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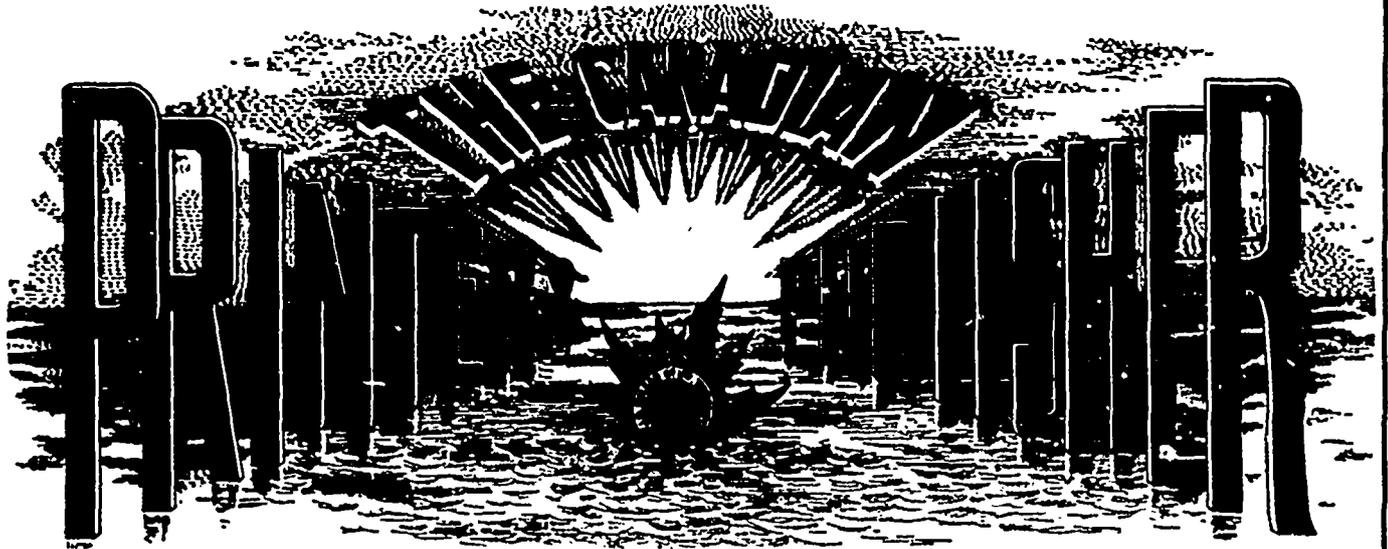
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VOL. II. No. 8]

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1893

[\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

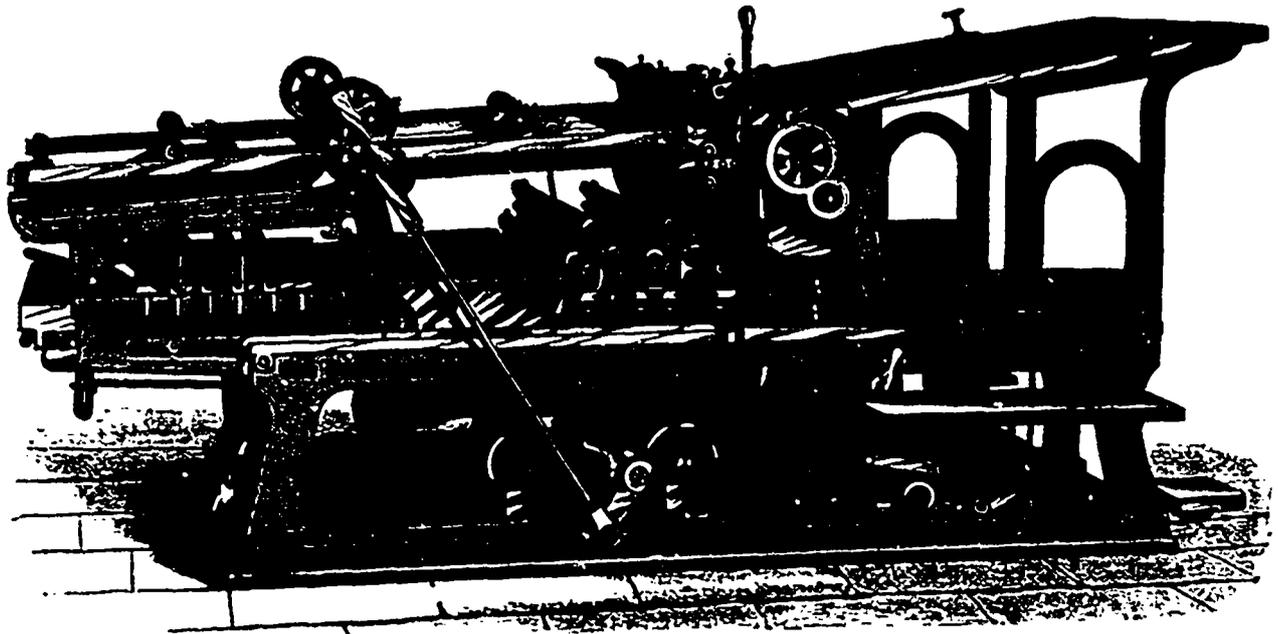
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# Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. II.—No. 8

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1893

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Before August passes away another daily will appeal for support in Toronto, and it will not favor annexation.

\* \* \*

The proprietor of the Kingston Whig shows no mercy to delinquent subscribers, as he brings them before the Division Court, and wins every time.

\* \* \*

It is always a pleasure to acknowledge any preferment given a newspaper man, and we therefore congratulate Mr. H. J. Snelgrove, of the Cobourg World, on his appointment as gaoler.

\* \* \*

The Dexter Folder Co., have been correcting a mistake in their new catalogue, recently issued, thus changing the number of posters from 2 to 1 and the number of trimmers from 4 to 1.

\* \* \*

It is said that Mr. Buloz, editor and managing director of the Paris Revus des Deux-Mondes, who left France after paying 16,500,000 francs to blackmailers, was seen recently in Montreal. He should have skipped three years earlier and saved that amount.

\* \* \*

The purchase of the English periodical, Answers, by a public company, with a share capital of £275,000, affords a remarkable instance of rapid success. Here, in less than five years, a property worth £275,000 has been created, an achievement of which the conductors of the paper may well be proud.

\* \* \*

The International Typo. Union objects to a machine operator receiving a bonus if he set beyond a certain limit. The idea is to curb the operator's selfishness and lessen his product. To be logical, why not the product of rapid hand compositors limited? Their selfishness and greed should be subjugated.

\* \* \*

It is currently rumored in newspaper circles that Mr. Farrer has been promised assistance from Mr. Dana, of the N. Y. Sun, Prof. Goldwin Smith and other wealthy men, for the establishment of a journal in Toronto which will advocate annexation. The last annexationist journal had a short life, and not a happy one.

\* \* \*

Toronto Typo. Union is strengthening its battlements, and every day more strongly entrenching itself. The stereotypers are now organized as unionists, and the press feeders may soon fol-

low suit. These allied trades banded together under one common head would be formidable in case of a strike or a lock-out.

\* \* \*

The Millbrook Reporter recently published the following humorous dun: "All people like favorable notice in their local newspaper. Take this warning: If you have frequent headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, bunions, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a sign you are not well, but are liable to die any minute. Pay your subscription a year in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."

\* \* \*

On July 20th, Organizer Hawkes of Seattle, ordered out the machine printers in the newspaper offices of Vancouver. The men demand \$24 per week for seven and a half hours on morning papers, \$23.50 for eight hours on evening papers, and submit an elaborate set of new rules for the machines. The proprietors declared they would not submit, and would make Vancouver a non-union town first, but the matter has been amicably settled, although full particulars are not to hand.

\* \* \*

The Poole Printing Co., Lombard street, Toronto, are doing some of the best press work in the city. Mr. Poole, speaking to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, said he used two Babcock presses, and they gave him entire satisfaction. Much of the work they do is very fine and requires careful handling. The Babcock delivery he says is specially good, the sheet comes out printed side up without touching the printed surface. He will be very happy to show any printers the presses at work. Mr. Meek, the Canadian agent, has just returned from the Northwest, where he sold several presses.

\* \* \*

'Newspaperdom' begins her second volume, as the editor says, in "new gown and feathers, all fashioned at home, and as polished and fair as art and skill and devotion can make her." She is a beautiful creature, with a handsome, classic face. The full form of well-developed womanhood has displaced the infantile form which had grown so familiar to its readers. This developed beauty seems also to be possessed of a strong, ripe intellectuality which must be beneficial in its effect on those with whom she holds monthly conversations. Prosperity is what THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes her. May she always have many admirers.

**ANOTHER OF THE FAKES.**

THE following dispatch, dated July 21st, was sent from Buffalo:—The office of Sunday Truth is decidedly the hottest place in Buffalo these days. Sidney G. Sherwood and Russell Osgoodby, until recently proprietors of the paper, are being hunted by irate citizens, but cannot be found. Sherwood and Osgoodby acquired control of Truth some six months ago. To make money and incidentally boom the circulation of the paper they started a rebus scheme. It was so simple that anyone could solve it almost at a glance. The usual conditions were attached, that the persons sending in the first correct answer with 50 cents and three months' subscription to the paper would receive a choice of pianos, watches, diamonds, etc. Other puzzles in rebus form followed one another, and the money came in lively. It is said that in this fashion, 25,000 names were added to the subscription list and some \$20,000 in cash received. Four persons succeeded in getting prizes, but they were a great disappointment. No one got a piano or a gold watch, and the diamond rings were worth eighty cents. The deluded contestants made descents upon the office, and it became so hot that Sherwood and Osgoodby transferred the paper to Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Miller, who are now so besieged by the angry contestants that it is a matter of discussion whether they will continue the publication of Truth. The girls and printers employed by Sherwood and Osgoodby have not been paid, and creditors are busily looking for the rebus pair.

Such schemes in these are only too well known in Canada, and of at least one of the parties mentioned above many tales are told in and around Toronto. The police authorities have been careless or else the laws of the country need changing. Such proceedings are a disgrace to American civilization.

**COMPS. ON STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

THE differences between the printers in the News-Advertiser, Vancouver, and Mr. Cotton in regard to the scale of wages to be paid operators of the Rogers machines culminated and ended by the union men refusing to go to work. The News-Advertiser appeared as usual, apparently, not having had any trouble in getting men to operate the machines. Formerly the men setting type by hand worked by the piece, their average earnings being from \$22 to \$23 per week. The day's work was about ten hours. Since machines were introduced four months ago there has been a temporary arrangement, but the union at least insisted that their terms should be conceded. They demanded \$25 per week for night work, seven and a half hours to constitute a night's work, and \$24 a week for day work, eight hours a day. The proprietors offered \$22.50 for night work, eight hours, and \$21.50 per week day work. The printers also demanded that learners on machines be paid \$10 the first week, \$15 the second, \$21 the following four weeks, and after that the maximum scale. There were other demands about apprentices, some of which were agreed to and some refused. The real cause of the strike, however, was the refusal of Mr. Cotton to pay more than \$22.50 per week to machine operators. One night the News-Advertiser was set up by one operator, an apprentice, a reporter and the editor, and contained as much reading matter as formerly. Only the "make-up" betrayed a 'prentice hand. Without machines an issue or two would probably have been "skipped," or at best a greatly reduced sheet would have been published. The proprietors claim that the state of business will not warrant an increase in wages at the present

time. Opinions differ in regard to the action of the men, but in the main the prevailing sentiment is that in rejecting the offer of the publishers they have acted unwisely.

**ELECTRICITY AND MANUFACTURE.**

IN an editorial in the current issue of the American Machinist the following appears:

"A mechanical engineer, of an observing turn of mind, recently remarked that the small electric motor bid fair to revolutionize manufacture in many of its branches by placing men of small means more nearly on a level with those of large means, or great corporations or companies. And this, he reasoned, would result in improving the quality of things manufactured, and be in every way advantageous."

This may be a rosy view to take of the case, but there is considerable reason behind it. One of the greatest needs of the man working by himself, or in connection with two or three, or a half dozen others, is cheap motive power. He or they may require but little power, and that irregularly, but that little is wanted just as much as the large manufacturer wants a good deal. In this—the employment of motive power—the individual is, usually, at an enormous disadvantage as compared with the large manufacturer, with whom he must compete. This disadvantage begins with the first cost of motive plant, and follows all through its operations. The cost of engine and boiler, the space required for them, and the cost of fuel, water, attendance and repairs are enormously against the isolation of manufacture; they are all in favor of centralization.

But with the small electric motor of satisfactory construction and operation, with this and electricity on tap, to use an expressive phrase, furnished at reasonable cost, this disadvantage would become strikingly less. With the ability to take power "into the back yard," and to pay for just what is used, the individual would be able to make a very satisfactory step toward the front; in some branches of the trade he might get quite to the front.

The individual, or the little band of two or three, would have one thing in his or their favor, and not a small thing in its operations, either. That is human nature. No man will work for another as well as he will for himself, or at least the exceptions to this rule are no more than sufficient to prove it. With average humanity the difference in this respect is greater than would generally be believed, that is to say, the difference in the results that obtain. It is greater than the most interested party—the individual workman—would believe, himself, until he had made the trial.

As to the quality of what is made to sell, the individual would see the absolute necessity of preserving that as he never—no matter how honest he might be—could see it when working for the large employer of labor. Working for himself he would realize that his chances of success, of gaining and preserving a reputation that should create and maintain a demand for what he made, depended upon himself alone. Working for others there is great likelihood that the habit, or practice, of thinking that one man cannot accomplish much anyway in keeping up the reputation of a great concern, or its solvency, as to that matter will take possession of the individual.—Paper and Press.

The Hornet is a new paper in Vancouver, B.C. It is conducted by McNiven & Gordon.

**SOME FOREIGN NEWS.**

**A** NEW candidate for the honor of being the universal language has arisen. It is called the "Internacia." Dr. Esperanta, of Varsovia, its author, hopes that it will dethrone the Volapuk, for which such great predictions were made. It is to be doubted if the acme has yet been attained in this respect, as each language has its beauties and difficulties, and it is hard to find equivalents for the various idioms and peculiarities of the different languages.

The three leading daily newspapers of New Zealand, the Otago Daily Times, Christchurch Press, and the New Zealand Herald, have opened a London editorial office at 30 and 31 Fleet street, under the management of Mr. C. Rous-Marten.

September 19th is the date of the opening of The United Typothete Convention at Chicago. The Chicago employing printers are making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the visiting delegates. The Convention and the Fair will keep the delegates interested and busy.

Printers who think that they cannot afford to subscribe for a trade journal are likely to become poorer as they grow older. The men who make the most money, whether as employers or employees, are those who avail themselves of the information, hints, and suggestions which are to be found in a good printing trade journal.—American Bookmaker.

It is said that Sir William Ingram is rapidly extending his newspaper properties. He is known primarily in connection with the Illustrated London News and the Sketch, but he is also principal proprietor of the Lady's Pictorial. He has a stake in Pearson's Weekly, and he has now accepted the chairmanship of the company which is running Talk.

The sales of the Brown & Carver Paper Cutting Machine have so greatly increased that it has become necessary to establish a larger plant for their production in order to meet the demand. To secure the much needed increased facilities, the business of manufacturing and selling the Brown & Carver Paper Cutting Machines, heretofore conducted by C. R. Carver, No. 25 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, has been sold and transferred to the Oswego Machine Works, located at Oswego, N. Y. The present high standard of excellence will be maintained and several important improvements will be added, which will still further increase the efficiency of the machine.

Mr. Arthur Locker, who was editor of the Graphic from 1870 to 1891, is dead. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. E. H. Locker, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, and was born at the Hospital on July 2, 1828. He was educated at Charterhouse, and at Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was graduated B.A. in 1851. He entered a merchant's office in Liverpool, and afterwards led a life of varied experience in Australia and India. Returning home in 1861, he resolved to devote himself to literature, and wrote some works of fiction. He was twice married, first to the youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant A. W. Rouse; and secondly to the widow of Mr. J. H. Carpenter.

The New York Press is a lively journal. It proposes to send to the World's Fair as its guests 50 Union veterans, members of regular Grand Army posts, who are to be selected by the readers of the Sunday Press. Each of the chosen veterans will be the guest of the Press from the moment the train leaves New York until its return, and the journey will be timed to include a full week's sojourn in Chicago, with all expenses paid, including daily entrance to the grounds of the Exposition. The selection of

the 50 favorites will be made on the ground of popularity, their popularity to be voted by ballots printed in every issue of the Sunday Press. This is an example of the ingenuity which is being displayed in newspaper advertising.

An important new invention in connection with the making ready on the machine of half-tone process blocks is being introduced by Husnik and Hausler, Prague. The head of the firm, Professor Jacques Husnik, is well known for his many inventions in connection with process block making, and also for his experimental work in connection with bichromated gelatine. The new invention consists of the manufacture of a gelatine relief, one of which is supplied to the printer with each process block, and which when put on the machine cylinder by the minder does entirely away with all other "make ready," the light and shade being brought out without any of that cutting out that requires so much skill on the part of the operator at the machine. These reliefs are formed of a thin film of gelatine, having a backing of paper; in the darkest parts they are about 1-25 of an inch in height, the other details being in proportion to the design of the block; all the whites are cut clean out. In making ready it is only requisite to see that the block is level on the bed of the press, when the overlay can be fixed to the cylinder in the usual way, with paste, and the machine started at once. The gelatine wears well in long runs, and the overlay may be taken off at the end of a run and be put away for future use with the block.

**PAPERS AND PRESSES AT CHICAGO.**

**M**R. FRED. W. CAMPBELL, the Toronto manager of the Canada Paper Co., has just returned from a trip to the World's Columbian Exposition, and states that he was somewhat disappointed at the stationery and paper exhibits. Owing to the fact that space was hard to get, the American paper and stationery houses make but small showing, most of them having only samples of what they make, and processes are not explained by concrete examples. He saw a 109-inch Fourdiner machine in operation. It was exhibited by the Boyd Iron Works. The Norwegians had a fair exhibit of papers made from wood pulp, and also a nice display of the pulp itself. Stationers' exhibits were not up to the mark, although Brown Bros.' exhibit of blank books did credit to Canada.

In the printing department greater activity was apparent. Many presses were in operation. Mr. Campbell was much taken with the new double-cylinder Cottrell, in which the tympan sheet shifts automatically. He brought home with him a specimen of printing done on a press over one hundred and fifty years old, said to be the first press set up in New Hampshire. He was much taken with the lithographing plant in the "Puck" Building.

The American Bookmaker speaks thus of a well-known Canadian: "William B. Prescott has been elected for a third term as President of the International Typographical Union. It speaks well for the judgment of the delegates that this conservative young printer should again be chosen for that office. He may not be aggressive enough for some of the more radical of the delegates, but fortunately these individuals are becoming less in number and influence every year. That Mr. Prescott has been able to maintain his position at the head of the organization, and see his moderate and conservative course endorsed by the majority of those who have the power to keep him in that position or to remove him, is an honor which he doubtless appreciates."



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE J. B. McLEAN Co., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

Single copies 20 cents

J. B. McLEAN,  
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1893

#### TRADE EXTENSION.

THE printer in a small town with lots of competition can get outside trade if he has a reputation. The city printer goes to the towns for trade. The sphere is not limited for any printer. Go out for trade anywhere and everywhere. Hustle among your outside friends. If you have no outside friends, make some. Here is a clincher from the Acton Free Press:

"The Free Press is favored with orders for work from a very wide circle, extending not only throughout our own province but frequently at outside points. The following letter was received this week from Wolseley, Assa. N. W. T.:—"The financial statements printed at your office for me just arrived and are highly satisfactory. They are very neatly done and we are much pleased with them. I shall have pleasure in recommending your work to others." J. H. B. A customer in Woodstock says:—"The reports have arrived. I am well pleased with them. Thanks for your promptness."

Does the Free Press office do good job work? The appearance of the journal itself says 'yes.' Probably that is why the outside work comes in.

#### COST OF METAL.

A CORRESPONDENT very pertinently asks, in connection with the operation of type-setting machines, if the metal used deteriorates, and to what extent? A similar question has been frequently put to representatives of the type-setting machines, but a satisfactory answer, so far as we can ascertain, has not been received. Those in charge of the machines frequently impress on operators the necessity of closely watching pots, such care being necessary to prevent it burning. We question whether it is possible for the metal to burn in the strict sense of the word, but we do know from actual observation that the tin and antimony in the metal frequently lose their qualities by undue heat, and the metal as a whole consequently deteriorates. The loss thus sustained is not easily gauged, but it is certain that a loss occurs. A dozen machines have been in operation in the Mail office in this city for some weeks, and for months before three were in constant use. Those in charge

there have tried to overcome the burnt metal cry of the machine men, and thus lessen the care imposed on the operators. After trying various remedies without success, they have introduced another and one that entails considerable labor and doubtless some loss of the stronger parts of the metal. The slugs set by the machine are not put back into the metal pot, but are carried down to the basement and melted in a large pot used for heating stereotypers' metal. After being thoroughly mixed in the pot, the metal is cast into small pigs of probably two pounds weight, and carried up to the composing-room. This, as has been said, is a laborious task, and unless some good arises from it, it is also a useless task. Under this system the metal pots on the machines have been known to burn, so that it is no safeguard for preserving the purity or strength of the metal.

#### LITERATURE AND PRINTING.

IT is surprising what little Canadian literature there is to be found, and yet the printing trade never seems to recognize that they are losers by the paucity of Canadian books. Canadian authors by the score have gone abroad to win glory and wealth in other lands by the use of their versatile pens. Many of them remain, struggling on as members of a poverty-blessed class of literateurs. No one has voiced their wrongs. No tariff has provided them with protection. They have been filled with love of fatherland and have breathed it into the form of delicate fiction or dainty poetry, until old age has robbed them of the power to continue; or poverty has compelled them to stifle their feelings, check their aspirations, tone down their ambitions, and engage in some menial labor which their poetic soul loathes.

The printers of this country can change all this. At the sound of their voice, the Canadian people stops to listen. If they say that our books should be read and our writers encouraged, the thing would be done. And why should this not be? We patronize the American and English magazines and forget the infants pining in their mother's arms for lack of nourishment. We encourage the literature published in foreign lands, on foreign printing presses, and for foreign profit, until at last Canada finds itself without a publisher who will publish a Canadian book without asking the author to deposit a guarantee to cover expenses.

If Canadian books and magazines were read, Canadian presses would increase in number, a Canadian type foundry worthy of the name would come into existence, Canadian paper mills would increase in number or size, and Canadian printers would be more numerous. Let the readers of this journal think of the matter in this light, and suggestions as to what can be done will be in order.

One plan might be to have the Canadian Press Association take it up and try to awaken an interest in the matter by having a discussion thereon at their next meeting.

#### THE LIFE OF A TYPE SETTING MACHINE.

SEVERAL months ago when referring to the type setting machines we remarked that before purchasing one it would be well to ascertain the possible life of them, or the period of time that they could be depended on to do fair work. In order to keep the readers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER thoroughly posted on the machines we made many inquiries, but could receive no satisfaction, not even from those interested in the sale

of the machines. A New York journalist while passing through this city recently stated to another journalist that one of the New York dailies had been seriously considering the introduction of machines, but the business manager of the concern being shrewd and keen did not accept all the statements made concerning the new inventions. Hewing carefully weighed the points advanced in their favor, he secured the services of one expert machinist, and directed him to thoroughly examine the machines, especially the Typograph and Linotype, as he felt sure the line casters were on the right track. The expert went to work in the most thorough manner, and reported that, in his opinion, the life of a Typograph was twenty-seven months, and for a Linotype, thirty-nine months. The expert held that a machine possessing delicate parts, and subjected to great heat for hours continuously, and then allowed to cool off, could not possibly run many months without the heat seriously affecting the most sensitive portions. It may be possible that the expert was mistaken in his opinions, but it certainly appears reasonable that delicate, sensitive movements, which must be responsive to the slightest touch of the operator, are liable to be injured by the heat, and those are the parts that do the work, not the heavy frame supports. If the finely adjusted movements give out the machine will resemble a worn out watch—a good case, but of little practical use.

#### AVOID VULGARITY.

**H**ERE is an item noticed during the last month in more than one Canadian journal:

**DIFFERENT NEEDS.**—Some newspaper man started the report that a Brookfield, N.J., girl kneads bread with her gloves on. An exchange answers: "We also need bread with our shoes on, with our pants on, and our clothes on. We need it badly, too, and if our delinquents do not soon pay up we will need it without any pants on."

It is decidedly vulgar, and is only a sample of that crude, rough humor which a journal with proper ideas on delicacy will try to avoid. Here is another recent example:

"The editor of the M. P. D., who is a good-hearted fellow and spicy writer when himself, has just recovered from an attack of d. t's., so he says, and he graphically portrays the awful experience and the events that lead up to it in a two column article in his paper as a warning to young men who imbibe. It is satisfactory to know the editor has fully recovered and resumed his labors."

The latter may be truth instead of humor, but it is somewhat indelicate and is not "news." Every editor must be the guide of his own conduct in connection with such matters. These are merely hints to rouse up thought.

#### THE TYPOS' PARLIAMENT.

**F**ROM the Typographical Journal, the official paper of the International Typographical Union of North America, we glean some particulars of the convention held in Chicago recently. Two hundred and twenty-nine delegates were in attendance, representing all the allied trades. In his opening address President Prescott said—"Our union has been the instrument whereby we have curbed that ever-present spirit of selfishness which prompts many employers to make use of any device superseding handicraft a means to encompass labor's degradation. The potent influence which machines will exercise in our economy should not—must not—dismay us, but rather serve as a stimulus to renewed and redoubled effort in perfecting and

strengthening our organization, so that it may discharge the high purpose for which it was formed." The second vice-president, Mr. McFarlane, in his report also referred to type setting machines. He said: "This is the day of the machine. The machine is not coming, it is with us, and it behooves us as craftsmen to get closer together, en masse, and take care of it in a manner to show our appreciation of so important an invention and reap whatever benefits it may be possible for labor to derive from labor and dollar-saving machines. The web press is with the pressmen as the type-setting machine is with the compositor. They are boon companions, and with a dissatisfied Typothetae as their main ally, are capable of terrible devastation to our ranks. While the output of production will increase an hundred fold, our numerical strength will remain about the same. The job printers and pressmen are about the only ones of the allied trades who have not been seriously affected by recent invention. In view of the immense strides of invention, we must view with alarm any effort to divide or disrupt our present organization. I am firm in the belief that all persons who contribute labor to the production of a common output, should be allied together, with due reference to their respective branches, to assist capital in regulating the price and the hours of labor and mutually assist each other in adversity and the fight for justice and right. I feel satisfied that it would be almost impossible for any one of our allied trades to undertake alone the fight for hours and wages."

Both of these deliverances were referred to the Committee on Type-setting Devices, who presented a majority and minority report, the minority report referring only to section 138, General Laws, as follows:

"Section 138. The International Typographical Union demands that in all offices within its jurisdiction where type-setting machines are used, practical union printers shall be employed to run them; and also that subordinate unions regulate the scale of wages and time on such machines." This was carried.

The remaining part of the majority report stood as follows, and was adopted:

"At the outset of the President's report the type-setting machine question is dealt with, and from data and information furnished your committee by the Executive Council and delegates, prompts us to incorporate the following in our report relative to type-setting devices:

"Circulars were sent out and replies were received from thirty unions where machines are in use, employing 555 men operating 282 machines. These machines are reported to have displaced 463 men and given employment to 40 non-union men as operators. The tendency of migration would appear to be to the larger towns, as few are recorded as having gone to the country, but the great bulk remain at home and secure work there. This procedure bears most heavily on the peripatetic printer in the last analysis.

"The advantage of thorough organization where machines are introduced is shown in Boston, where the hours are given as seven on newspapers and nine in book offices, and one non-union news office.

"Section 138, General Laws, places eight hours as the maximum number. In several cities this provision is not lived up to.

"A vicious feature that is fastening itself upon machine offices and machine operators is the bonus system, whereby the

operator is paid so much per hour or week as the case may be, and receives extra pay per thousand for every thousand set over and above a certain stint. This permits of the operator earning big money for the time being, but it causes a greater displacement of labor, encourages what may be aptly termed 'hoggishness,' and has a tendency to cause over-exertion on the part of operators, which ultimately impairs their health and morals.

"The compensating wage advantage will be but temporary, as wages are but the amount on which the workers as a class are prepared to subsist, and the abnormal high rates of pay which obtain in some places is sure to hasten a reduction, with the result that we will in a few years be getting a smaller percentage of the product of our labor than would be the case if abnormally high wages were not paid at present. The present period of inflated wages can not be maintained much longer, and when the period for reductions is upon us, we should remember that the main and most important question for consideration is the conservation of our organization. Failure to recognize the conditions that confront us will lead not only to our losing control of the machines, but the disruption of the union."

"That none but members of the typographical union be allowed to operate or learn to operate machines, provided that apprentices may work on machines in last year of apprenticeship, who shall be paid two-thirds of the wages of regular operators until their time of apprenticeship shall have expired. Local laws must govern apprentices on machines.

"No member of a subordinate union should be allowed to accept work in any newspaper or job printing office where a task, stint or dead line is imposed by the employer or operators of type-setting devices. Any infraction of this provision shall be punished by expulsion.

"Subordinate unions shall insist that expert machinists having charge of type-setting devices, be members of the local machinists union, where said union exists.

"Operators are prohibited from accepting a bonus per thousand above the regular scale.

"We recommend that the Executive Council be directed to confer with the officials of the National Machinists' Union with a view to bringing about co-operation between machinists and printers in offices where machines are operated by union men."

The president laid before the union a proposition from the Machinists' Union of America, which if adopted would bring that body and the International Typographical Union in close relations, and render either one a help to the other in time of trade troubles, and at the same time strengthen both organizations. The proposition was referred to a committee, but action was deferred.

A resolution was introduced by a delegate from Boston, who requested permission for the union of that city to make a scale of wages for the female compositors of that city. The resolution was lost. At a subsequent session the following was adopted: "That the Executive Committee be authorized and directed to confer with Typographical Union, No. 13, in their endeavor to organize the female compositors of that city, and that said council have full power to suspend such laws of the International Typographical Union as Boston Union may suggest, for such time as the Executive Council may deem necessary."

Among the constitutional amendments were the following: "Cashing of strings or assignment of wages, for any purpose, where an ultimate profit is received, by members or other is forbidden everywhere within the jurisdiction of the International

Typographical Union: Provided, printers' benevolent societies are not included in the operations of this act: Provided, the society does not charge an interest in excess of five per cent.

"No member of any subordinate union shall hold the position of both stereotyper and pressman at the same time."

"Where it is in the power of a foreman to employ help of the allied trades and he shall employ a non-union man in preference to a union man, he shall be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, and on the second offence he shall be subject to suspension or expulsion."

The shorter hour work day attracted much notice, and was the subject of a report by a committee, who recommended that all subordinate unions demand on and after November 1st next a work day of nine hours, employers to receive thirty days notice of such demand.

#### A LAMENTABLE CASE.

THAT excellent critic of human nature, Puck, has the following joke on the editor:—

##### A KIND OF EDITOR.

REPORTER— I have a big sensation for you.

EDITOR—What is it?

Peter McGuigan, the dry goods merchant, has just beaten his wife half to death.

Very sorry; but we cannot use it.

Why not?

Because Peter would come right around and withdraw his advertisement.

When that article came under our notice we became sad. Jokes are supposed to enliven—that one didn't. Why? Was it the ponderous impressiveness of truth? Or was it the great throb of sorrow that such was the case, and that it was a part of the world's great selfishness? Or was it a combination of both?

It is a lamentable fact that the editor is careful to say nothing which his advertisers will not like. This general rule has a few exceptions, but very few. An electric searchlight of 100,000 candle power would reveal but two or three in Canada. The editor is the week-day moral censor of the community's doings, and the preacher is the Sunday moral censor. The preacher is afraid of giving offence, just as much as the editor.

The whole question is, then, "If the editor's aim is to protect his own interests first, is his ideal too vulgar?"

#### EFFECTS OF CHATTEL MORTGAGES.

IN another column will be found an excellent article on the disastrous effect which the selling of presses, type and supplies for chattel mortgages instead of cash, is having on legitimate and honest dealers. It is undoubtedly "A Crying Evil," and one which must be avoided in some manner. One or two Canadian firms have been sinners in this respect, and the honest printer who pays 100 cents on the dollar, and owns his own plant, has found that toleration has ceased to be a virtue, and has declared war. The firms who have been selling their goods in this unbusinesslike way will be mildly and quietly boycotted by those who have the necessary pluck to stand up in their own defence.

The man who does not own his printing plant and never expects to, cuts prices to secure a sufficient amount of trade to enable him to live; but he forgets that the printer who has made an investment of a few thousand dollars in a plant has also a right to live, and that his conduct is preventing the latter's getting an adequate return on his capital. The Toronto Employing Printers' Association has taken up the matter, and steps will be taken to lessen the disastrous effect which flows from this "crying evil."

**T. E. P. ASSOCIATION.**

ON Friday, July 28th, the Toronto Employing Printers' Association held a meeting in a parlor of the Rossin House, at which there was but a limited attendance. Mr. Rutter, the President, amply filled the chair.

The main business of the meeting was to appoint delegates for the annual convention of the United Typothetae of America, to be held in Chicago on September 19th. The Toronto Association is entitled to six delegates, and the following gentlemen were chosen: W. A. Shepard, manager of the Mail job department, and ex-President of the United Typothetae of America; Mr. A. F. Rutter, President of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association; Mr. Dan. A. Rose, of the Rose Publishing Co.; Mr. W. H. Apted, Secretary of the Toronto Association; Mr. H. Bruce Brough and C. B. Robinson. Six alternates were appointed also, and they have all signified their intention to be in Chicago at the time of the Convention. Their names are Hugh C. McLean, of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER; E. E. Sheppard, of Saturday Night; S. Frank Wilson, of Truth; Fred. Diver, of the Central Press; C. W. Taylor, of the Globe; and C. W. Bunting, of the Mail. The entire deputation, which comprises some of the brightest employing printers in Canada, will be captained by Mr. A. F. Rutter, and it will be a corps which will do credit to Canada and enhance her fame for having a body of thoroughly posted, energetic, and aggressive printers and publishers.

An invitation will be extended to the other Canadian Typothetae to join with the Toronto Association on the trip to Chicago in order that special cars may be secured and the pleasure of the trip increased by good fellowship and friendship making. Besides the twelve delegates, there are other members of the Toronto Association who will be in the train party, and a pleasant trip is assured, although, of course, the delegates alone will have the extra benefit of the hospitality of the Chicago printers. But a large party going and coming together can always secure better accommodation, greater privileges and a more enjoyable time; and hence the desire of the Association that all the members should join the train party and that the other Canadian Typothetae should accompany them.

**MONTREAL NEWS.**

THE paper trade has furnished nothing of particular interest during the month. A tour of the different firms demonstrating the fact that so far as printing paper, etc., was concerned, business was of a very ordinary sort.

A shipment of four Linotype machines was made recently to the Vancouver World.

The Witness got up both its evening and special morning edition during the Christian Endeavor convention on its Linotypes, seven being used for the morning and three for the evening edition.

The Herald at present is making big efforts to boom up its circulation. Its latest dodge is issuing coupons, which, when coupled with a subscription to the Herald, gives the holder the privilege of purchasing fancy articles, pictures, etc., at a reduced price, from what the paper entitles its art gallery.

The daily newspapers here went in big on the recent convention of the Christian Endeavor. The Star and Witness turned out papers that it was really a struggle to wade through, with copious illustrations that, although rather heavy, reflected

credit on the respective staffs. The Herald also made an extra spurt, but the Gazette pursued the even tenor of its way, giving a common sense report of the proceedings and quite lengthily enough for the average reader in these busy days of ours. In addition to their regular number the Star got out a souvenir number which, it is said, sold largely to the visitors.

The Sabiston Lithographic Co. have been very busy for the past month, working up to 10 o'clock every evening. The chief work in hand is their big Board of 'Trade number, which will be out shortly, a big contract for canned goods' labels, and the catalogues and lithographic posters for the Montreal Exposition Co.'s fall fair.

Some time ago the Linotype Co. of this city offered a prize of \$100 to the operator on the Linotype in Canada who made the best 48 hours record up to July 1st last. We understand that the prize will be awarded to Mr. Wm. O'Brien of the Toronto Globe, who in the week ending June 23rd set 220,400 ems, measured minion. The type is nonpareil on a minion body and measured as such would give him about 20,000 more. The Linotype company have parted the matter in columns the length of the Globe and it makes seven pages of that paper, less half a column without a lead, heading or blank of any kind. Mr. O'Brien averaged for the week, Globe measurement, 4,591 ems per hour. This is remarkably good work.

Mr. Ireland, the superintendent of the Linotype factory in Manchester, England, paid a visit to the Montreal office during the month to get points for his own work. He says that in England there are over 200 Linotypes at work, of which 113 are of the new pattern made in England, the balance being of the old pattern used in the office of the New York Tribune. In every place where the machines have been placed more have been ordered. Kelly & Co., publishers of the London Directory and other similar publications, have got in the machines; also the Economic Printing Co., London, and Percy Bros., Manchester. Among the English newspapers who have adopted the new invention are the Manchester Chronicle, Manchester Leader, Nottingham Guardian, Nottingham Express, Bolton News, Manchester Courier, Leeds Mercury, Birmingham News, Birmingham Gazette and Sheffield Telegraph.

**CANADIAN PAPER TRADE.**

WHILE United States mills are closing down to meet the slack demand for papers of all kinds, Canadian mills are all running full time and some of them have rather a plethora of orders. The mills are rapidly enlarging their capacity by increased buildings and improved machinery, and the quality of the product is much better than in previous years.

Present trade is excellent for the season; enquiry for all classes of paper being very steady and occasionally brisk. Payments are generally satisfactory; although some are complaining of a little looseness in the way some merchants meet their accounts.

The Canada Paper Co., report a continued strong demand for their No. 1, Litho. paper. It seems to have been found especially suitable for fine cut printing. Their line of envelopes, called "C. P. Special," has met with great success, and is now a staple brand with the trade. A new line gone into by this company, is the making of a heavy hosiery wrapping paper, the first of its class to be made in Canada.

### THE CRYING EVIL.

**W**HAT is the matter with the printing trade? Why is it that the time, industry and application expended in this line of business do not produce for those engaged in it financial results equally as profitable as these same factors do in other well established trades? That they do not is obvious. That they will not is certain, unless present conditions shall become radically changed.

There are two reasons for this: 1. Lack of intelligence and prudence in applying the elementary principles of business, especially in estimating the cost of production. For this ignorance the individual printer is absolutely responsible. 2. The uncalled for expansion of printing plants and the facility with which printers' supplies can be obtained in order to carry on a printing business by those having no financial standing. Printers are more than partly to blame for this second reason, because the remedy to stop it is in their own hands, if they only had the will and energy to apply it.

The ease with which presses may be obtained has brought into the ranks of master printers men who have neither business instincts nor training, and who have no more conception of the cost of production than they have of the binomial theorem. These men do not realize that before a profit is made a man must earn interest on his capital invested, set aside a sum equivalent to the yearly impairment of the value of his plant, pay the insurance on the same, as well as its operating expenses, and in addition draw a salary for his own services as manager commensurate with what such services would be worth in any first-class establishment. What remains after these items have been charged off is profit.

If we analyze the prices at which work is now done, it will be found that in the majority of cases they do not pay the cost of production, and it will be noted that it is not alone among the comparatively recent accessions to the ranks of master printers that this cost is under-estimated, but also among the older and more experienced members. Hence one of the reasons why printers do not reap the same harvest of wealth as business men of other trades is their failure to apply correctly the cardinal principles of trade. If this were the only evil afflicting the trade it could be easily remedied; but there is another and greater, which is the source of nearly all of the ills which now torment the printing community.

As a consequence of the facilities with which presses may be obtained—manufacturers putting them in on four and five years' time, secured by mortgage and notes payable monthly in amounts of \$25 or \$50—we see on all sides printing plants standing idle, others in a state of partial activity, a few working to their full capacity, and all around us printing concerns tumbling to the ground, their plant finding its way into the hands of the second-hand dealer at prices not one-tenth of its cost. Notwithstanding this state of affairs, press manufacturers seem to have no other end in view than to multiply pressrooms ad infinitum, for we find them setting up plants wheresoever and for whomsoever they can upon the flimsiest evidence that the business and financial resources of the purchaser warrant it; so that to day the press manufacturers of the United States, with only one exception, are practically competing with their customers—not openly, but under the firm name of every concern to which they sell presses on long time and easy payments, for which they discount paper, whose pay-roll and other expenses they meet when the exigency requires it. There is only one

term which expresses the morality of this policy. It is dishonesty. So long as it is permitted to continue it will remain a disturbing and destructive factor in the prosperity of the printing trade, and master printers will never be other than hewers of wood and drawers of water for those who furnish them with printers' supplies.

The conditions for profitable and healthy production are that capital, labor and raw material shall be in a state of equilibrium. When there is an excess of capital and deficiency of raw material, which is the same thing as saying that there is more machinery than there is work for it to do, we have the very worst possible consequences which can flow from a rupture of this equilibrium; and because this exact condition of affairs obtains among printers, the scramble for orders is so great that customers practically fix their own terms both as to price and time. The orders are given out as a favor. It is not a commercial transaction in the open market. Prompt payment is not insisted upon; it is not policy. The customer can go elsewhere and get all of the time he wants. His cheap work, payable with a four months' note, which in a majority of cases needs renewal either in part or in whole, and has often to be charged up to profit and loss, finds ready takers with printers falling over each other in their eagerness for the privilege of doing it. Presses, type, rollers, ink and other necessaries can be had so readily for the asking, payment for them never being pressed to the point of a sheriff's levy, that these same printers will put in new outfits for the production of publications or other work which they get by cutting rates below the margin of living profit. Nor will they ask whether the customer has paid his former printer in full before placing his job elsewhere.

What is the remedy for this state of affairs—a condition of things which is the wonder and contempt of business men in other callings? The arch-violator in the printing trade of the ethics which should govern a dealer in this relations with his customer is the press manufacturer. It is he who must be throttled before any real improvement can take place. It is useless to try moral suasion with him. He will solemnly affirm that he never sells his presses on terms other than 25 per cent. down and the balance in three years at the longest, although at that very moment he is fitting up on five years' time a plant for your foreman or other employee, whose only capital is a few hundred dollars, inexperience and expectations.

The only remedy for this state of affair is a combination of the intelligent and solvent master printers with the ink man, type founder, roller maker and others with whom printers deal, with the end in view that credit shall be cut off the moment a man is unable to meet his obligations, unless he can show that his business has been conducted on business principles. If ink dealers and others would not furnish supplies unless promptly paid for, concerns starting with no capital except mortgaged presses and a month's rent paid would soon close up, instead of being left to operate as a disturbing and destructive element to the prosperity of the trade. There would soon be an end to the press question. A fair field and no favor would be the rule. The survival of the fittest would follow. Trade would be conducted on the basis that the rigid performance of contracts and the fulfillment of obligations are the only foundation of successful business.

With the printing business on this basis master printers would cease to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, and would soon become peers in wealth of their more fortunate brethren in other trades.—J. M. in American Bookmaker.

## DOINGS OF THE PUBLISHERS.

**T**HE News-Ledger is the name of a new Saturday paper in Toronto. The Evening News has purchased The Ledger, and publishes a combination of the latter and its own Saturday edition under this name. Saturday papers are becoming numerous now-a-days. But they are safe for a certain amount of prosperity until the preachers find out that people read them on Sunday instead of going to church.

The Typograph has reached Amherst, N.S.

The Orangeville Sun has put in a Babcock country press.

The Acton Free Press has tallied another yearly run. Score—19.

Mr. Keefer, formerly of Stouffville, has purchased the Norwood Register.

The Banner is the name of a new paper started at Orangeville by B. McGuire.

J. D. Taylor, of the Victoria, B.C., Colonist, has gone on a three months' business trip to Australia.

The Slovan Prospector is the name of the latest edition to the ranks of British Columbia journalism.

"Grip" has been temporarily suspended owing to a deal in progress. The paper may be issued in a new and improved form.

Twenty-four columns is not too large for the Cobourg World now, but still it is for sale. Reason, proprietor had to go to gaol—as gaoler.

The Carleton Herald, an excellent journal, has completed its tenth year under its present proprietor, and the forty-fourth of its existence.

W. A. Myers, of Stratford, formerly of the Huron News-Record, Clinton, has bought the Neepawa Herald and Gladstone Age, of Manitoba.

J. N. Robinson, of the Portage Review, has been breathing Eastern and Bostonian air for a few weeks, but has now returned to his accustomed labor.

When the Beeton World was burned out recently the Cardwell Sentinel generously placed its office at the World's disposal. Both editors are gentlemen.

Bertram Bourinot, of the Port Hawkesbury, C.B., Eastern Journal, has announced his retirement from journalism owing to ill health. He established the paper in 1889.

The Truro Daily News has again been enlarged. This is prosperity with a vengeance—this policy of enlarging having been carried out twice before in the year past.

The Presbyterian Review has been purchased by Thos. B. Clougher. Mr. Geo. H. Robinson, who has been its editor for the past eight years, has severed his connection with the journal.

"It is to be hoped," says a recent issue of the Regina Leader, "there is no truth in the rumor that the town authorities are going to let the water out of the reservoir. If so, the reservoir will not be worth a dam."

The Hagaga, a paper in English and the Indian Nishga language is being published at Ayainsh by the Rev. I. McCulloch, Indian missionary, the production reflecting much credit on his zeal and capacity. The English part of the paper is for the scattered white people of the district, the Indian portion for the religious instruction of the aborigines. In it he deprecates

the keeping up by the natives of the cannibal dance, a loathsome relic of the past era, of which the chief features are now the donning of paint and feathers and biting of each other's flesh.

Some newspapers are lax in their methods of mailing. Wrappers should be so pasted, that the paper will not be injured by their removal. A leading daily in the Maritime Provinces is one of the sinners in this respect.

"As we wish to increase our circulation and also support the 'cash in advance' system, we will furnish the Paris Review, semi-weekly, for the balance of the year to new subscribers for 35 cents."—Paris (Ont.) Review, July 18.

The Despatch, a newspaper published at Hull, Que., is hereafter to be printed on green paper. The proprietor takes the present rather inopportune time to make the following statement: "It is agreed among professional men that of all the endless variety of colors, none exercise a more soothing effect on the eyes than green."

We want to say this of the Montreal Herald, that its editorial columns are graced with some of the best writing that is being done on the press of this continent to-day. It is bright, it is dignified, it is tolerant and has a quiet humor that is charming. J. A. Garvin, who made his debut in newspaper work in Toronto, is the writer.—Hamilton Herald.

Here is what Peter Cooper said of a newspaper: "In all the towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it, if nothing more than his card stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It does not only pay the advertiser, but lets people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. As the seed is sown so the seed recompenses. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

The western editor has his trials like the rest of mankind, but they do not constitute all the salt of his life. At least that is the case with the editor of the Lethbridge News, who tells us that he has one subscriber who, "every time he gets on a spree, insists on paying a year's subscription. He has already paid for his paper to January 1, 1927." "We are," says our contemporary with a burst of admiration, "trying to ascertain what brand of whiskey he drinks, in order that it may be more generally placed on the market. Of course, total abstainers cannot be reached by that agency, but good people always pay in advance"—Vancouver News Advertiser.

## THE NEW DAILY.

**I**NFORMATION concerning the new Toronto daily is gradually coming out. The names most prominently connected with the affair are Crabbe, Gage and Burnside. It is said that Timothy Eaton is interested in some way in the new undertaking, but this is not reliable information. The three gentlemen mentioned above are interested beyond a doubt. The name of the infant will be "The Star," and it will be published morning and evening. The capital will be \$100,000, and the company will be incorporated as a limited liability company under the Provincial Act. Application for a charter will be made at once. It is also rumored that the paper will start in opposition to the Sunday street cars. The projectors are at present interesting stock buyers, and as soon as the subscriptions are sufficiently numerous public announcements will be made. The new company is very nervy, but they will need it all before their infant is ten years of age.

**MACHINES IN NEW YORK.**

**C**ERTAIN of the managers of New York dailies are keen business men, and before adopting a new scheme look at it from all sides. It is currently reported in newspaper circles in New York that one of the largest of the city dailies is doing considerable figuring over the matter of putting in type-setting machines, not all of which shows favorably for the machines. This particular paper, claiming a circulation of 375,000, issues an average of twenty pages each day. It does not find this number any too large for the matter which it desires to publish. To print the same amount of matter, set upon machines, would, it is estimated, require an average of twenty-three pages daily. This would require an additional amount of almost eleven tons of paper, which would cost over \$650 a day, and there must be added one cent a pound on all the paper sent by mail, which, with other incidentals, would bring the total extra cost up to about \$900 per day. The management think this too much to spend for the saving of \$50 a day in compositors' wages. It does not fall to the lot of every newspaper to have as its manager one who displays as much astuteness as the gentleman referred to in the foregoing.

**DECADENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.**

**S**OME of the inventions of modern times have materially contributed to the development of newspapers, notably fast presses. In addition to web presses being labor-saving machines, they have enabled publishers to handle up to a late hour the latest telegraphic news, and thus keep their readers in touch with the doings of the world of the previous day. The fast presses led to an increase in the size of newspapers generally, as the work of printing an additional form of eight pages is of trifling moment, so rapidly is the work of such presses performed. The web press, printing from a roll, and turning out a newspaper with the pages cut and pasted, the entire sheet being neatly folded, popularized very many newspapers, while a still more modern invention is doing them an irreparable injury. To web presses may be attributed the development of newspapers, while their decadence may as justly be attributed to type-setting machines.

There is no comparison between a newspaper printed from movable types and one printed from bars, the products of late inventions. The most casual reader rapidly realizes this, and he soon finds less pleasure in reading his favorite paper than formerly. As that pleasure wanes so does his interest in that paper, and he occasionally takes another publication, which he finds more acceptable and agreeable to his sight. This produces but one result, namely the formation of a new tie.

The decadence is more noticeable in the amount of reading matter given in newspapers where type-setting machines are in operation. Before their introduction when there was a rush of news or a press of advertising, smaller type was used to secure the insertion of the news, and the public lost nothing. The machines have no elasticity, and the result is a stated product, irrespective of the quality or nature of the news. The machine matter fills a certain amount of columns, and when they are full the paper is complete in one respect, but as a newspaper it bears no comparison with what it was under the old style. The public are being fooled, but the question is, how long will they put up with it? The newspapers have for years educated their readers to look for news every day, and now they are educating

them to do without it. The experiment is a dangerous one, and what profit may be secured by the use of the machines will in all probability be dissipated by the loss of prestige and of readers. The caprice of capital often leads its possessors a sorry dance when they figure out on paper how they can rapidly increase their wealth, but even capitalists commit the foolish blunder of killing the hen that lays the golden egg, and a well-conducted paper, free from business office entanglements, is often such a hen.

**THE PRESS EXCURSION.**

**I**T has been found impossible to arrange a regular press excursion to Chicago this year, but the North Shore Navigation Co., Collingwood, have agreed to give reduced rates to members of the Canadian Press Association. On presentation of a Press Certificate they will sell tickets by their boats from Collingwood to Chicago and return for \$22 less 10 per cent. for first class fare, or first class intermediate as good as cabin, only rooms are on the main deck, at \$14 net. The boat returns direct from Chicago. She makes a trip every week leaving Collingwood on arrival of morning train from Toronto and Hamilton at 1.30, and Owen Sound on arrival of the C. P. R. steamship express leaving Toronto at 10.30 every Saturday. Fuller information may be obtained from M. Burton, general manager, Collingwood.

**WORDS OF TRUTH.**

**P**RINTERS and newspaper and magazine publishers should be, of all others, men of taste, and have a high appreciation of the beautiful in their art. The grand accomplishments of a few men of genius for the craft have crowned it with that beauty which once the artist's pencil alone could give, and to rude metal is now given a power that charms the eye, as did Angelo's celebrated masterpieces. The development of the age of taste in our business is now on the flood-tide, and types, shadowed like the sun-clad rays of evenings, or gemmed like the fountain's crystal drops, are wrought by the hand of genius and skill to please the eye of taste. The most graceful figures an enlightened imagination could invent make reading a pictured dream, and charm the mind even for a time from the most eloquent subject which they present.

Magnificent combinations and blending of colors, presenting a picture of beauty, as well as a source of information, have been invented. The fingers of scientific chirographers have lost their power, as we gaze enraptured at the perfect scrolls and flourishes that adorn the delicate styles of type of the present day, and in those higher branches which perfect and perpetuate the skill of the engraver and the process producer, description fails to tell the wonderful advancement that the past few years have witnessed.

It is our duty as it is our pleasure to cordially appreciate this noble development of our art, and to extend a cheerful aid to those master spirits of the craft who are making it the wonder and marvel of this most wonderful age. Invention after invention, combination after combination, blending of all that is beautiful in types, borders, cuts, and the host of other things belonging to that which talks of the skill of the profession, have followed on each other in rapid succession, until it is like listening to the tones of beautiful music, or beholding the canvass that an artist's hand has clothed with the imagery of life, or drinking in the inspiration of the poet's spell, to gaze upon them. --American Art Printer.

### THE COUNTRY PRINTER.

By W. D. HOWELLS, IN SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

(Concluded from last month.)

VI.

THE journeyman of that time and place was much better than the printer whom we had known earlier and in a more lax civilization, who was too apt to be sober only when he had not the means to be otherwise, and who arrived out of the unknown with nothing in his pocket, and departed into it with only money enough to carry him to the next printing office. If we had no work for him it was the custom to take up a collection in the office, and he accepted it as a usage of the craft, without loss of self-respect. It could happen that his often infirmity would overtake him before he got out of town, but in this case he did not return for a second collection; I suppose that would not have been good form. Now and then a printer of this earlier sort appeared among us for a little time, but the air of the Western Reserve was somehow unfriendly to him, and he soon left us for the kindlier clime of the Ohio River, or for the more southerly region which we were ourselves sometimes so homesick for, and which his soft, rolling accent so pleasantly reminded us of. Still, there seemed to be something about the business—perhaps the arsenic in the type-metal—which everywhere infected the morals with a sort of paresis, as it was said sometimes to affect the nerves.

There was one of our printers who was a capital compositor, a most engaging companion, and of unimpeachable Western Reserve lineage, who would work along in apparently perpetuity on the line of duty, and then suddenly deflect from it. If he wanted a day off, or several days, he would take the time, without notice, and with a princely indifference to any exigency we might be in. He came back when he chose, and offered to go to work again, and I do not remember that he was ever refused. He was never in drink; his behavior was the effect of some obscure principle of conduct, unless it was that moral contagion from the material he wrought in.

I do not know that he was more charastic, though, than another printer of ours, who was dear to my soul from the quaintness of his humor and his love of literature. I think he was, upon the whole, the most original spirit I have known, and it was not the least part of his originality that he was then aiming to become a professor in some college, and was diligently training himself for the calling in all the leisure he could get from his work. The usual thing would have been to read law and crowd forward in political life, but my friend despised this common ideal. We were both studying Latin, he quite by himself, as he studied Greek and German, and I with such help as I could find in reciting to a kindly old minister, who had forgotten most of his own Latin, and whom I do not now wish to blame for falling asleep over the lessons in my presence; I did not know them well enough to keep him up to the work. My friend and I read the language, he more and I less, and we tried to speak it together, to give ourselves consequence, and to have the pleasure of saying before some people's faces what we should otherwise have said behind their backs; I should not now undertake to speak Latin to achieve either of these aims. Besides this, we read a great deal together, mainly Shakespeare and Cervantes. I had a task of a certain number of thousand ems a day, and when I had finished that I was free to do what I liked; he would stop work at the same time, and then we would take our Don Quixote into some clean, sweet beechwoods

there were near the village, and laugh our hearts out over it. I can see my friend's strange face now, very regular, very fine, and smooth as a girl's, with quaint blue eyes, shut long, long ago, to this dolce lome; and some day I should like to tell all about him; but this is not the place. When the war broke out he left the position he had got by that time in some college or academy further west, and went into the army. One morning, in Louisiana, he was killed by a guerilla, who got a shot at him when he was a little way from his company, and who was probably proud of picking off the Yankee captain. But as yet such a fate was unimaginable. He was the first friend of my youth; he was older than I by five or six years; but we met in an equality of ambition and purpose, though he was rather more inclined to the severity of the soldier's ideal, and I hoped to slip through somehow with a mere literary use of my learning.

VII.

As I have tried to say, the printers of that day had nearly all some affinity with literature, if not some love of it; it was in a sort always at their finger's ends, and they must have got some touch of it whether they would or not. They thought their trade a poor one, moneywise, but they were fond of it and they did not often forsake it. Their hope was somehow to get hold of a country paper and become editors and publishers; and my friend and I, when he was twenty-four and I eighteen, once crossed over into Pennsylvania, where we heard there was a paper for sale; but we had not the courage to offer even promises to pay for it. The craft had a repute for insolvency which it merited, and it was at odds with the community at large by reason of something not immediately intelligible in it or at least not classifiable. I remember that when I began to write a certain story of mine, I told Mark Twain, who was once a printer, that I was going to make the hero a printer, and he said, "Better not. People will not understand him. Printing is something every village has in it, but it is always a sort of mystery, and the reader does not like to be perplexed by something that he thinks he knows about." This seemed very acute and just, though I made my hero a printer all the same, and I offer it to the public as a light on the anomalous relation the country printer bears to his fellow-citizens. They see him following his strange calling among them, but to neither wealth nor worship, and they cannot understand why he does not take up something else, something respectable and remunerative; they feel that there must be something weak, something wrong in a man who is willing to wear his life out in a vocation which keeps him poor and dependent on the favor they grudge him. It is like the relation which all the arts bear to the world, and which is peculiarly thankless in a purely commercial civilization like ours; though I cannot pretend that printing is an art in the highest sense. I have heard old journeymen claim that it was a profession and ought to rank with the learned professions, but I am afraid that was from too fond a pride in it. It is in one sort a handicraft, like any other, like carpentering or stone-cutting; but it has its artistic delight, as every handicraft has. There is the ideal in all work; and I have had moments of unsurpassable gladness in feeling that I had come near the ideal in what I had done in my trade. This joy is the right of every worker, and in so far as modern methods have taken it from him they have wronged him. I can understand Ruskin in his wish to restore it to some of the handicrafts which have lost it in the "base mechanical" operations of the great manufactories, where men spend their lives in making one thing, or part of a thing, and

cannot follow their work constructively. If that were to be the end, the operative would forever lose the delight in work which is the best thing in the world. But I hope this is not to be the end, and that when people like again to make things for use and not merely for profit, the workman will have again the reward that is more than wages.

I know that in the old-fashioned country printing office we had this, and we enjoyed our trade as the decorative art it also is. Questions of taste constantly arose in the arrangement of a title-page, the display of a placard or a handbill, the use of this type or that. They did not go far, these questions, but they employed the critical faculty and the aesthetic instinct, and they allied us, however slightly and unconsciously, with the creators of the beautiful.

But now, it must be confessed, printing has shared the fate of all other handicrafts. Thanks to united labor, it is better paid in each of its subdivisions than it once was as a whole. In my time, the hire of a first-rate country printer, who usually worked by the week, was a dollar a day, but of course this was not so little in 1852 as it would be in 1892. My childish remembrance is of the journey men working two hours after supper, every night, so as to make out a day of twelve hours, but at the time I write of the day of ten hours was the law and the rule, and nobody worked longer, except when the President's message was to be put in type, or on some other august occasion.

The pay is not only increased in proportion to the cost of living, but it is really greater, and the conditions are all very much better. But I believe no apprentice now learns the whole trade, and each of our printers, forty years ago, would have known how to do everything in the kind of office he hoped some day to own. He would have had to make a good many things which the printer now buys, and first among them the rollers, which are used for inking the types on the press. These were of a composition of glue and molasses, and were of an india-rubber elasticity and consistency, as long as they were in good condition. But with use and time, they became hard, the ink smeared on them, and they failed to impart it evenly to the type. They had to throa away or melt it over again. This was done on the office stove, in a large bucket which they were cut up into, with fresh glue and molasses added. It seemed in the retrospect to have been rather a simple affair, and I do not now see why casting a roller should have involved so much absolute failure, and rarely have given a satisfactory result. The mould was a large copper cylinder, and the wooden core of the roller was fixed in place by an iron cap and foot piece. The mixture boiled away, as it now seemed to me, for days, and far into the sleepy nights, when as a child I was proud of sitting up with it very late. Then at some weird hour, my father or my brother poured it into the mould, and we went home and left the rest with fate. The next morning the whole office crowded around to see the roller drawn from the mould, and it usually came out with such long hollows and gaps in its sides that it had to be cut up at once, and melted over again. At present all rollers are bought somewhere in New York or Chicago, I believe, and a printer would no more think of making a roller than of making any other part of his press. "And you know," said my brother, who told me of this change, "we don't wet the paper now." "Good heavens," said I, "you don't print it dry?" "Yes, and it doesn't blur any more than if it were wet." I suppose wetting the paper was a usage that antedated the invention of moveable types. It used to be drawn quire by quire, through a vat of clear

water, and then the night before publication day, it was turned and sprinkled. Now it was printed dry, I felt as if it were time to class Benjamin Franklin with the sun-myths.

## VIII.

Publication day was always a time of great excitement. We were busy all the morning getting the last editorials and the latest news in type, and when the paper went to press in the afternoon, the entire force was drafted to the work of helping the engine and the press through their various disabilities and reluctances. Several hands were needed to run the press, even when it was in a willing frame: others folded the papers as they came from it; as many more were called off from their wonted work to address them to the subscribers; for, with the well-known fickleness of their sex, the young ladies of the village ceased to do this as soon as the novelty of the affair wore off. Still, the office was always rather a lively scene, for the paper was not delivered at the village houses, and each subscriber came and got his copy; the villagers began to come about the hour we went to press, the neighboring farmers called next day, and throughout the week. Nearly everybody who witnessed throes of our machinery had advice or sympathy to offer, and in a place where many people were of a mechanical turn, the spectacular failure of the editor's additions and improvements was naturally a source of public entertainment, perhaps others got as much pleasure out of his inventions as he did.

Of course about election time the excitement was intensified; we had no railroad or telegraphic communication with the outer world, but it was felt that we somehow had the news, and it was known that we had the latest papers from Cleveland, and that our sheet would report the intelligence from them. After all, however, there was nothing very burning or seething in the eagerness of our subscribers. They could wait, their knowledge of the event would not change it, or add or take away one vote either way. I dare say it is not so very different now, when the railroad and the telegraph have made the little place simultaneous with New York and London. We people who fret our lives out in cities, do not know how tranquil life in the country still is. We talk of the whirl and rush, as if it went on everywhere, but if you will leave the express train anywhere and pass five miles into the country, away from the great through lines, you will not find the whirl and rush. People sometimes go mad there from the dulness and the ennui, as in the cities they sometimes go mad from the stress and the struggle, and the problem of equalizing conditions has no phase more interesting than that of getting the good of the city and the country out of the one into the other. The old-fashioned country newspaper formed almost the sole intellectual experience of the remote and quiet folks who dwelt in their lonely farmsteads on the borders of the woods, with few neighbors, and infrequent visits to the township centre, where the church, a store or two, and a tavern constituted a village. They got it out of the postoffice there once a week, and read it in the scanty leisure left them by their farm-work, or their household drudgery, and I dare say they found it interesting. There were some men in every neighborhood, tongueyer than the rest, who, when they called on us, seemed to have got it by heart, and who were ready to defend or combat its positions with all comers: this sort usually took some other paper, too, an agricultural paper, or the New York Tribune, as they called it; or the weekly edition of a Cleveland journal; it was generally believed that Horace Greeley wrote everything in the Tribune, and when a country subscriber unfolded his Tribune,

he said, with comfortable expectation, "Well, let's see what old Horace says this week." But by far the greater number of our subscribers took no paper but our own. I do not know whether there is much more reading done now on the farms, but I doubt it. In the villages, however, the circulation of the nearest city dailies is pretty general, and there is a large sale of the Sunday editions. I am not sure that this is an advantage, but in the undeniable decay of interest in the local preaching, some sort of mental relish for the only day of leisure is necessary. It is not so much a pity that they read the Sunday papers, as that the Sunday papers are so bad. If they were carefully and conscientiously made up, they could be of great use; they wait their reformer, and they do not seem impatient for him.

In the old time, we printers were rather more in touch with the world outside on the journalistic lines than most of our fellow villagers, but otherwise we were as remote as any of them, and the weekly issue of the paper had not often anything tumultuously exciting for us. The greatest event of our year was the publication of the President's Message, which was a thrill in my childish life long before I had any conception of its meaning. I fancy that the patent inside, now so universally used by the country papers, originated in the custom which the printers within easy reach of a large city had of supplying themselves with an edition of the President's Message, to be folded into their own sheet, when they did not print their outside on the back of it. There was always a hot rivalry between the local papers in getting out the Message, whether it was bought ready printed, or whether it was set up in the office and printed in the body of the paper. We had no local rival, but all the same we made haste when it was a question of the Message. The printers filled their cases with type, ready for the early copy of the Message, which the editor used every device to secure; when it was once in hand they worked day and night till it was all up, and then the paper was put to press at once, without regard to the usual publication day; and the community was as nearly electrified as could be with our journalistic enterprise, which was more important in our eyes than the matters the Message treated of.

There is no longer the eager popular expectation of the President's Message that there once seemed to be; and I think it is something of a loss, that ebb of the high tide of political feeling which began with the era of our immense material prosperity. It was a feeling that formed a solidarity of all the citizens, and if it was not always, or often, the highest interest which can unite men, it was at least not that deadly and selfish cult of business, which centres each of us in his own affairs and kills even our curiosity about others. Very likely people were less bent on the pursuit of wealth in those days, because there was less chance then to grow rich, but the fact remains that they were less bent in that direction, and that they gave their minds to other things more than they do now. I think those other things were larger things, and that our civic type was once nobler than it is. It was before the period of corruption, when it was not yet fully known that dollars can do the work of votes, when the votes as yet rather outnumbered the dollars, and more of us had the one

than had the other. The great statesman, not the great millionaire, was then the American ideal, and all about in the villages and on the farms the people were eager to know what the President had said to Congress. They are not eager to know now, and that seems rather a pity. Is it because in the war that destroyed slavery, the American Democracy died, and by operation of the same fatal anomaly the American Plutocracy, which Lincoln foreboded, was born; and the people instinctively feel that they have no longer the old interest in President or Congress?

There are those that say so, and whether they are right or not, it is certain that into the great centres where money is heaped up, the life of the country is drained, and the country press has suffered with the other local interests. The railroads



"Then at some weird hour my father or my brother poured it into the mould."

penetrate everywhere, and carry the city papers seven times a week, where the home papers pays its tardy visit once, with a patent inside imported from the nearest money-centre, and its few columns of neighborhood gossip, too inconsiderable to be gathered up by the correspondents of the invasive dailies. Other causes have worked against the country press. In counties where there were once two or three papers, there are now eight or ten, without a material increase of population to draw upon for support. The county printing, which the paper of the dominant party could reckon upon, is now shared with other papers of the same politics, and the amateur printing offices belonging to ingenious boys in every neighborhood get much of the small job-work which once came to the publisher.

It is useless to quarrel with the course of events, for which no one is more to blame than another, though human nature loves a scapegoat, and from time to time we load up some indi-

vidual with the common sins, and drive him into a wilderness where he seems rather to enjoy himself than otherwise. I suppose that even if the conditions had continued favorable, the country press could never have become the influence which our editor fondly hoped and earnestly strove to make it. Like all of us who work at all, the country printer had to work too hard; and he had little time to think or to tell how to make life better and truer in any sort. His paper had once perhaps as much influence as the country pulpit: its support was certainly of the same scanty and reluctant sort, without consecration by an avowed self-devotion. He was concerned with the main chance first, and after that there was often no other chance, or he lost sight of it. I should not instance him as an exemplary man, and I should be very far from idealizing him; I should not like even to undertake the task of idealizing a city journalist; and yet, in the retrospect at least, the country printer has his pathos for me—the pathos of a man who began to follow a thankless calling because he loved it, and kept on at it because he loved it, or else because its service had warped and cramped him out of form to follow any other.

#### PARIS PAPERS.

**S**OLOMON remarked that of the making of books there was no end, and he would have seen just cause to amplify and extend the remark if newspapers had been invented at the epoch in which he lived. In Paris not a day goes by hardly without seeing the appearance of a new organ destined to fret and fume its little hour on the stage and then die. It is a very good job that many of them do die, for we should be smothered under reams of paper if all, or even a tenth of them, flourished. The "Annuaire de la Presse" came out a few days ago, and though it is not so "thorough" as one of the English press guides, a good deal of useful information is to be gleaned from it. It is brought up to date—to the first of May—and on that day there were published in Paris 2,287 papers, or 126 more than on the same day last year, but the increase is not so large as usual. There are—or I should rather say were at that date—190 political journals (156 republican and 34 conservative), which shows an increase of 18 during the preceding year. Medical journals have increased from 162 to 176; financial journals from 194 to 204. Literature seems to be looking up, and literary "organs" have increased from 40 to 53. Sporting journals number 45, or 10 more than last year, the increase being due to bicycling mainly. On the other hand some sorts of papers have decreased. Agricultural gazettes do not appear to flourish, and have dropped from 59 to 53, and, curious to say, theatrical papers do not appear to be well patronized, for 4 of them have come to an untimely end, though there are still 22 to sustain the honour of the profession. Whatever the French wanted with 84 law journals is not evident, and it is strange that only two of them died out. Besides the papers which really did attain a first appearance there were entered the names of 883 others which have not yet got beyond an entry in the registrar's books, perhaps many of them never will. In France, generally, there has been an increase of 309 new papers, a large proportion of which, strangely enough, were religious, or issued by religious bodies. Coming to statistics relating to newspapers in reference to population, we find that Gers is the department of France least blessed with ephemeral literature, there being only one paper in every 52,200 inhabitants. In the Alpes Maritimes, on

the contrary, there is a paper to every 7,600 inhabitants. This is explained in the latter case by the proximity of Monte Carlo, for it used to be usual for the directors of the Casino to give a subsidy to every paper of any sort, which appeared at Nice, the only stipulation being that the paper should not print unpleasant facts concerning suicides, or things of that sort. This subsidy was at one time as much as £150 a year, but of late has been considerably reduced, and I am told that few papers now get more than £56 per annum. Of course the directors of the Casino were often imposed upon, for it was not to be expected that they could read or even glance at all the papers which were sent to them. It is said that one ingenious editor got out a paper and sent in the same issue each week, altering the date with a hand-press and changing the number. This was all the Casino authorities looked at, and they went on paying for this dummy paper for three months before they discovered the fraud.—Ex.

#### COLLOTYPE.

**I**N a recent issue of *The British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, appeared an intelligent comment upon collocation, its treatment and mistreatment as practised in England. Some extracts may be of interest.

Photomechanical printing is occupying the minds of all who are interested in the printing of illustrations, whether for books or placards, and whether for letterpress, lithographic, or copperplate printing, for photography is now being used in the production of plates for all three processes of printing and with marvelous results, although we are just beginning to realize the possibilities of the sun as an artist in all connected with the art of printing. The sun has, since photography was discovered, displaced the miniature portrait painter, and, in fact, has been artist and printer—drawing and printing with a fidelity that the hand of man could not equal; but chemical and mechanical processes of various kinds are displacing the sun as a printer, and the carbon process, Woodburytype, collocation, and the photoinco methods are now making us independent of the sun's rays—a matter of importance in a climate like ours, besides hastening the production of copies of sundrawn pictures, a hundred-fold, and in color that is permanent and not liable to be destroyed by the power that produces them, for the sun, Saturn-like, in time consumes some of her own children. Of the processes just named the collocation most completely meets the necessities of the printer in all the phases of his art, for the plates are easily produced, are comparatively cheap and good, and capable of being worked at a good speed.

The only drawback is that collocation cannot as yet be worked with ordinary letterpress, and for this reason, that the process of printing is a mixture of letterpress, lithographic and copperplate printing. The part of the plate that takes the ink is sunk a little, like copperplate, while the portion that remains untouched by the ink is kept moist, as in lithographic printing; and to give the half-tones a letterpress roller of glue and treacle is used, after the hard lithographic roller has put in the heavier portions of the inking. We know an instance where the letterpress roller has alone been used, and in a moist atmosphere it might be possible to work the collocation plate with the letterpress in the ordinary way, or by an occasional damping of the collocation. At present, however, collocation is printed by itself, and the letterpress printed afterward.

## TRADE CHAT.

**M**R. J. A. Curry, of the Mail staff, who was married recently, was presented with a silver tea service by the editorial department of that paper. The presentation was made by W. J. Hambly and City Editor Fraser.

Poirier, Bossotte & Co., printers, Montreal, Que., have sold out.

Tom Gregg, the late editor of the Star is taking life easy, and has been off on a fishing expedition.

G. Hector Clemes, representing A. McKim & Co., of Montreal, was in the city recently on a holiday trip.

Mr. A. W. Law, the sec.-treas. of the Monetary Times Publishing Co., has gone to Chicago for a two weeks holiday trip.

L'Etendard, Montreal, has been offered for sale, and it is understood it will be purchased by a French Conservative syndicate.

The Poole Printing Co., Lombard street, Toronto, are turning out some good work in the way of catalogue and commercial printing.

Operators on the Linotype in the Globe, Toronto, earn as much as \$22 a week occasionally, the bonus system being observed there.

Fully a score of compositors have left Toronto within the last fortnight. Letters from them say that business is very dull over the border.

Some of the local papers near Toronto are getting advertising from the large dry goods firms, who have rural customers in these outside towns.

The Printers' Corporation of London, Eng., has received a donation of £25 from the Queen. Royalty evidently sympathizes with labor.

Forty-eight printers have been temporarily laid off at the Printing Bureau, Ottawa, until such time as "copy" of the departmental blue books is available.

The ridiculous blunders that appear daily in the Mail and Globe offers much amusement to the hand compositors in the city, especially those who were replaced by machines.

Do you want wood type, cases, cabinets, stands, wood furniture, galleys, letter boards, imposing tables, drying racks, or any material? Morgans-Wilcox, Middletown, N. Y., make a full line.

A bright undergraduate of the University of Toronto named 'Billy' Moore is now hustling for the Monetary Times. There seems to be a greater tendency for University men to go into journalism.

Arrangements are being made to manufacture the Monoline in Montreal. The Monoline is a new type setting machine about which considerable information was given in the July issue of this journal.

The Methodist Book Room, Toronto, is not satisfied with the work of the typograph. The machine was used exclusively in the production of the Christian Guardian, and the editor was not satisfied with the work.

The Japanese are wonderfully imitative, and grasp advanced methods of doing business with alacrity. The publishers and booksellers of that country, where so much good money has been spent to civilize the inhabitants, are so conscientious when reprinting a book that they print the name and address of the

printer of the original, and then sell it for half the price of the foreign edition. Evidently the Japanese pirates are not confined to those who carry on their operations on 'the briny deep.

A compositor, dreaming of free beer and unlimited pick-ups, let his copy drift out of the window on the wings of the breeze. "What shall I do about it?" he asked the gentlemanly foreman. "Follow copy," replied the great dictator of the paper.

Joe T. Clark (Mack) of Saturday Night has been enjoying two weeks holidays, one week of which was spent with the Parkdale cricket team on a tour. "Joe" is an excellent cricketer, his average in bowling for this season being about the best in Canada.

A weekly magazine has just been launched in London, called Lazy Land, the contents of which the writer says were "made in England, and paid for." Many publications, with more aesthetic names, appropriate in the most barefaced manner the productions of brainy authors.

T. J. Richardson, one of the official reporters in the House of Commons, died recently at Ottawa. Mr. Richardson was one of the oldest and best known newspaper men in Canada, coming out from England to go on the Toronto Globe about 1872. He had made a host of friends.

Publishers should bear in mind that advertisers prefer those journals with bona fide circulations. Guessing contests, prizes for popular people, and similar fakes, run up the circulation temporarily, but do not increase the number who read the papers. Straight business always pays; faking never does.

N. P. Gilman, in his book on profit-sharing, in discussing piecework, while admitting its equalizing value, says, "It is apt to lead, however, to improper haste and careless work on the part of the employee," and that "its obvious tendency is to increase quantity at the expense of quality of performance."

The biggest string put up in the Mail office, this city, by a typograph operator in eight hours, was 27,600. Mr. Pearce, the operator who made this record, says he would not care to repeat it daily for any length of time, as it is very trying to work steadily for eight hours with a hot metal pot beside you.

A type writing machine has been invented capable of printing in colors. We are told that this invention will enable business men to do their own printing in a highly illuminated style. The blunders of the average typewriter are bad enough under present circumstances, but if they are to receive prominence by being printed in red or blue ink, then they will be painfully prominent.

The Grip Printing Co. have issued a circular stating that they are still in business, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Their engraving department is doing a large and rapidly increasing business, and they are increasing their facilities for doing this class of work. Half tone engraving on copper is also one of their strong points. The suspension of the comic paper leaves the firm free to give all their attention to their custom departments.

The Printing Pressmen's Union No. 10, in this city, had an enjoyable time in Richmond Hall on the evening of July 27th. The prizes won at their games on July 22 were presented to the successful competitors. A short programme, consisting of songs, recitations, etc., were run through in good order, after which refreshments were served. Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.L.A., was in the chair, and gave an address. Among those present were:

Mr. Rutter, President of the Employing Printers' Association; Mr. Armstrong, President Typographical Union, No. 91; Mr. Pyefinch, President Bookbinders' Union; Mr. Sole, President Press Feeders' Brotherhood; Mr. McClellan, President P.P.U. No. 10.

The Brown Bros. have something new in coated papers in double demy and double royal sizes and in 60 to 80 lb. weights. This is something of excellent value at the price at which they are quoting. Their stock of printers papers, cardboards, etc., is constantly being replenished by fresh shipments.

The Sun Lithograph Co., which failed some time ago is still causing trouble. On March 16th, The Master in ordinary at Osgoode Hall found that Ewart Farquhar was liable as a contributory for \$4,800, Geo. Farquhar for \$2,500, and Clara, Ewart and Charles Farquhar for \$3,400. On April 10th this finding was reversed by a Judge, and the creditors are now seeking to appeal to higher jurisdiction. As all are not willing to risk the extra expense, some are guaranteeing the expense and they will thus participate in the benefit if any is derived.

W. S. Johnston & Co. have got comfortably settled in their new flat at 29, 31 and 33 Melinda street, and are now pushing both their printing and binding business. This firm is the first of its class in the city to adopt less than a 54 hour week. They work only 52 hours, having made the change voluntarily. The extra time is omitted by commencing work at 7.30 a.m. instead of 7. In no case did they reduce wages when the new time schedule was adopted, and they report that the change, which took place July 1st, has proved quite successful. The firm has a practical belief in short hours, a belief which is shared by very few employing printers in Toronto.

#### MONOLINE COMPOSING MACHINE.

**I**N the last issue of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* reference was made to a new type casting machine on exhibition at the World's Fair. By a mistake this was called the Monoline, instead of the Lanson. The Monoline will not be working at the World's Fair until some time during this month. The last report from the Monoline says that, in addition to the machine that will be in operation at the World's Fair, five others are well advanced, and will be exhibited in different cities in October. A letter from the company says: We are now making the necessary special tools for that purpose, and erecting extensive works for manufacturing. We will be able to supply the trade on and after January 1 next. The price will be one thousand dollars in case of sale. Special terms of sale or rent have not been prescribed. They will necessarily be liberal. Orders will be solicited and promptly filled after the machine has been working under adverse criticism for a few weeks. The metal is kept in proper melted condition by gas, kerosene or other fuel, as desired. Twenty feet of gas per hour is ample for that purpose. Less than one-tenth of a horse power is required to run it, and steam, electric, man, or any other motor may be used. Lines are automatically justified; minor corrections require more time (perhaps one half) than in usual type composition. In corrections involving several lines fully one half the time is saved by the Monoline. I do not think the machine loses anything on corrections in the ordinary current of typographic work. The matrices are made of brass; will last a year in constant use, and cost about \$40 per font. Magazines to carry different fonts will cost about \$30 each font. Any type may be used from diamond to old English. In case of accident they are easily and quickly distributed. Italics, or any other odd characters, may be used.

They are distributed as pi if used with a body of Roman letters. The alignment is perfect. The operator may, but the machine cannot, make a mistake.

#### CANVASSING FOR JOB WORK.

**T**HE proprietors of many job printing houses look upon canvassing for work as undignified, and assert that such a proceeding is an admission that they are sadly in need of work or getting into deep water financially. The proprietor of a printery who has all the work his establishment is capable of turning out is in an envious position, and should be congratulated on his success. To reach such a happy condition of affairs must have cost the proprietor no small expenditure of thought, and he must be of a genial temperament, ever making friends, never losing any, and capable of furnishing them at all times with work of the most satisfactory character. It is difficult to carry on any business without occasionally giving annoyance to some one, and also to present an unruffled front to some of the many capricious customers often met with. Even the genial good tempered fellow at times displays a sourness of disposition that drives business from his concern, and his commendable qualities must be exercised to secure others in their place. He may do so by a warm hand-shake, a pleasant greeting, and many other traits so peculiar to whole souled fellows, but unfortunately keen business competition does not improve the temper of the average business man, and the hail fellow well met is a rarity. Very few men can depend on their personal magnetism to secure patronage, and the majority are therefore forced work on some other line.

The printer who makes a specialty of good or artistic work relies on his productions to bring him other work. He would deem it an indignity to put himself on a level with the slop-shop concern, and send out canvassers. On the other hand, the printer who turns out indifferent work, but does so at rock bottom figures, rests satisfied that his prices appeal to the great mass of the community, and he floats with the tide.

Is it undignified to canvas for work? Is it a sign of financial weakness? We emphatically assert it is not. Publishers have their canvassers scouring the country for new subscribers, and they maintain resident agents in the large cities to solicit advertisements. If there is any concern in the printing line that drums for business it is the newspaper. No one ever questions its solvency for such a proceeding, nor does it sacrifice its dignity by doing so. A gentlemanly canvasser for job printing, shrewd enough to have a fair idea of the class of work certain merchants require, would add materially to the revenue of the house he represented. Such a canvasser should make himself conversant with the style of printing used by the firm he intends to solicit, and at the proper time, from a neat sample case, he could bring forth specimens likely to suit the taste of the firm solicited. The cheaper lines of work could be shown, and if his office turned out artistic work he could readily show the contrast, and strive to prove that in the end the art work was the more desirable for many reasons. A level headed compositor, with a moderately glib tongue, and one who took a pride in fine work, would make an excellent canvasser, as he would be able to offer such suggestions to customers that could not be readily brushed away. The job printer who imagines he is degrading himself or his business by drumming for work should bear in mind that all the largest and most successful business concerns in the country, not omitting banks and railways, have drummers continuously on the road.

**PLATED MATTER IN COUNTRY WEEKLIES.**

**A** VERY fair presentation of the much-mooted question of the use of "plates" is contained in the following extract from a paper on the subject, "The Country Newspaper," read at the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Editorial Association by Mr. F. F. Hummell, of the Dover Index:

"No matter what others may say about it, I consider the use of plated matter one of the best things for the country newspaper that has come under my observation or use. Some there are who have decried its use, but they have had to fall in line, all the same. And why should not the country newspaper use plated matter? Do we not see about us the large and influential dailies forming press associations for the obtaining and distributing of news from all parts of the world, and also forming syndicates for the publication of special articles and stories by noted authors? This, I take it, is but another way of using plated matter.

"We use a lot of this plated matter each week, much of it illustrated and prepared for the ladies and young folks, as well as for the men. And in these times of specialties, the newspaper that is not using plated matter is sure to get left; for in this wide-awake age a reading public has grown up that is hungry for news—local and general—as well as for stories and the best selected miscellany, such as is found in plated matter, and the country newspaper that comes nearest to filling this want is going to have the largest circulation and best advertising business. These plates can be arranged for use almost as easy as type. We get different kinds and varieties, then select and arrange the articles for printing to suit ourselves. We thus make a paper with the best plated matter going, together with the illustrated stories and pages of specially prepared matter for all the holidays of the year; and we make an extra effort in this line about Christmas and the Fourth of July, in type from nonpareil to brevier. Thus all tastes and eyesights can be suited. For some years past we have used from six to eight columns of plated news matter, that has been specially prepared for busy readers, in short, snappy paragraphs. An old newspaper man (now retired) has assured me that this department gives him a better insight as to the news of the week, the country over, than he obtained by reading a daily paper. Other great readers also speak highly of these short, newsy items.

"In plated matter there are also well-written and neatly illustrated pages about noted men, alive or dead, as has been shown in the recent instances of Gen. Benj. F. Butler, the Hon. James G. Blaine and others. Many of the big dailies do not excel these special pages as to facts and their terse and interesting presentation, even when the same subjects treated upon appear in the said dailies which blow about their enterprise in season and out. And yet these great dailies sneer at the so-called 'boiler plate' or 'patent outside' weeklies, forgetting that almost all of their weekly or other issues are made up from matter that has already appeared in the daily issues.

"Singular to say, the more plated matter we use, the larger has our force become. We started in with a 'patent outside' and a force that comprised the two proprietors and a boy. In a few years we printed the paper all at home, setting up the paper in bourgeois on the outside; the inside partly in the same type and the local page in minion—a seven-column sheet. About ten years ago we commenced the use of plated matter, and as our business increased, the paper was enlarged; and the more of this plated matter we used, the more hands were put on, until to-day

the entire force in the office consists of mine. This shows that the use of plated matter does not deprive printers of work. We think so much of this plated matter that we would not go back to the old plan of setting up all of the type for our paper, even if that part taken up by the plated matter was put in type for nothing. The use of this plated matter gives us more time to devote to our editorial and local departments, and these things considered and well carried out are the making of any country newspaper."

**THE CROWDING OUT OF READING-MATTER BY ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**I**N the career of the average newspaper, at stated periods during the year, an infringement is made upon the space devoted to reading-matter by an increase in the advertising patronage, and consequently it becomes necessary to exclude a certain amount of news in order to meet the exigency. Of course, this is the newspaper's privilege, and no reasonable objection can be put forth so long as an effort is made to supply the deficiency by offering some substitution as an offset to the matter necessarily crowded out. This is due the patrons of a paper in lieu of their support, and as a guarantee of measure for measure, or, in other words, giving full compensation for value received.

The most important thing to be considered in running a newspaper is solicitation regarding circulation. It is the very essence of success—the foundation upon which rests either prosperity or failure. It is true that the advertising patronage of a paper is a substantial source of revenue, but, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that it is the circulation that insures advertising, and to sacrifice the circulation for the advertising only tends to ultimate disaster and ruin. A newspaper is purchased principally for the news it contains, not for the advertising. The average newspaper reader doesn't care a fig whether there be one or fifty columns of advertisements, but they have the right to demand their money's worth so far as a good, readable paper is concerned.

In the management of a newspaper, selfishness is apt to creep in at times and ideas become distorted over the anticipated gain that follows newspaper advertising. Very often common-sense and wisdom are lost sight of in the newspaper proprietor's eagerness to fill his sheet with advertisements, and little anxiety is manifested concerning the censure of the reading public because of the paper's retrogression in regard to news. Though the paper may be losing prestige on this account, the proprietor manifests no uneasiness, because, for the time being, he is made happy by the jingling of coins received in remuneration for advertising space. Sordidness and greed have warped the newspaper owner's better judgment and he fails to perceive that a blow is being struck at the very foundation of his plant, that the circulation is imperiled, because it has already begun to dwindle away.

The circulation of a newspaper is paramount to aught else, and in order to increase and hold the same, patrons must be given the worth of their money. In these days of newspaper competition, every detail tending toward improvement ought to be looked to. During the advertising season, when encroachment upon the news space becomes necessary, extra provisions should be made so that the paper's full quota of reading-matter may not be disturbed. This policy should be rigorously adhered to not only for the sake of the patrons but as a means of self-protection.—M. S. Murphy in American Art Printer.

**ENTHUSIASTIC INVENTORS AND SKEPTICAL PUBLISHERS.**

IN a very close observation of the means adopted in promoting the inventions relating to mechanical type composition, and in spreading a reputation that shall be of the most favorable kind, the writer has noticed two things—the tendency to overstate the possible range of the machine and the custom to announce the invention as complete before it has passed the experimental stage. The first inclination is, perhaps, to be condoned in the enthusiasm naturally felt by an inventor and in the confidence that his principle is the right one; nevertheless, it is bound to end in a disappointment, to those who are financially supporting the enterprise, and can easily be avoided by pursuing the natural trend of machine design and development in a spirit that is scientific and conservative in self-praise. The second fault is unpardonable; it has been the sole agent in creating the widespread skepticism, at present existing amongst employing printers and publishers of the expert class, as to the ultimate probabilities of adapting machine work to the finest grades of publishing. It is easy enough to obtain the approval of individuals who are not financially interested in an invention and who do not intend to invest money as a proof of their confidence; indeed, the most insufficient machines upon the market can show an array of testimonials the unqualified nature of which is as surprising as their writers are prominent. Such does not constitute a safe basis for investment and capitalists are commencing to realize it. If each machine that had been built in the past had been adjudged upon its own merits and the limitations of the principle upon which its construction had been followed out, there would have been little trouble to-day in obtaining the money with which to carry out really meritorious invention to its mechanical ultimate.

The offices of publishers throughout the country are familiar with circular matters pertaining to different inventions, which thus far exists only in the plans and in the brains of their projectors. Every little while, there is some new machine announced, each pregnant with possibilities—judging from the proposals. Perhaps, it is an invention professedly leaving nothing to be desired, with which a novice can set up more than a skilled compositor working manually; capital, capricious as usual, is captivated with a short run on work executed by one operator, or by two, and does not stop to enquire into the objections resident in the machine itself. Another machine appears, tested and tried at all points, its fundamental problem fully developed, its future merely one of application and modification, supported by weight of skilled testimony to its value; capital is loath to approach it. More often it is forced upon the inventor, who, because he has something tangible to show and which yields an actual result in output, must come into competition, and very unjustly too, with mere claims made by less scrupulous inventors, whose statements have placed the problematical possibilities of their system so high as to make the unwary and unskilled doubtful of the wisdom of investing money in another invention, which is thus shown to be so far excelled. It is the nature of humanity to be eager for gain; men would rather place their capital to-day where large returns are promised, than where safe profit is guaranteed. At least, that is the only conclusion possible under the circumstances.—Paper and Press.

The Winnipeg Free Press has requested the Court to compel the Portage Liberal to give him \$5,000. The Court hesitates.

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Wholesale Stationers,

Paper, Envelope,

and Blank Book

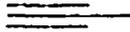
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Carry a large stock  
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**PRINTER'S STOCK** 

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**A Fine Line of Chromo Advertising Cards  
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**NEW GOODS,  
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WRITE US FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS ON

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**THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,**

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

**Ours is Known all Over the Globe**

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

We have a large advertising connection, and THOSE WHO ONCE TRY OUR COLUMNS STICK FAST TO US.

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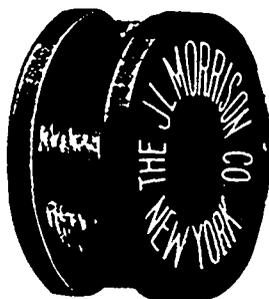
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5 A 82 36 POINT ORBIT (6 line Nonp.) \$3 75

ROAST  
Beef Steak

4 A 62 48 POINT ORBIT (8 line Nonp.) \$4 25

STOCK  
Hat Rack

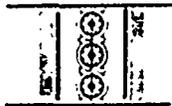
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As the Largest Manufacturers in the World of Paper Cutting and Book Binding Machinery, we intended to have made a most elaborate display of our products at the coming Columbian Exposition. Our desire was to exhibit, for the **FIRST TIME**, several entirely new machines of great interest to the trade, in connection with a large number of our well-known standard machines.

We were, however, unable to secure adequate space, and the insufficient amount that was finally assigned us came so late that we were ultimately forced to withdraw from the Exposition entirely. Fortunately, our inability to make an exhibit will not prevent those interested, who visit the World's Fair City, from carefully examining a complete line of our very latest and most improved machines, if they desire so to do.

Our warehouses in Chicago are the Largest in the World in our line of business, covering a floor space of nearly eight thousand square feet. In these warehouses we constantly have on exhibition a stock of Paper Cutting, Book Binding and Paper Box Making Machinery that for size and variety has never been equalled. In dark weather our own electric light plant affords perfect illumination.

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Through the medium of this advertisement we extend a cordial invitation to all interested to call at our warehouses, where a most critical examination can be made under the very best auspices.

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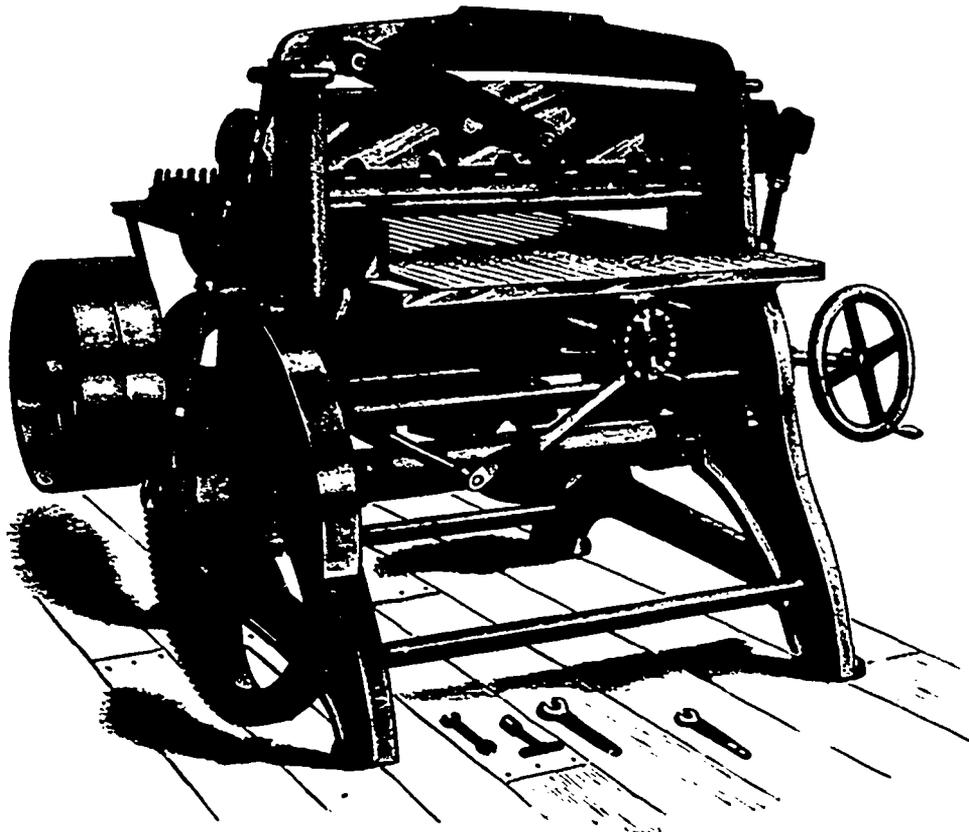
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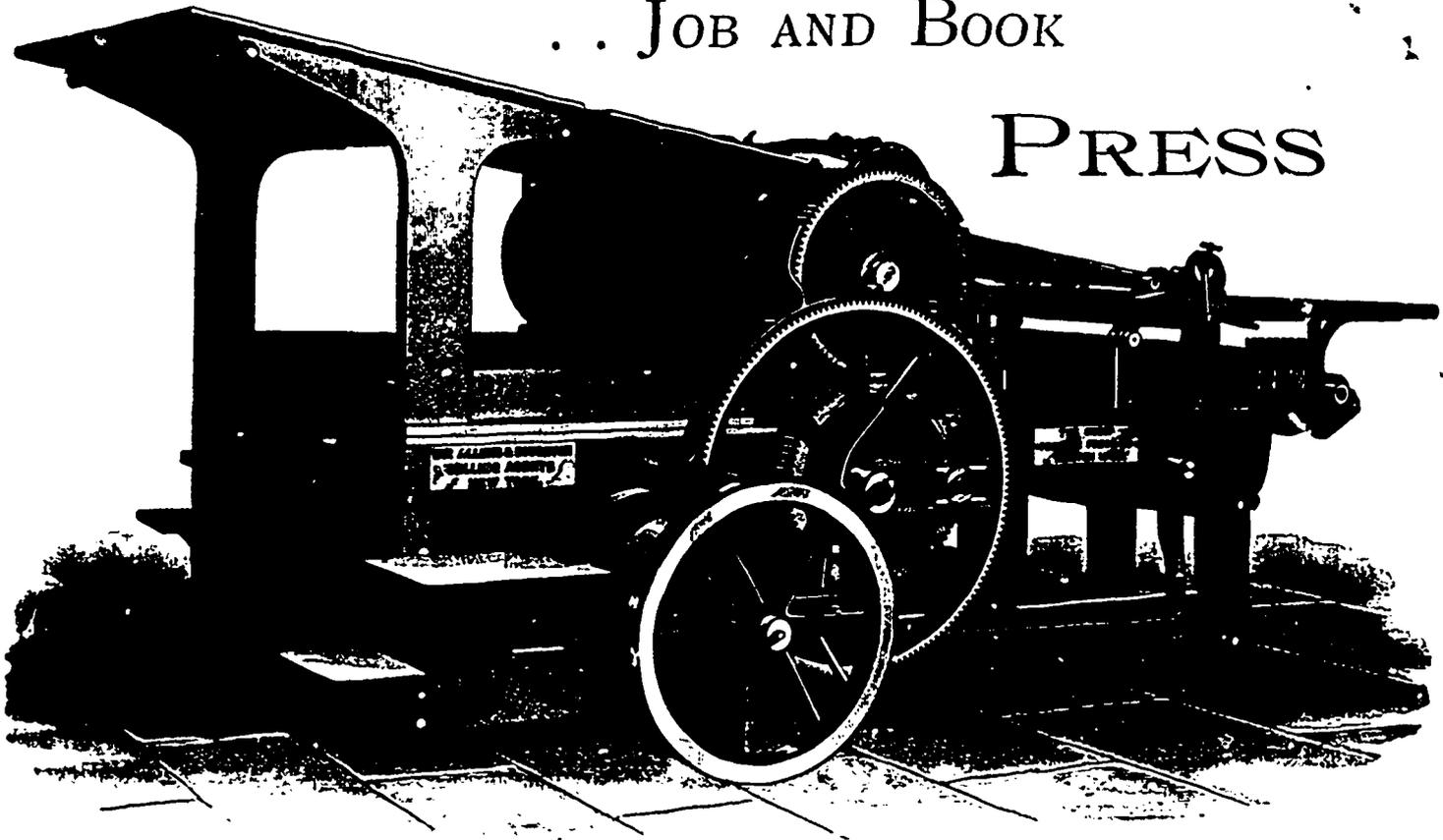
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SIZES				DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED						
NO.	DOLLARS COVERING ENTIRE P. M.	RED INSIDE BEARERS.	MATTER.	NO.	LENGTH OVER ALL.	WIDTH OVER ALL.	HEIGHT OVER ALL.	WEIGHT HOVD.	SPEED.	
2	4	44 x 6 in.	40 1/2 x 26 in.	2	4 roller	15 ft.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	About 1/3 tons.	1,100 to 1,200
2	3	45 x 6 in.	42 x 26 in.	2	3 roller	15 ft. 8 in.	9 ft. 3 in.	6 ft. 4 in.	" 9 "	1,000 to 1,400
2 1/2	4	37 x 7 in.	31 x 24 in.	2 1/2	4 roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 2 1/2 "	1,300 to 1,200
3 1/2	3	41 x 7 in.	35 x 24 in.	2 1/2	3 roller	12 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 2 "	1,200 to 1,700
2	4	37 1/2 x 22 in.	31 x 28 in.	2	4 roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "	1,300 to 1,900
2	3	41 1/2 x 22 in.	35 x 28 in.	2	3 roller	12 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 1/2 "	1,200 to 1,300

We furnish with Press—Counter, Shaft, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping

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