enchanters, the breeder of the sweetest dreams, and of the most appalling nightmares, the most insinuating of poisons, the surest of destroyers.” This quotation from one of our latest works of fiction—“The Three Fates, by F. Marion Crawford” is surprising. Surprising because it is found in a novel, surprising because written by one who should know, more than surprising, even startling in its truthfulness. Many have tried to earn a living with pen and ink, and of that many, but few have succeeded; but this is when we consider the author class. The newspaper man never knows when his work is done. His is the profession which destroys the life of the one who engages therein by the long-continuing, never-ceasing brain worry which it entails. As the author says, “He cannot escape the devil that drives him, because he is himself the driver and the driven, the fiend and the victim, the torturer and the tortured.” When the artizan leaves his labor, the merchant his store or the banker his counting house, they leave to a great extent, almost wholly, their work behind them. But with the man who writes with an ambition, the place makes no difference, his work is always with him. There is in his labor an utter absence of mechanical effort. It is all brain work and it is so omnipresent in his mind, that he never rids himself of the idea that he should be writing. Rest seems idleness. Perhaps it is because the reward is meagre, especially to the young writer, the writer who is only beginning to become known, that the work is such a driving, never-ceasing task. Few writers ever take any rest, and when disappointment follows disappointment, and when success never comes, instead of seeking another work, another profession, the writer seeks oblivion. He cuts the thread of life abruptly; or, worn out by his long efforts, he becomes a physical wreck. The few gather the sheaves and the happiness, but even then the labor never ceases. The incentive grows still stronger, the busy brain causes the pen to move on until the machine is worn out and utter exhaustion alone brings a ceaseness.

But the fatal ink draws a man on into the intoxicating work of writing. Success is bliss, non-success only means harder work; it never means a change of work. As the snake holds the bird with its deadly fascinating power, so the printer's ink holds a man long used to writing in its power. This power may or may not be soul-destroying but at least it carries a man away from a taste for any other kind of work.

AMERICAN VISITORS TO HALIFAX

A LARGE number of the members of the New England and New York press enjoyed an excursion to Halifax, and after spending a few days as the guests of the provincial government and city press left on Saturday evening, the 2nd inst., for home. Mr. Wasson, of the New York *Tribune*, seems to have delighted the Halifaxians with his after-dinner speeches, as did also Mr. Cobb, of the Boston *Home Journal*. Hon. Mr. Longley did the honors for Halifax in the speaking, but many other prominent gentlemen took an active part in entertaining the visitors. Among these were Mayor Keefe, Recorder MacCoy, Stipendiary Molton, and Governor Daly. All the principal attractions in Halifax were visited and several excursions to pleasant points were taken. Before the visitors left they expressed their appreciation of the princely manner in which they had been received and entertained by the citizens of Halifax by the following offering:

“Resolved, that we shall ever retain as one of the happy events of our lives our visit to the city of Halifax, whose unstinted hospitality to us, as shown in the extending of heart and hand, with a welcome that has been unparalleled in its manifestations of deeds as well as words, claims our deepest expression of gratitude and fraternal acknowledgment. And especially would we give expression to our heartfelt thanks for the courtesy and hospitality so freely shown us by His Honor Governor Daly and his most estimable lady, the proprietors of the Halifax and Queen hotels, the city government, the provincial government, the press of Halifax, the owners of the steamboat Whitney, and the Canada Atlantic S. S. line and Plant Steamship line. By all nothing has been omitted that could tend to make our visit of the most delightful character. May the fraternal bonds that have thus been cemented between us be as lasting as our lives, and may the choicest of Heaven's blessings ever rest upon all who have helped to make this week so bright an oasis in our great field of labor and duty, and ever increasing prosperity be the lot of the city of Halifax with all its grand and romantically beautiful surroundings.”

ADVERTISING is the secret of success. Edward W. Bok, of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, is said to be engaged to marry a daughter of the late Lydia E. Pinkham, who is worth half a million dollars made by her mother in judicious advertising of patent medicines.

THE Paper Trade Club of Chicago, representing nearly all the paper manufacturers of the city, is arranging for an interesting display at the World's Fair. The Club expects to put up a complete paper mill on the grounds and show the process of making paper from the pulp into a finished card in the shape of a World's Fair souvenir.



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Toronto

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

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

J. B. McLEAN,
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, JULY, 1892

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE TARIFF

THE newspapers of Canada are losing a large amount of money each year on account of very high tariff rates which shut out from Canada, American manufactures, such as proprietary medicines and remedies, soaps, perfumes and baking powders, which generally require a great deal of advertising. Our position is that this loss should be lessened as much as possible by reasonable tariff rates. We recognize that the tariff is bringing in a revenue to the Government and aiding Canadian manufacturers of those lines of goods which are thus protected from foreign competition. But while printers like to see Canadian manufacturers of patent medicines and baking powders grow at the expense of the American manufacturer of these articles, surely they are not expected to be so utterly unselfish as to be willing to lose a huge amount of money every year in order that two or three of his fellow-citizens should amass fortunes. That is asking too much of them altogether.

Baking powder duties are practically eight cents per lb. and these duties close the market to American baking powders, except the most worthless classes, which still manage to struggle in, on account of the enormous profit the manufacturer is making. This is a case where reduction of duties say three to four cents per lb. would put a large amount of money into the pockets of newspaper publishers each year. Men familiar with this kind of advertising say that this would put \$65,000 into newspaper pockets inside of a year. And why should newspaper publishers not get tariff legislation to benefit them, as well as

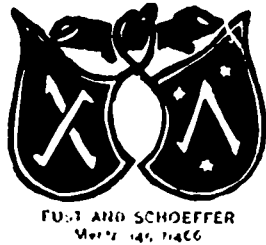
manufacturers? Must the newspaper men pay a tax to enrich the few Canadian baking powder manufacturers? Must newspaper men, who are willing to bear a fair burden, be compelled to bear the whole burden? Reduce the tariff, as we have stated, and the Canadian manufacturer would still be protected four to five cents per pound. His raw materials are duty free, his labor is cheaper, and this protection would be ample. We are protesting against exorbitant protection only, as newspaper men cannot live on husks.

But what of the Government's revenue? On proprietary medicines alone, we find that the amount of duty collected last fiscal year was only \$57,000, whereas there is kept out of Canadian newspapers at least five times that amount of advertising by the imposition of these duties. One of the oldest and shrewdest advertising agents of the day estimates the loss to the newspapers, from absence of patent medicine advertisements, at fully three-quarters of a million, while others place it at twice that figure. But we maintain that the Government would not lose by a reduction of this exorbitant duty of 50 per cent. on liquid proprietary medicinal articles, but rather the revenue would increase with a reduction of the rate. History and common sense tell us that reduced tariff means increased importation. And this brings us back to our first contention that exorbitant rates such as our tariff places on proprietary medicines and baking powders, is laying too heavy a burden on one class of the community for the benefit of a class much less numerous and important. We believe in general prosperity, but prosperity is not general when the great printing trade is oppressed. The printing trade is not waging a war of extermination on any Canadian industry, but it does maintain unwaveringly that no Canadian industry has a right to live on wines and sweetbreads, while in order to supply this extravagant living, another industry must live content with unbuttered bread.

In considering the question it may be said by critics that we are taking an unpatriotic stand; that we are trying to injure the Canadian manufacturers of baking powders and patent medicines. It would not hurt us to be called unpatriotic. The dog that barks loudest is often the one least able to bite. The men who cry out that such a move is unpatriotic are not able to prove it by argument. Our evidence is circumstantial and the man who thinks over the matter carefully cannot fail to see, that, to-day, the printing and publishing trade is being taxed too heavily to pay too great a bounty to the manufacturer of these classes of articles. The heaps should be evened up. If the manufacturer gets a loaf for nothing once in a while, he need not expect to get all his bread free.

BUSINESS DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS

THE use of some distinctive design or trade mark by printers is as old as the art of printing itself, says the Engraver and Printer. One of the accompanying illustrations is of the device used by Fust and Schoeffer, partners of Gutenberg. Hence this must be the first printer's trade mark. Gutenberg was first associated with Fust, the well-known Mazarin Bible being their joint publication. The celebrated Psalter published by Fust and Schoeffer in August, 1457, within eighteen months after their separation from Gutenberg, shows the first use made of this imprint.



Peter Schoeffer and other early printers gave distinction to their colophons by the use of red ink, and it was in connection with the colophon that the printer's devices or trade marks came into use. Long after the introduction of the title page the printer's device maintained its position as an appropriate ornament at the end of the work. In the *Marques Typographiques* of the late Mr. Silvestere, not less than one thousand three hundred and ten devices are shown belonging to seven or eight hundred French printers, or printers in the French language. The tree of knowledge is the most popular symbol employed in these devices, and it appears in every degree of luxuriance between bewildering supporters, such as angels, wild men, negroes, unicorns, lions and leopards. In 1507, Jodocus Badius Ascensius, a printer-editor of Paris, adopted as his trade mark the representation of his own press at work. Other French printers soon followed this idea, and a fair conception of their workshops may be obtained from these various designs.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when the art of book illustration was in a better condition than ever before, but in a state of decadence in continental Europe, there flourished a printer and engraver by the name of John Day. The best illus-



trated books of that period were produced by him, and they are otherwise noteworthy from the circum-

stance that they were adorned with an emblematic device, which he adopted as his trade mark, portraying the day-spring of the reformed religion, with the motto, "Arise for it is day." This curious device, which is reproduced here, is also of interest because of the crudeness of the engraving.

Devices or marks were used first as inscriptions, giving the printer's name, place of printing and date, formerly printed at the end of books, and known as colophons. The same practice of using a distinctive device continued after the colophon fell into disuse. To this early custom is due the present use of business designs and trade marks.

With the high standards established in the art of printing in this continent, certain distinctions have been accorded to some printers for the merit of their productions. As in all branches of business, a well-known printing house, with a well-established standard of work, has a certain advantage in this distinction. In this identification of the name and the business, rests the value of the trade mark or any distinguishing device.

A trade mark may consist of a name, symbol, form, or device used by a manufacturer or merchant to distinguish the merchandise which he produces or sells from that of others, in order that such merchandise may be known as his, and that he may secure the profits arising from its reputation for superiority. In general business it is customary to protect a trade-mark by copyright. By the very nature of a printer's device this step is hardly necessary, as the principal force of the printer's trade-mark is to distinguish the particular printer's work from that of others.

The adoption of a motto, as in the instance of the Riverside Press, "Tout bien ou rien," serves as a close identification of the firm name and the standard established. Many symbols are used, as the wise old owl, used by Henry



Holt & Co., and Rockwell & Churchill.



In souvenir and programme publications imprints are sometimes given prominent places, either on the back of the title-page, or on the back page of the cover. Artistic designs embody-

ing the words "Engraved and Printed by," are very generally used in this class of printing.

The largest use which is made of engraved devices is in stationery and in advertisements. Since printers are not large advertisers, the latter use is limited with them. Nearly all the large printing houses, however, use an engraving on letter-heads, bills and statements,

and on general stationery supplies. The particular symbol employed is often varied to meet the requirements of different departments.

The principal points to be determined upon in the adoption of a trade-mark are the use of some symbol and the introduction of whatever decorative features that may be desired. Naturally all the early imprints were made on wood, but an examination of the devices shown in connection with this article will show that the majority of them are photo-engraved. Owing to the varied use of imprints, it is often found desirable to have a number of different sizes. These can readily be secured from pen-drawings much more advantageously than to have several wood engravings made.

As the Canadian printing business advances in importance and increases in volume, a few houses who have a reputation to sustain adopt a trade-mark or design. We present some of the most familiar ones. The maple leaf design used by the J. B. McLean Co. is more national than technical. The chained-bear crest used by Warwick & Sons is a device taken from an old heraldic crest of the house of Warwick, and is a very

striking trade-mark. A nice maple leaf device is used by Apted Bros., who do a great deal of fine printing. Many other printing firms use a monogram, while others are contented with the imprint of the firm name.

The adoption of some kind of business design and trade-mark by every printer, publisher and manufacturer would be quite unique and useful. Most Canadian manufacturers are content with a stationery imprint which contains the firm name, and few have adopted any distinctive trade-mark. Printers and publishers also should adopt these devices and designs. Most printers and publishers who adopt trade-marks or designs have them in different sizes, so as to suit the work on which the trade-mark is to be printed.

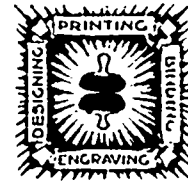
As the art of printing advances to higher standards, more and more value is attached to the name and reputation of the various printing houses, and imprints and general business designs have their part in identifying the publishers with the character of their work.



WARWICK & SONS
TORONTO



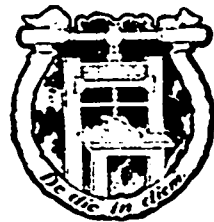
THE ALLEY PRESS



22ND STREET AND 2ND AVENUE
NEW YORK



TUCKNOR & CO
Boston, Mass.



W. L. BANNING
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THE CONVENTION

THE Entertainment Committee of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto has completed its arrangements for the Convention of the United Typotheta, to be held in this city, commencing August 15th. The Convention will last about four days and will be very interesting. No pains or expense have been spared to make all visitors welcome and comfortable and to make the Convention interesting and pleasant. It is expected that most of the delegates will have arrived in the city by Monday evening, August 15th. On that day there will be a meeting of the National Executive Committee in the parlor of the Queen's Hotel at 11 a.m. This being Toronto's Civic Holiday, the delegates who may have arrived will be taken to witness the Bicycle Races on the Lacrosse Grounds, which take place at 2.30 p.m. These will be well worth seeing. On Tuesday there will be meetings at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., and in the evening, from 8 to 10 p.m., there will be a reception of the delegates and invited guests at the Pavilion, by the Toronto Employing Printers' Association. On Wednesday, there will be a session limited to an hour and a half in length and at 11 a.m. the boat will leave for Niagara Falls. This Excursion is by the kindness of the Niagara Navigation Co., and the sail across the lake will be enjoyable if the weather is favorable. Toronto's crack Regimental Band, that of the Queen's Own Rifles, and a String Band will enliven the voyage. There will be a dinner at Clifton and a lunch in the evening, probably, at the Queen's Royal, at Niagara-on-the-Lake. To enjoy this voyage and sight-seeing will be worth a long trip, and every possible way and means is being adopted to make the trip full of incidents which will remain fresh for years in the memories of the participants. On Thursday there will be regular meetings and the banquet at 8 p.m. at the Rossin House. A meeting in the morning, a suburban drive in the afternoon, ending with a lunch at the beautiful residence of Mr. Robert Jaffray, President of the Globe Printing Co., will fill up Friday's programme. The arrangements could not be improved upon and with pleasant weather the Convention cannot fail to be a success in every way.

NOTES.

The drive will be through Toronto's prettiest suburbs.

The arrangements for an exhibition have fallen through on account of lack of encouragement from exhibitors.

The meetings will be held daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., in the theatre of the Educational Buildings on Gould Street.

The Reception Committee from the Employing

Printers' Association of Toronto, will be in attendance at all times, to answer any inquiries of visiting delegates.

The members of the Toronto Association will make excellent hosts and President Shepard and Secretary Brough will make splendid masters-of-ceremonies.

The headquarters of the United Typotheta will be at the Queen's Hotel, Front Street West, where general parlors have been reserved for its use and also for the use of its committees.

COMPLIMENTARIES must be requested from a Chairman of the Delegation, and must be signed by the Secretary of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto, and countersigned by the Chairman of the National Executive Committee.

Among the celebrated speakers who are expected to be present are: H. O. Houghton, Boston; Col. W. L. Brown, New York News; P. F. Pettibone, Chicago; Theo. L. Devinne, New York; Richard Ennis, St. Louis; and Col. H. T. Rockwell, Boston.

At the Pavilion reception, Mr. C. W. Bunting of the Toronto Mail, will deliver an address of welcome on behalf of the Toronto Association. Mayor Fleming will do the same on behalf of the city, and Professor Goldwin Smith on behalf of Canada. These will be replied to by three gentlemen from the United States with whom President Shepard is at present in correspondence.

CHAIRMEN of delegations will please report to H. Bruce Brough, Secretary of the Employing Printers' Association of Toronto, who will be in attendance in parlor from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and from 8 to 9 p.m. daily, a list of delegates and alternates, or other members of the local Typotheta, who may accompany them, so that they can register, and cards of admission be issued.

ADMISSION to the meetings of the United Typotheta will be by card only. Those only who are delegates from chartered Typotheta or their alternates, or other members of the local Typotheta of any place will be admitted. But it is possible that associations of employing printers in Canada, which have not yet affiliated but intend to do so, will be allowed to send properly credentialed delegates, though these and other Canadian printers may be allowed as spectators only.

PRESIDENT Shepard has arranged with the following gentlemen to read papers on the subjects named: Electricity in the Press Room, John R. Barber, Toronto; Masculine Printing, Theo. L. Devinne, New York; The Standard of Measurement, R. R. Donnelly, London; Relations of Authors and Publishers, W. J. Gilbert, St. Louis; Making Ready Book-forms without Cuts, H. J. Bishop, New York; A Sovereign Remedy for Green Holes, C. W. Crutsinger, St. Louis. Ample time will be given for discussion of each subject.

BRIBED JOURNALISM

THE Montreal papers have been speaking freely and opportunely on this subject. The *Star* says, that the public journal "publishes news which it asks the people to accept as truth, and it expresses opinions which it pretends are honestly formed after faithful enquiry. It is, in a sense, self-elected to a position of trust; and for it to sell the influence that is accorded it, is a crime against that fabric of common faith on which the community rests. A bribed journal is a public traitor and a grave source of danger to the community." The *Trade Bulletin* declares "that the journalist who would listen to or entertain, either directly or indirectly, a consideration or bribe from our Federal, Provincial or Municipal Governments, or from individuals, and then prostitute the privileges that are entrusted to him by publishing what he knows or believes to be false, is too degraded to be placed in the category of a double thief."

It is a lamentable fact that there are papers in this country who pretend that they are in favor of a certain man or policy, wherers only political ends to be served, cause them to do this. Their discussions are not reached by the conscientious thought and enquiry which every man should use in arriving at decisions. The editor is looked to by the public to lay before them truth, and the editor who deliberately misleads the public is nothing short of a double-dyed, black-hearted scoundrel, not fit for the society of honest men. Canada may be thankful that she has few such men, but it has a large number who truckle to the powers that be, and, perhaps unconsciously, are ceasing to lose that independence of thought and speech which should be the pride of every speaker of the English language. Deceit should never be found in the columns of any of our newspapers, whether it be by the absence of something that should be there or by the presence of something which is untrue.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* has, it appears, been accusing *The Commercial* of receiving Government patronage. The latter denies that it ever published a Government advertisement or placed a tender for Government printing. Must a paper which receives an advertisement from a Government necessarily support that Government? Is it business or is it political wire-pulling? Heaven save us from falling so low that as editors we would follow a Government for the sake of pay. Any Government which gives an advertisement to one paper rather than another in any locality, because the one thinks according to its way of thinking and the other does not, is guilty of a wilful breach of public confidence and of using a corrupting influence to misguide the wielders of the franchise. It is to be regretted that it is one of

the prices we pay for democratic government, that the body of the people can be influenced very considerably by the party in power. But it is to be hoped that no government has fallen so low in this country as to use public patronage to still the guiders of the public conscience. Moreover, the editors who would be influenced in this way are not worthy of the name of gentlemen, nor of the confidence and respect of gentlemen.

TART ADVICE

IF you are getting out a paper, have some style about it.

A woman with her hair coming down and her dress pinned on, may be a genius; slatternliness is no evidence of it. A genius may be a sloven. A sloven is not a genius.

Keep a clean dress of clean type. A ring-fighter may look up to his trade with his face mashed; but type doesn't.

Have an intelligent, intelligible, systematic, compact, convenient make-up. Outside appearances count. The first impression of a lasting love is often made by the *tout ensemble*, rather than by the mental attainment and good digestion, of the fair object. If you want a paper not to sit upon the market like a wall-flower at a ball, give it a well-made-up form, a good dress and a pretty face to begin with. Use type that wears well, prints clean, and is easily read.

There are some things that seem absolutely necessary to an editor: intuition, unlimited perception, instant decision, unfailing judgment, generalship and talent. A talented man may acquire the necessary amount of method. It is hard to make a dull man brilliant, unless you gild him. And that is too costly, and bad for the health.

An editor should be a man who never gets the cart before the horse, who never does anything wrong end first. He must know without hesitating just what to put into the paper. But a thousand times more important than that, is that he know what to leave out. It is not what his paper knows that makes it readable, but what it tells. Matter must be thoroughly readable, as well as thoroughly valuable. Theoretically, a paper that is readable is saleable, presuming, of course, that it lives long enough to attain appreciation.

An editor ought to be able to see at once the salient points of the news of the hour, and be ready to pounce upon them like a hawk upon a fat sparrow. Ever alert for the dashing bit of the day, he must never miss the little affairs that go right home to the masses of the people. There is nothing too little in the news line to be carefully handled and accurately submitted.—*Jack Bennett in Newspaperdom.*

CRAFT NOTES

THE Printing Bureau costs about \$300,000 a year, says Queen's Printer Dawson.

MR. WELDON, M.P., for Albert, sues the Moncton *Transcript* for \$5,000 for alleged libel.

MR. J. G. MACLEAN, of the Toronto *World*, has accepted a position on the Buffalo *Express*.

THE Ontario Medical Journal Publishing Company has been incorporated. Capital stock \$3,000.

THE *Ridau Record*, of Smith's Falls, has been enlarged and improved in form, being now a twelve-page journal.

A NEW paper, the *Farm Journal*, published by Mr. C. R. Patience, of Ingersoll, will issue its first number next month.

THERE are some financial differences between William Morton & Co., Printers, 3 Adelaide St. East, and the Barber & Ellis Co.

MR. J. A. MACDONALD, of the Arnprior *Chronicle*, has leased the Watson mineral springs for ten years, and will establish a sanitarium.

THE Charlottetown *Patriot* has been enlarged a column and a page and is printed from new type, making it look exceedingly well.

THE Hamilton *Times* has at last adopted the eight-page make-up, and is printed on a web press. Editorially it remarks "Get on to our shape."

THE cut of a Central California Home is loaned THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER by the kindness of Mr. Ivan Dow, 6 King St. East, Agent for California Fruit Farms.

GORDON MOWAT familiarly known as Moses Oates, is about to float a new periodical to be known as the *Lake Magazine*. The first number will appear in September.

MR. MARSHALL, the representative of St. Johns in the Quebec Legislature, is suing the St. Johns *News* for \$25,000 damages, alleged to be done him during the late provincial election.

L. C. HUGHES, Tottenham, Ont., general merchant and publisher, left on the 4th inst., for a trip to San Francisco, Cal. Our best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey go with him.

DR. B. NESBITT, Richard Ivens, E. J. Lomnitz, W. H. Hunter and V. Robin have been incorporated as the English Publishing Company to publish *The English Canadian*. Capital stock \$8,000.

Le Montreal Aadiou, of Shediac, N.B., has issued a holiday illustrated special edition for Dominion Day, July 1. It contains a large number of portraits of prominent French Acadicians and others.

MR. PATRICK F. CRONIN, of the *Empire*, has married a Miss Boulton, of this city. The staff of

the *Empire* sent a handsome silver clock. Mr. Cronin visited the Maritime Provinces on his wedding tour.

MR. H. P. MOORE, editor of the Acton *Free Press* and President of the Canadian Press Association, was elected Journal Secretary - the first layman to occupy the position - at the Methodist Conference in Guelph.

AT Quebec, on the 9th inst., Judge Pelletier condemned M. Choquette, M.P., proprietor of the *Sentinel*, of Montmagny, to pay \$30 and costs, together with interest, in a libel suit brought against the newspaper.

MR. A. F. RUTTER of Warwick & Sons, has been on a jaunting tour through the Maritime Provinces and New England, visiting St. John, Halifax, Boston, New York and other places. He has returned much improved in health.

THE Rogers Typograph Co. of New Jersey, and the Electric Typographic Co., of West Virginia, have amalgamated, and all the patents will be combined to make a new machine. The works and headquarters will be at Detroit.

THE death took place at Wallaceburg some time ago, of Mr. J. M. Kennedy, formerly publisher of the *Herald-Record*. He was a clever journalist, and held positions on the Hamilton and Toronto press before leaving for the west.

A NEW journal devoted to society, art, and music, has been put upon the market in the shape of the *Antidote*, which is published at 171 and 173 St. James Street, Montreal, every Saturday. It promises to be a welcome addition to this class of literature.

T. M. WHITE, late editor of the Windsor *Review*, has been appointed permanent secretary by the provisional committee of the Political Unionists Association of Ontario, and will remove at once to Toronto to open up headquarters for the prosecution of the work.

MANY newspapers in different parts of the States, are offering round trip tickets to the World's Fair as premiums for subscriptions. Tickets are also being offered in schools, by the school authorities and by private individuals, as prizes for excellence in scholarship.

D. D. T. MOORE, ex-Mayor of Rochester, and founder of *Moore's Rural New Yorker*, died the other day in the paupers' ward of a New York hospital. Moore's prosperity ruined him. After making his paper a success, he plunged into dissipation and lost all his money.

THE Acton *Free Press* has completed its seventeenth year of publication. For fourteen of these it has been managed by its present editor, and its experience has been one of prosperity. It is a neat paper and the assertion is made by admirers that for a local weekly it is unsurpassed in America.

THE moonlight excursion of the Toronto Typographical Union on Saturday night was a pronounced

success. About 400 ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the invitation and the steamer *Cibola* carried the happy company far out over the blue waters of the lake and up nearly to Oakville.

BOTH *Advertiser* and *Free Press*, London's dailies, suspended operations last Saturday and took their annual outing. The employees of the *Advertiser* went to Port Stanley and enjoyed their tenth annual picnic, with races, baseball, rowing, bathing, and other amusements. The *Free Press* employees visited Detroit.

J. R. BURTON, John P. Price, printers, and Thos. Williamson, foreman of the *Free Press*, all of Detroit, have been added to our list of subscribers by our agent, Mr. Cameron. The citizens of the United States know a good thing by sight. Mr. Cameron says that if his visit had not been a flying one, he could have secured many others. He has gone on a trip through Manitoba, the Territories, and British Columbia.

MR. F. A. ACKLAND, city editor of *The Globe*, left on the 4th inst. for a three months' holiday in England. He was accompanied by his wife and young son. On Saturday evening a number of the local staff of *The Globe* gathered at the Rossin House, and Mr. Ackland was presented with a fine travelling rug and bag, accompanied by the good wishes of the crowd. Mr. Ackland responded gracefully, and the party then proceeded to have a good time around the festive board.

It is said that no other candidate for the Vice-presidency of the United States, wealthy as they are usually supposed—and expected—to be, has had such a magnificent mansion, so superb a home, as Whitelaw Reid possesses at Ophir Farm. The house resembles an old English castle in style and is built of light grey granite, with many battlements and towers. The view to be seen from the house itself is most lovely, commanding as it does a sweeping picture of the Sound and the distant Long Island shore. American newspapers certainly pay their proprietors in this case at least.

A REPORT comes from Fulton, N.Y., U. S. A., that the Dexter Folder Company is enjoying a rushing business. Less than six months ago the Company increased their facilities to nearly triple their former capacity, being forced to do so by a constantly increasing demand for their product. For a short time orders came in and were shipped promptly, but the orders are now so numerous that another increase of plant is in prospect. The present amount of floor space covered is 22,500 square feet, which is entirely devoted to the manufacture of paper folding machines, and is the largest plant of its kind in the United States.

THE already immense paper mills at the works of the E. B. Eddy Co. at Hull, are to be further in-

creased by another 96" Fourdrenier Machine to be put up in the stone building now occupied as a sash and door factory. This building is about 180 ft. x 70 ft., large enough for two such machines and will be so laid out. The tenant houses on the Aylmer Road between the office and fire hall are being torn down, and new stone buildings of the same substantial character as the other buildings of this Company will be put up, the size about 200 ft. x 80 ft. This building will be used as a store house and paper finishing room. Black and Richard who had the contract of the E. B. Eddy Co. to build their Indurated Fibre Ware Factory in 1887 and their Pulp Mill in 1888, the Sulphite Mill in 1889 and the No. 1 and No. 2 Paper Mills last year, have secured the contract for the alteration for the new mill and also for the erection of the new store house.

BUSINESS CHANGES

DESAMINIERS & LEBLANC, printers and publishers, Montreal, have assigned.

THE Tector Printing Co., Montreal, has been dissolved. It was not incorporated.

FIRMIAN McCLEURE, Publisher, Truro, N. S., has been succeeded by Ketcher & Guest.

H. A. MADLEY & Co., printers and publishers, Montreal, have dissolved partnership.

THE *Morrisburg Herald* has changed hands. J. P. Graham has sold out to Planz & Warren.

A WINDING up order has been granted to wind up the affairs of the Cie D'Imprimerie de Publication du Canada, Montreal.

THE *Enterprise*, Huntingdon, Que., has changed hands. Macpherson & Co. have sold out to P. A. Kemp, formerly of the *Montreal Star*.

At a meeting of the creditors and shareholders of *Le Monde* on the 5th inst., Mr. John Brooks Young was appointed liquidator, and Messrs. Thomas McDougall, C. N. Armstrong, Joseph Lessard and Alfred Lionais were named an advisory board.

THE *Lindsay Post* changed hands on July 1st, having been purchased by Wilson Bros. & Co., of Toronto and Port Hope. Mr. George H. Wilson, Toronto, son of Mr. George Wilson, of the Port Hope *Guide*, will be the manager. C. D. Bart was its late proprietor.

THE *Sarnia Sun* has been bought by Mr. W. B. J. Williams, of the Point Edward *Post*, who will move down to Sarnia and merge the two into the *Post* and shortly start a daily.

It a fly could only spell as well as he can punctuate, what a blessed convenience he would be to the poor proof reader!



A CENTRAL CALIFORNIA HOME

TYPOTHETÆ NOTES

MR. C. W. MITCHELL is the president of the Ottawa Employing Printers' Association, and Mr. R. W. Shannon, secretary. They have not yet affiliated with the United Typotheta, but it is probable that they may do so this month, and be enabled to send delegates to the Convention.

THE officers of the London Employing Printers' Association are: John Cameron, of the *Advertiser*, president; Thomas Coffy, vice-president; R. Southam, treasurer; and A. Talbot, secretary. They commence with ten members and hold monthly meetings. The organization has received its charter as a sign of its affiliation with the United Typotheta.

AT a meeting of the Employing Printers' Association on the evening of Monday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention: C. B. Robinson, James Murray, G. M. Rose, C. W. Bunting, W. F. McLean, M. P., W. H. Apter, and A. F. Rutter. The following were appointed alternates: Dr. Briggs, J. Dudley, R. G. McLean, D. Rose, D. Creighton, G. Darby, and T. Moore.

NORHING definite has been done towards forming an association of employing printers and publishers in St. John, N.B., but the matter is being discussed and it is possible that an association may be formed in time to send delegates to the Convention. It is to be hoped that the St. John printers and publishers will not neglect any opportunity to bring about an organization which could result only in great benefit to themselves.

THE ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FIRE

NAVAL force under the command of Sir Baldwin Walker, is engaged blowing down the dangerous walls. The safes belonging to most establishments have been opened. The bank vaults, court records and savings bank books are in good order. The records of the Crown Lands Department are all destroyed. The manuscript of the important Acts passed during last session have also been destroyed, and there is no copy extant. The largest mercantile establishments had English safes, and all proved worthless, the contents being completely destroyed. Taylor's safes all came through the fire unscorched internally. In one case there was a Milner and a Taylor in the same building. The contents of the former were destroyed, while those of the latter were intact. Consequently the Canadian safes are now in great demand. Public gratitude to the Canadian people for their prompt assistance is warmly and universally expressed.—*The Empire*, July 15, 1862 (from their own correspondent.)

It has been ascertained that the total amount of the insurance on the property destroyed will reach

four millions and a half, but this will not cover more than one-third of the losses sustained. One peculiar feature of the conflagration has been the test it afforded of the value of rival makes of safes. Those manufactured by Milner have been found useless, while those made by Taylor, of Toronto, proved perfect. The test ought to prove of the utmost value to Canadian trade, as some of the most serious losses have been caused by safes proving unreliable.—*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 14.

BRONZE PRINTING

MANY printers fail to make bronze printing a success. Their work lacks the smooth, gold-leaf appearance so desirable. There is a certain amount of skill requisite in the manipulation of bronze that can only be acquired with practice. The first thing needed is a supply of the best size. It should work free and smooth, like a good black ink. If the size does not distribute evenly, showing streaks and lumps, every imperfection will be plainly visible, and, in fact, greatly magnified, when the bronze is laid on. No matter what shade of bronze you may select, have the best quality. The rollers should be well seasoned and rather hard, with very little suction. Carefully clean both disc and rollers. The mode some printers have of putting on size after black, without washing up, is both slovenly and unsatisfactory. Above all, have a smooth, well-finished paper or card, or all else is of no avail. Remember, too, that you will obtain a much better effect from bronze when worked in masses.—*The American Art Printer*.

A. MCGRAW has sold the *Paisley Advocate*, and goes to the *Nexes*, Vernon, British Columbia.

MR. JAMES MITCHELL, editor of the *Godrich Star*, was arrested Monday charged with criminally libelling one M. C. Cameron.

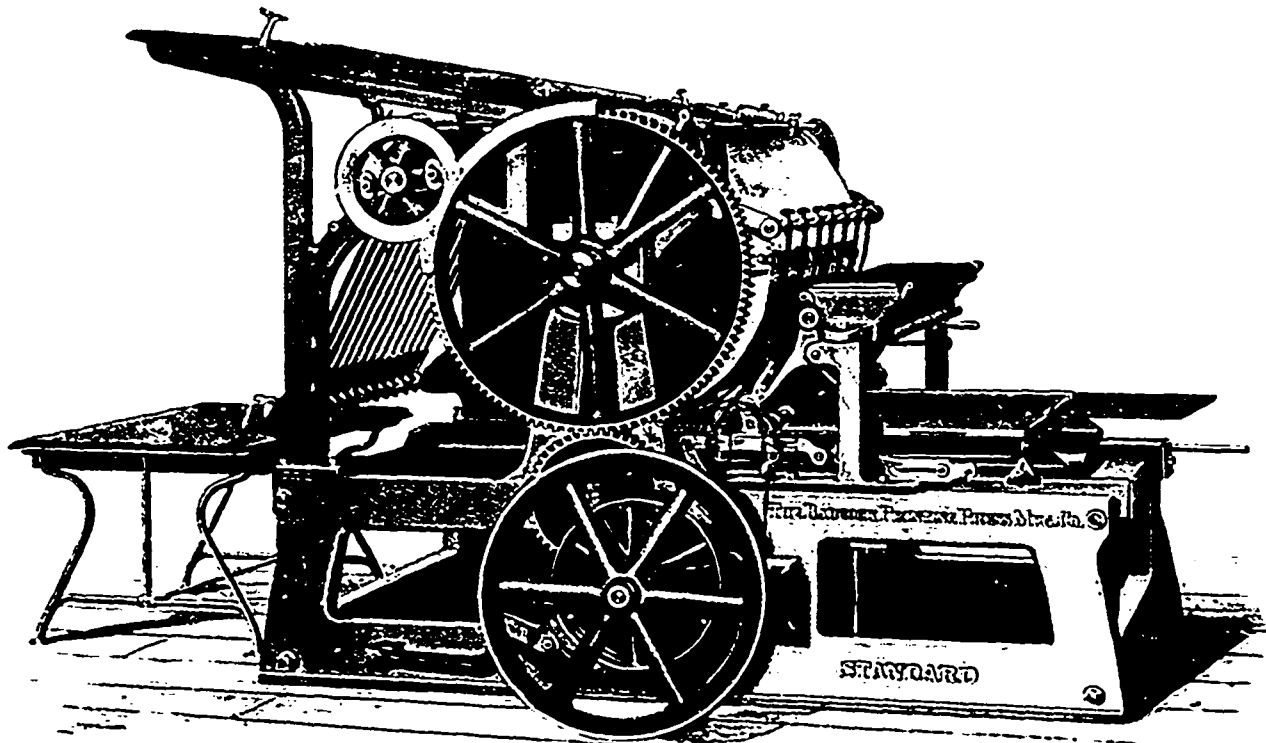
B. B. HERNERT, of the *National Journalist*, Chicago, paid THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER a flying visit this week. He was arranging for the representation of his paper at the coming meeting of the Typotheta.

AS far as we know there is only one Co-operative Printing Society in England. This company, at Manchester, had a turn-over in 1890 of £58,491, and made a profit of £4,256 on a shared capital of £16,239, and a loan capital of £5,563. The newspaper Society of Manchester did a trade of £8,671, with a profit of £490. These figures have evidently induced certain gentlemen in Leicester to start a Co-operative Printing Society there, and a meeting was held at the beginning of last month to discuss ways and means. A number of the town councilors were present, and the proposal that the society should be started was carried unanimously. At the conclusion of the meeting a number of shares were taken. *The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades' Register*.

THE STANDARD.

THE "STANDARD" Printing Press, as shown in this illustration, although well known in the States, is a comparatively new competitor for favor in the Canadian market. The manufacturers, The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co., of New London, Conn., claim that the machine has passed beyond an experimental stage; and as now built, is the result of years of practical experience in machine building, modified by the demands of the trade and the development of the art of printing; for, of a truth, modern printing is fast taking its place as an art; and as this advance becomes more marked, more is required of the machine to properly "show forth" what the artist or compositor has worked

this all the movements have been made smooth to avoid jar, and all the parts strong to avoid spring. So that the extra output is not at the expense of quality, but counts as so much added profit. While the makers are willing to fully guarantee the "STANDARD," yet they do not ask anyone to purchase it on account of any claim they may make, but prefer that printers should see the machine and form their own opinion of it. They have no desire to force any kind of machine on the market, but only to build such a machine as will but suit the demands of the trade; and as the trade advances, to make such changes as are required. The "STANDARD" is only one of a number of styles built for different classes of work. Of those others something more may



NEW STANDARD (GEAR SIDE).

out. These demands have made changes necessary in the machines; and little by little, the "STANDARD" has changed to keep up with the demands or to suggest still more advancement, and so tempt the printer to try still more for that ideal for which every true enthusiast is striving. But aside from this, there is still another side to the question—the purely commercial, or as we sometimes say, the "bread and butter" side; and in building the "STANDARD" both of these questions have been considered. The Babcock Co. realize full well that many printers are so situated that they can not have a large number of presses, and so have at their command a special machine for each class of work; and with this in view they have built the "STANDARD," to combine in one machine, as far as possible, all that is meant by quantity, quality, and moderate cost. To do

said in the future, but at this time will only say that the Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co. will be pleased to furnish any information concerning them that is desired. At present, their agent, Mr. W. Meek, is at 8 and 10 Lombard St., and any information desired can be learned from him, and one of these machines can be seen in working order.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS FOR PRINTING IN COLORS

A PHOTOGRAPHIC process for printing in colors, by means of which exact colored copies of living objects, oil paintings, water color paintings and other colored original objects can be produced, has been invented.

If it is desired to reproduce a water color painting

in six different colors—that is to say, one yellow, one red, one blue, one gray, one flesh, and one intensifying or finishing color—the process would be as follows: A photographic negative would be first taken from the original water color drawing, and from this original negative five glass positive pictures of exactly the same size would be made. These glass positives form the basis of the process of photographic color printing.

The glass positives are then prepared by means of transparent and opaque varnish colors—that is to say, the whole, half and finer tints are applied to such parts as are not to be seen, or only slightly to be seen, in each of the positive plates for the production of a faithful representation of the original color. This results in a corrected glass positive for each color, one each for the yellow, red, blue and flesh colors and finishing tones. The corrected glass positives are next transferred in the ordinary photographic manner into glass negatives, and the so inverted parts are retouched. All of the parts, surfaces and lines which are reproduced on the glass positives and not required for the special color—that is to say, the same parts which are stopped out in the negatives—are provided with the necessary coverings to such extent as in the yellow, red, blue or flesh color, and the finishing tone of the original makes it requisite in order to reproduce the colors contained in the original.

The first and direct photographic negative is used for the gray plate, as a deepening of the tone for this plate or the transformation into positive and negative is not necessary. There is then a plate in which all has been obscured, except that which is to print or reproduce the yellow color; another in which all, except that to reproduce the blue, has been obscured, and so on throughout the entire plates. When the negatives are used for producing gelatine printing plates and these plates are printed in the corresponding colors, the six single printings are produced. These six negatives are copied on gelatine printing plates and the sheet is printed yellow by means of the plate provided with yellow color. This yellow print is then placed in the customary printing press and printed with flesh color from the plate provided with this color. The sheet so printed with yellow and flesh colors is again printed with the plate provided with red. This sheet, provided with the yellow, flesh and red colors, is again printed with blue from the plate for the blue color, and the picture produce with these four colors. The so prepared sheet is then printed with gray from the negative printing plate containing the gray color, and then with the tint applied to the last printing plate for intensifying or finishing the colors so as to produce the complete picture.—*American Stationer.*

THE PAPER AGE

THE world has seen its iron age and its brazen age, but this, says the *Paper Record*, is the age of paper. We are making so many things of paper that it will soon be true that without paper there is nothing made. We live in paper houses, wear paper clothing, and sit on paper cushions in paper cars rolling on paper wheels. If we lived in Bergen, Norway, we could go on Sundays to a paper church. We do a paper business over paper counters, buying paper goods, paying for them with paper money, and deal in paper stocks on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theatres where paper actors play to paper audiences. As the age develops the coming man will become more deeply enmeshed in the paper net. He will awake in the morning, and creep from under the paper clothing of his paper bed, and put on his paper dressing gown and paper slippers. He will walk over paper carpets, down paper stairs, and, seating himself in a paper chair, will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell will call him to his breakfast, cooked in a paper oven, served on paper dishes, laid on a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe his lips with a paper napkin, and having put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper coat, and then taking his paper stick (he has the choice of two descriptions already), he will walk on a paper pavement or ride in a paper carriage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises, and make paper profits. He will sail the ocean on paper steamships, and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke a paper cigar or paper tobacco in a paper pipe, lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing-rod, a paper line, and a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun loaded with paper cartridges, and will defend his country in paper forts with paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved a paper fame and paper wealth, he will retire to paper leisure, and die in paper peace. There will be a paper funeral, at which the mourners, dressed in paper crape, will wipe their eyes with paper handkerchiefs, and the preacher will preach in a paper pulpit. He will lie in a paper coffin, elsewhere in this paper it will be seen that he has a chance of doing so already if he is a paper—we mean pauper. He will be wrapped in a paper shroud, his name will be engraved on a paper plate, and a paper hearse, adorned with paper plumes, will carry him to a paper-lined grave, over which will be raised a paper monument. In the meantime he will have had a newspaper notice.

SPECIMENS

The type displayed on another page by the Union Type Foundry, 337 Dearborn St., Chicago, is worthy of attention. The new series Cherokee Border is quite unique, while the different kinds of ornaments are artistic and well executed. The Foster Gothic Extended is of very pleasing design as well as attractive. This foundry is progressive in its work and takes a great deal of pains in securing artistic designs.

On page 16 of our June issue were specimens from Palmer & Rey, San Francisco, Cal. This Ramona type is sold at the following prices: 10 A, 32 a, \$4.50; 32 a, \$2.25 for 18-point; for 24-point, 8 A, 20 a, \$4.60, 20 a, \$2.05; for 30-point, 6 A, 14 a, \$4.75, 14 a, \$1.95.

The advertising booklet issued by Albert Dennis, publisher of the *Colonial Standard*, Picton, N. S., is one of the prettiest things we have seen issued by any house outside of one or two of the leading cities. It would do credit to any large printing establishment in Toronto. The type displays show great taste and the use of good material, while the colors

are admirably blended. The cover is embossed and contains a neat cut of a printing press, and on the first page is a well-executed cut of the office of the *Standard*. A printer who does such careful and artistic work is bound to succeed, as good printing, like virtue, brings its own reward.

LIVE ADVERTISERS

In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. Geo. Gebhardt, who has bought out Wulff & Co., of Montreal, and will continue the Lithographing business. Mr. Gebhardt has had an experience which should enable him to carry on his undertaking very successfully.

The Huber crank movement two-revolution press, of which a cut is shown on back cover, is undoubtedly a fine machine. It is manufactured in New York by Van Allens & Boughton, and two of these presses are in use in Canada, one by Brough & Caswell, Toronto, and the other by A. Talbot & Co., London, Ont. These presses are worthy of the consideration of intending purchasers.

BUSINESS CHANCES

A SNAP FOR NEWSPAPER MAN STARTING PAPER SOMEWHERE - The Stratford Herald having bought out the Stratford Times, and having a lease for the plant including Campbell press, 2 h.p. gas engine by Doty, two Gordon presses, and large complement job, display and body type, invites tenders for its purchase in whole or part, simple, well-conditioned plant for producing 15 columns paper anywhere, will go at price making it genuine snap

Wanted

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE

WANTED TO SELL

PRESSES, MACHINERY

and TYPE

. FOR AN AMERICAN FIRM

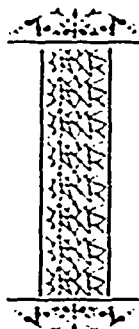
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"Manufacturer," care of "PRINTER & PUBLISHER" TORONTO

PHOTO-GRAVURE

Our Half-Tone, Relief Line, Engraving Process,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Do not send to the States because you think you cannot get these engravings done well enough here. Our work is unequalled in Canada, unexcelled anywhere.

We make a specialty of engraving and printing illustrated newspaper supplements and special issues.

FAIR PRICES

DESPATCH

Write for quotation and specimen book to

DESBARATS & CO., 73 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

. IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS PURE LINEN PAPER, USE

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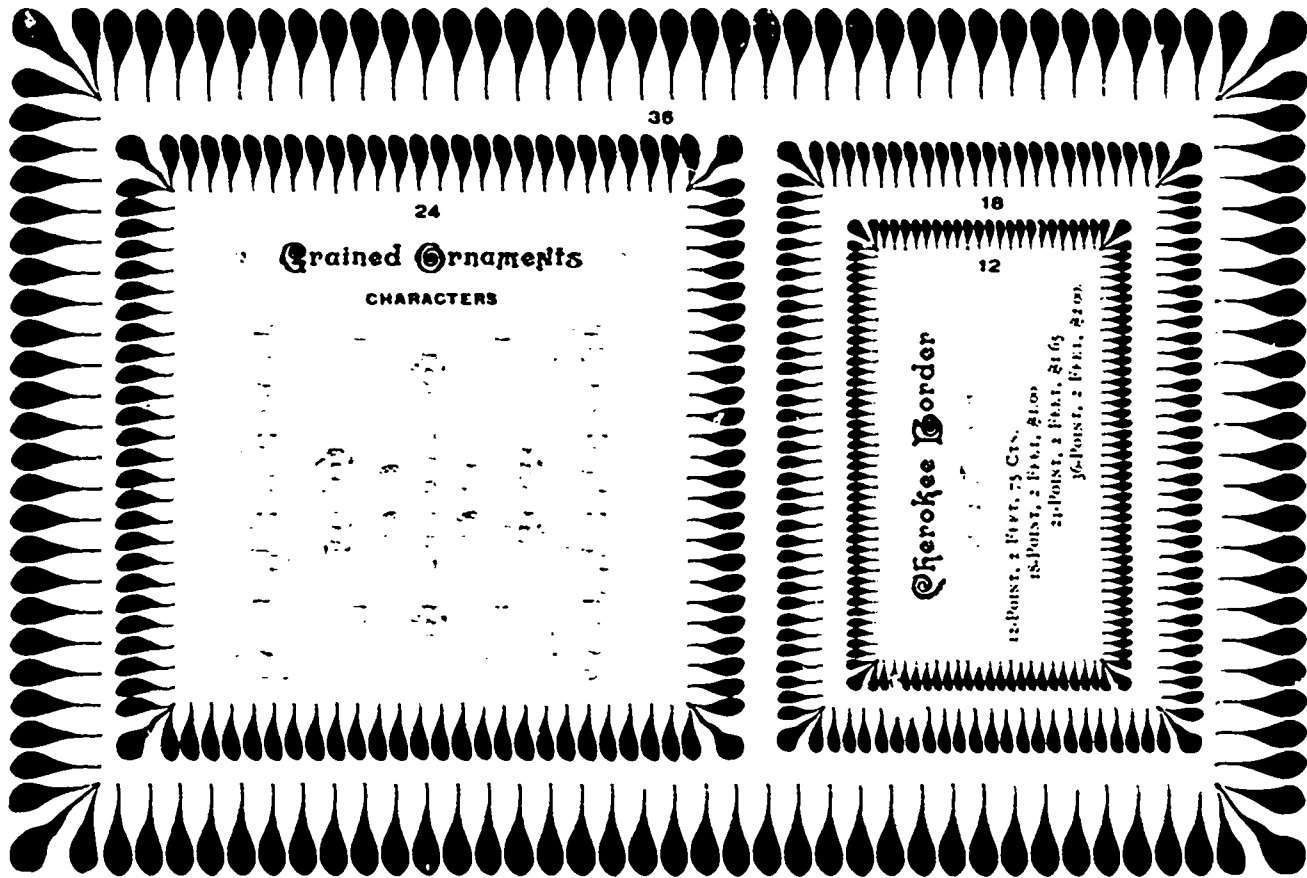
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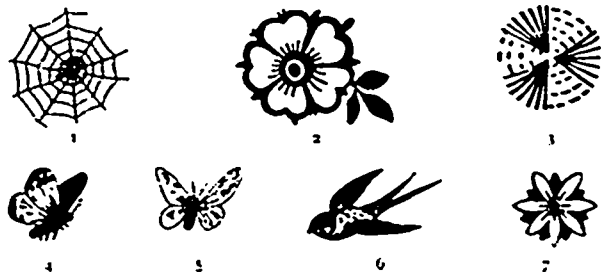
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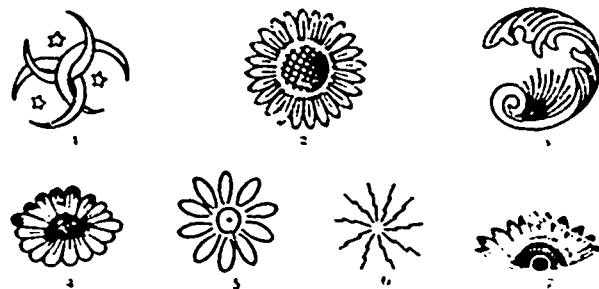
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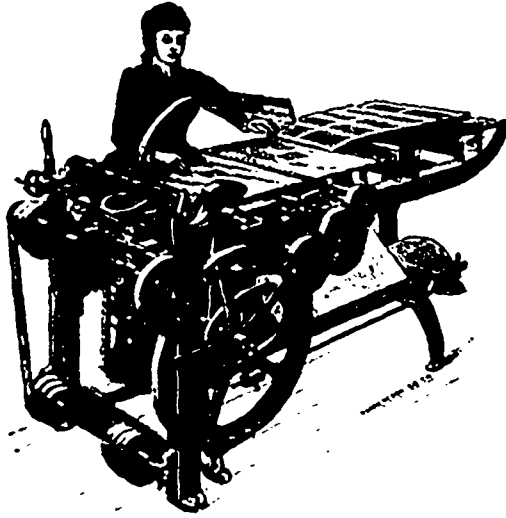
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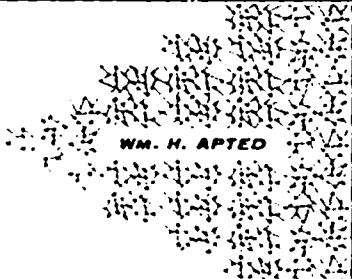
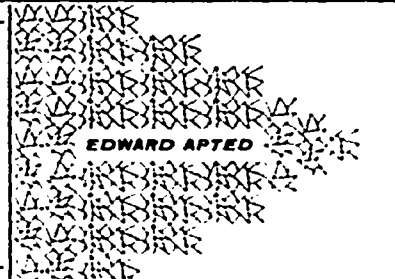
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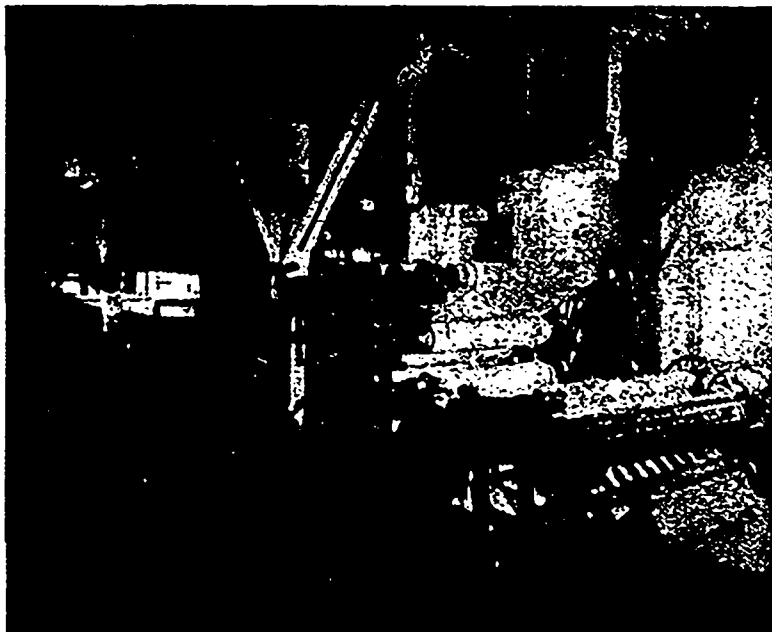
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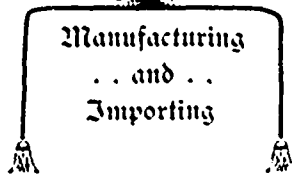


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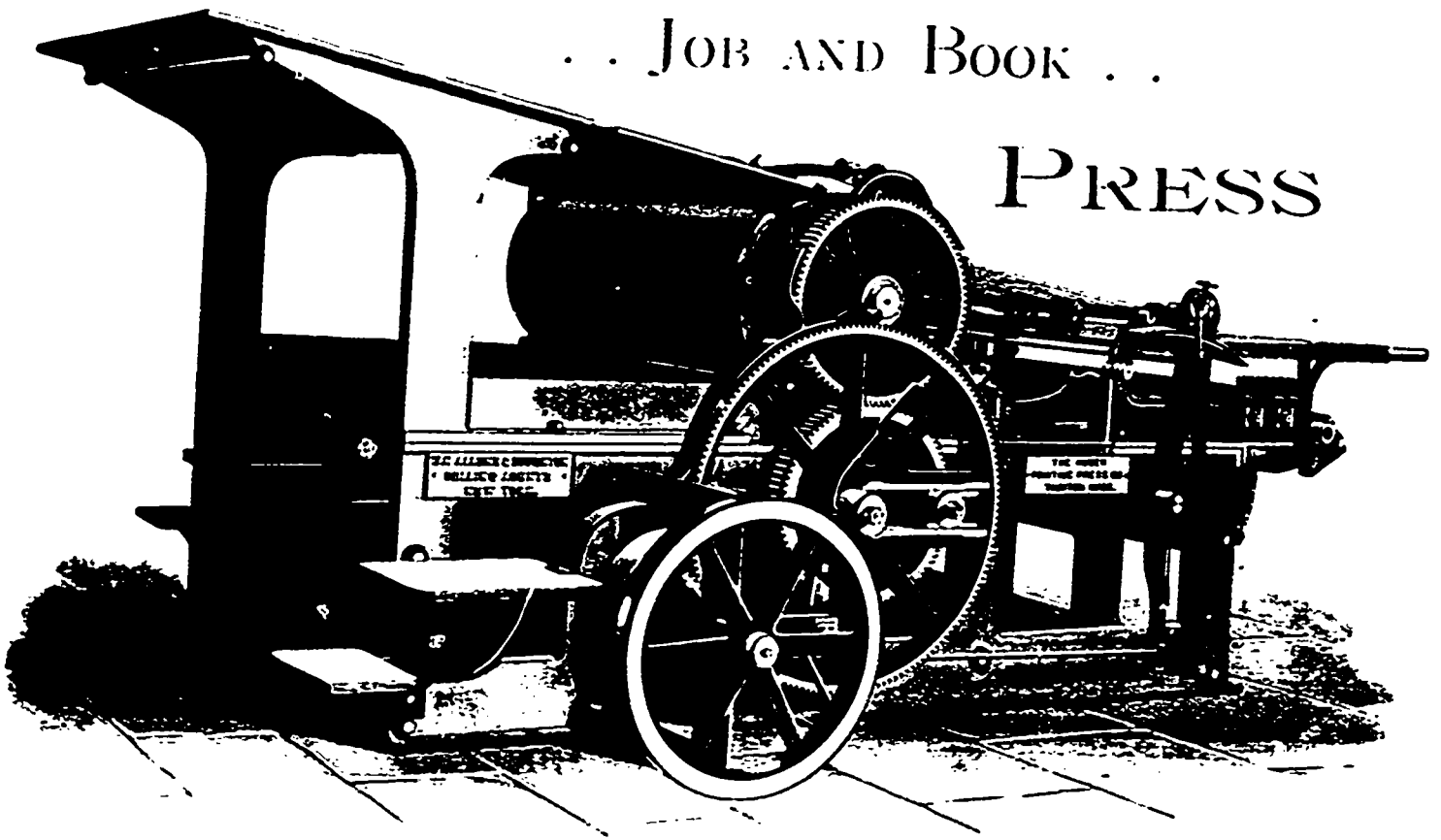
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1	2	14 1/2	3
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2	2	14 1/2	5

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LENGTH	WIDTH	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	SPEED
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	140	1,000 per hour
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	140	1,000 per hour
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	140	1,000 per hour
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	140	1,000 per hour
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