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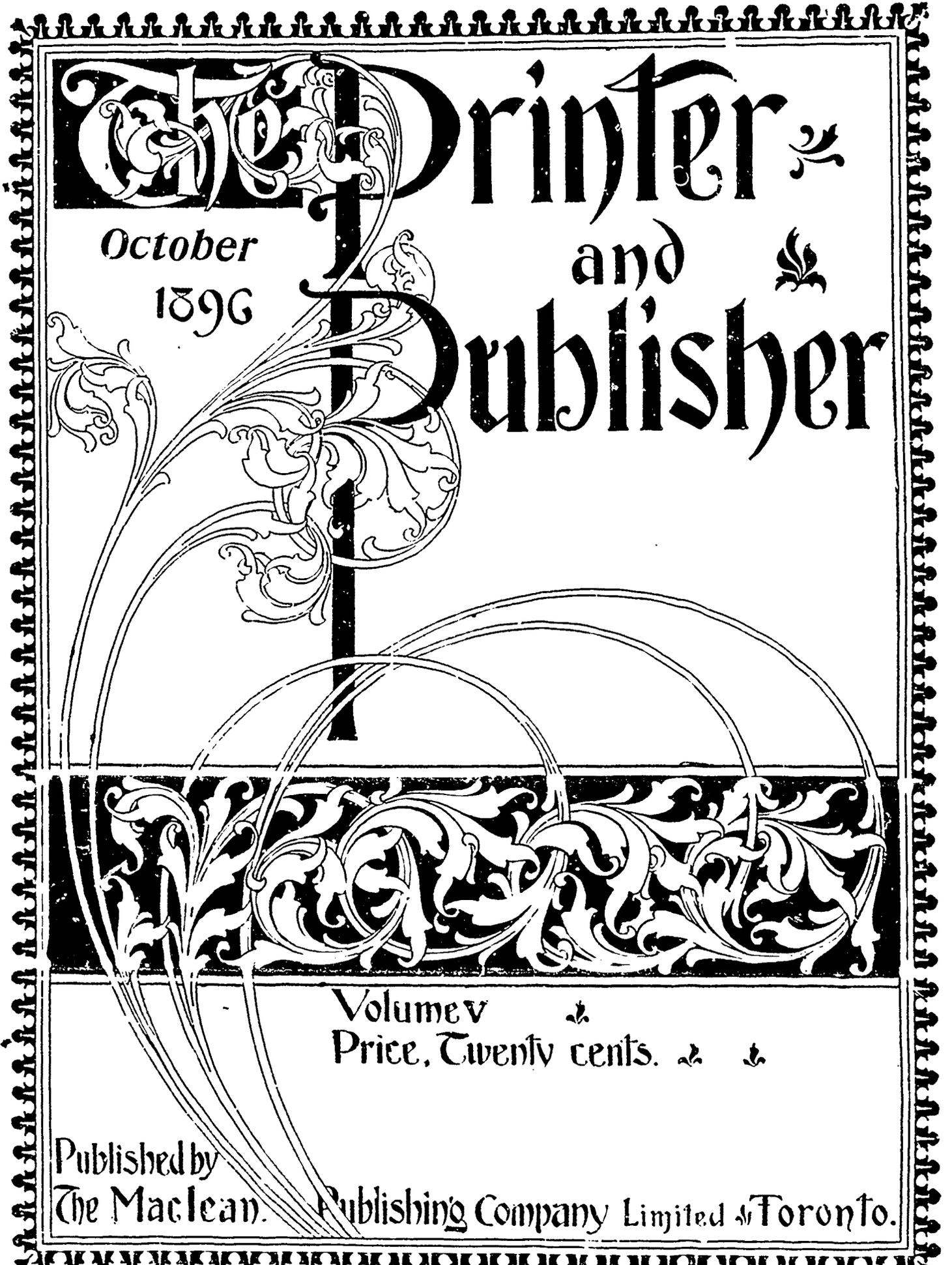
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October
1896

Volume V
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Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. V.—No. 10

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1896.

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J. B. MacLEAN,
President

HUGH C. MacLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

CURRENT NOTES.

AS already foreshadowed, The Montreal Herald has passed into the control of a company with Mr. Brierley at its head. Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of The Globe staff, was appointed chief editor, and left for Montreal on the 15th. It was intended to give him a dinner, his confreres on The Globe staff and many friends in Toronto desiring to pay this tribute, but he was obliged to leave for Montreal in haste, and the plan is therefore postponed. Mr. Atkinson has qualities which fit him for editorial responsibility. He has a genial disposition, is well posted on public questions, knows public men well, and has a thorough newspaper training. He is conservative (not politically but mentally) in method and is a decidedly safe man. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER cordially wishes him success in Montreal.

One of the marked changes which will, it is said, be made in The Herald, is in make-up. New type-casting machines with a new bold-faced minion type will be one feature. The first page will be cleared of advertisements and devoted to the best news of the day, local and telegraphic. The Herald will cultivate its circulation in the district as well as the city of Montreal. From Mr. Brierley's enterprise and vigor much may be expected.

There is said to be no truth in the rumor that Mr. John Cameron's name is being put forward for a Senatorship. So much the worse for the Senate. Mr. Cameron will continue to give his whole time to The Advertiser, which is a credit to the Canadian press, from its complete news summary, its thorough grasp of local interests and its editorial tone.

Mr. J. S. Brierley will, at a later date, be given a banquet by citizens of St. Thomas to mark that city's good wishes toward the new manager of The Montreal Herald.

Mr. Auld, who will probably succeed Hon. W. D. Balfour in the Ontario Legislature for South Essex, is his late partner, and

jointly conducted The Amherstburg Echo for many years with Mr. Balfour. In the short contest that has taken place in the constituency Mr. Auld has made an excellent impression.

The other day Hon. J. D. Edgar told a journalistic friend that he was the first legal reporter employed by The Toronto Globe. That was, of course, "in the days of George Brown"—the fabled period when, in the opinion of Farmer Haystack, of the 14th concession, that great Liberal organ dictated the affairs of all European monarchies, imposed the Westminster Confession on the various communities in North America, and (incidentally) governed Canada. Mr. Edgar was probably the first legal reporter, regularly in charge of that work, ever appointed by any Canadian paper.

One feature of The Toronto Globe which constantly impresses the onlooker is the way it keeps its readers in touch with great public issues. No other paper in Canada does this to the same extent. Its correspondence on how to raise a revenue under prohibition is a case in point. The British Columbia letters, written by Mr. Acland, of the staff, are very timely at this juncture. Mr. Lewis, one of the writing editors, is now in the Western States examining the political strength of the silver movement. His letters are most instructive. The Globe appears to be as ready to give the public the facts about any great subject as to propagate its own political views. This is newspaper work of the highest type.

As to Saturday papers. They continue to grow in bulk. Church attendance is affected and the weary reader demands Sunday cars. The paper mills are all busy.

The editor of The Catholic Register, P. F. Cronin, has returned from attendance at the Irish convention in Dublin. He wrote a letter to the Toronto press complaining of the misstatements of the cable correspondents. But they cater for the New York press, which wants sensation, not news, and our papers use the stuff in default of a better service.

The opinion amongst newspaper men generally is that Mr. John Ross Robertson, M.P., of The Telegram, is making a model representative member in Parliament. His speeches in the House were brief, to the point, and without a trace of the humbug so prevalent amongst politicians. He has just presented his sessional allowance, \$1,000, to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto—adding another \$1,000 of his own. He has given about \$50,000 to this institution, one of the most deserving charities in Canada.

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

ONTARIO.

LEAMINGTON'S new paper, The Gas City News, is being produced by three vigorous young men—Messrs. Williams, Scrace, and Lane. Mr. Scrace was formerly connected with The Chatham Banner. The paper is full of news, well edited and looks prosperous.

L. P. Kribs is reported to be seriously ill at his home in Weston.

W. C. Nichol, editor of The London News, has been elected a member of the London Board of Trade.

Fred. Abraham, advertising manager of The St. Thomas Journal will fill the same post on The Montreal Herald.

W. B. Prescott has been re-elected president, for the fifth year, of the International Typographical Union, at the Colorado meeting.

E. P. O'Reilly, formerly Hamilton correspondent of The Mail and Empire, has gone to McGill College, Montreal, to study medicine.

Mr. John Irving, for some years with the Toronto Lithographing Co., and who was recently appointed manager of the Montreal Litho. Co., has removed his family to that city.

C. H. Macdonald, who has been editing a little paper called The Free Lance, has succeeded in forming a joint stock company to carry on the business of printing and publishing in East Toronto, East York.

J. T. Robinson, who purchased The Canning's Gleaner from W. L. Edmonds, now editor of The Canadian Grocer, Toronto, about eight years ago, has bought The Berlin News, the late Mr. Moyer's paper, and gone to Berlin to live. W. A. Robinson, his brother, carries on The Gleaner.

William Jaffray, the postmaster of Berlin for 36 years, who died Sept. 28, was a son of the late Peter Jaffray, who started The Galt Reporter in 1846. He became his father's partner, and, removing to Berlin, afterwards started The Chronicle there. He was appointed postmaster in 1861.

F. L. Jones, Ottawa correspondent of The St. John Telegraph, Halifax Record, and other eastern papers, will, it is said, be appointed commissioner of patents in succession to R. J. Pope, who will be superannuated. Mr. Jones thoroughly deserves the position, as one of the veterans of the Liberal press.

Walter R. Scace, bookkeeper of The Brockville Times, was married Oct. 7 in Trinity church, by Rev. Dr. Nimmo, to Miss Belle Fennell, daughter of the late John Fennell. Mr. Scace's associates upon the staff of The Times presented him with a handsome oak clock with cathedral chimes, accompanied by the following cordial expression of esteem: "Congratulations from the staff of The Brockville Times, trusting that your wedded life may be as harmonious as the chimes in this clock; that you may never get run down, or want anything on tick, or strike one or lose the use of either hand, or have wheels in your head." Mr. and Mrs. Scace left for Montreal and points east.

There has been a little dispute in Tilbury. The correspondent of The St. Thomas Journal says: "In this week's issue of The Times the editor says that his paper will in future be, as it is this week, a consolidation of The Times and The News, as he had purchased the good-will and subscription list from the former proprietor. The News is being issued not-

withstanding at the old stand, and some interesting developments are awaited. The owners of The News plant claim that under no condition could the good-will of the paper be sold without their consent, and as such was not given, there could be no bona-fide sale."

Ontario letters patent have been granted to the Ottawa Printing Co., Ltd., capital \$10,000, doing a general job printing business, and consisting of Charles S. O. Boudreault, J. G. Kilt, printers; Henry Carleton Monk, barrister; Charles Henry Carriere, agent; Alfred W. E. Hellyer, bookkeeper, and Michael K. Nolan, publisher, all of Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

L. S. Channell, of The Cookshire Chronicle, has gone to Colorado owing to poor health.

A new Liberal paper, called The Protecteur du Saguenay, has been started at Chicoutimi.

The Gazette says that Mr. Beaugrand will shortly transfer La Patrie to a company composed of Mr. Tarte's friends for the sum of \$30,000. Mr. Oscar McDonnell, of Ottawa, may be editor.

Mr. Carter Troop, formerly editor of The Week, now associate editor of The Montreal Journal of Commerce, was married at Toronto, Oct. 7, to Miss Minnie Temple, daughter of Dr. J. Algernon Temple, of Trinity College Medical School.

At Montreal a short time ago an exhibition of fast typewriting was given by a Remington expert, in the presence of the students and teachers. This gentleman wrote from dictation at a speed of one hundred and four words a minute for four minutes; and blindfolded, wrote ninety-six words of new matter.

Since our last issue Mr. Tarte has published this announcement: "I cease to be the political director of The Cultivateur. I will in future be responsible for such articles only as shall bear my signature. The position which I occupy forces me to take this course, one which I have come to not without regret and and which will not be eternal, for I prefer journalism to Parliament."

THE MARITIM' PROVINCES.

The Chatham, N.B., World has been enlarged.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle uses gas as motive power.

J. H. Bell has resigned the editorship of The Summerside, P.E. Island, Pioneer.

A. H. McCready, of The Sackville Post, has bought out The Westmoreland Free Press.

Hugh McInnis, city editor of The Charlottetown Examiner, has joined the benedicts. He is one of the most popular newspapermen in the province, and his fellow craftsmen wish him every happiness.

The Berwick (N.S.), Register, was recently burned out, but managed to keep up publication without missing an issue. The side of the burning building was cut out to allow the news press to be removed.

The Charlottetown Daily Guardian is now printed on a Cottrell press, which is run by an electric dynamo. The Guardian is the first paper in the provinces to make use of electricity as a motive power.

James W. Murray, who served his apprenticeship in the office of The New Glasgow Enterprise, and who founded The

Free Lance at Westville, Pictou Co., died at his home, Piedmont, recently, aged 25 years. A wife and two children survive him.

The Gold Hunter, published at Caledonia, Queen's Co., N.S., celebrated its 8th anniversary on Sept. 26.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

The Virden Banner has ceased publication.

Mr. J. C. McLagan, proprietor of The Vancouver World, is en route home after a two weeks' stay in Ontario.

It is said that J. D. McAra, of The Moosomin Spectator, formerly of Calgary, is going to buy a paper in the west.

D. B. Bogle and A. R. McDonald, the proprietors of the new Mining Review at Rossland, gave a midnight supper to a number of friends and representatives of the press in the International Hotel.

A new weekly paper has been started in Douglas, Alaska, called The Douglas Miner. It may be here stated that Douglas is the place where the famous Treadwell mines are located, the largest gold-producing mines in Alaska.

NOVA SCOTIA JOURNALISTS IN PUBLIC LIFE.

SINCE the days of Joseph Howe, Nova Scotia journalism has given some good men to the public service of the country. This is particularly so at the present time. Finance Minister Fielding was formerly editor of The Halifax Morning Chronicle. He grew up in that office, filling almost every position, from shipping reporter to chief editorial writer, and when he entered the Local Legislature was editor-in-chief of that paper.

Ben. Russell, M.P., Q.C., is a newspaper man. When he was elected to Parliament he held the position of reporter of the Legislative Council, and for many years has been identified with the Halifax press.

W. D. Dimock, M.P., is the editor of The Truro News.

Firman McClure, defeated Liberal candidate for Colchester in the Federal contest and a successful candidate for the provincial House a few weeks later, was editor of The Truro Guardian.

Hon. George H. Murray, who ran against Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton county, but who afterwards became Premier of Nova Scotia, has been more or less identified with journalism in Cape Breton.

Thomas B. Flint, M.P., is the editorial writer of The Yarmouth Herald.

J. J. Stewart, editor of The Halifax Herald, has been an unsuccessful candidate for Parliament.

C. H. Cohan, while editor of The Halifax Mail, became a member of the Local Legislature and leader of the Opposition, but when he renounced journalism and took to law he lost his grip on Shelburne county and was defeated.

Mr. Farrell, editor of The Liverpool Advance, was recently elected by acclamation to the Local Legislature.

E. M. McDonald, who gave Sir C. H. Tupper such a close call in Pictou County, is a newspaper man, being editor of The Pictou Advocate, printed by his brother.

W. B. Wallace, one of the most brilliant writers on the Halifax press, was recently elected to the Local Legislature for Halifax city and county by acclamation. During the last Federal contest Mr. Wallace inaugurated a new scheme of newspaper political work which did great service to the Liberal party.

He started in interviewing people who had been Conservatives, but who were going to vote Liberal, and the interviews gave the impression that there was a general stampede from the Conservative ranks.

NOW IT IS ROOFING SLATES.

Something novel in the line of building material is produced at the mill in Christiania, Norway. This mill began operations two years ago, making roofing tiles, and is now shipping to different parts of the globe an article which is of acknowledged superiority in the way of "slates." Norway tiles, as they are termed, are made from wood pulp, which, under very high pressure, is formed into thin cakes of sizes like the ordinary roofing slates. After a chemical treatment, which is the inventor's secret, the tiles become hard like brick, and acquire a deep black appearance, which gives a soft tone to houses with prominent roofs and gables. It is claimed for these tiles that they possess every advantage of the best slates now in use; their composition makes them light, durable and not so liable to breakage as are the ordinary slates; they are not subject to any expansion or contraction, and, when a roof is once covered with this material, it will serve for a good many years without any repairs whatever. The price also of these tiles is very low, admitting of a saving of some 35 per cent. as compared with the cost of other roofing.

CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The programme for the 1897 meeting of the association is well under way. Already Mr. Cooper, the secretary, has received from several members promises to contribute. Mr. Andrew Pattullo, M.P.P., will contribute a paper. Mr. A. J. Jeffry, Arnprior Chronicle, will deal with advertising; Mr. A. R. Fawcett, Junction Leader, with country correspondence; Mr. M. Y. McLean, M.P.P., with small local ads. in weeklies, Mr. John Cameron, with the early history of the association, Mr. P. D. Ross, Ottawa, with machine work. An excellent programme is assured.

The removal of Messrs. Brierley, president, and J. E. Atkinson, assistant secretary, to Montreal, does not sever their connection with the association, which has several members in Montreal. Mr. Brierley's residence in the sister province might lead to a union between the two provincial associations. Ottawa would make a good meeting place, in that event.

A number of new members are applying for entrance, under the recent rule reducing the entrance fee between now and January, 1897, to \$3.

A TRIUMPH FOR THE SCOTT.

Another success has just been scored for the Scott press. Mr. Arthur R. Byles, of The Bradford, Eng., Observer, has just made a tour of the world, and spent a full month in the United States inspecting printing machinery, etc. On his return to England lately The Observer ordered a \$25,000 press from Walter Scott & Co., Plainfield, N.J., to be delivered in January next. This is certainly a triumph for the Scott rotary web perfecting press, because it was evidently selected after other makes had been inspected carefully. The Montreal Star, The Toronto Mail and Empire, and other leading papers in Canada are printed from Scott presses, and they give unbounded satisfaction.

CARICATURE AND THE DAILY PRESS

S. HUNTER.



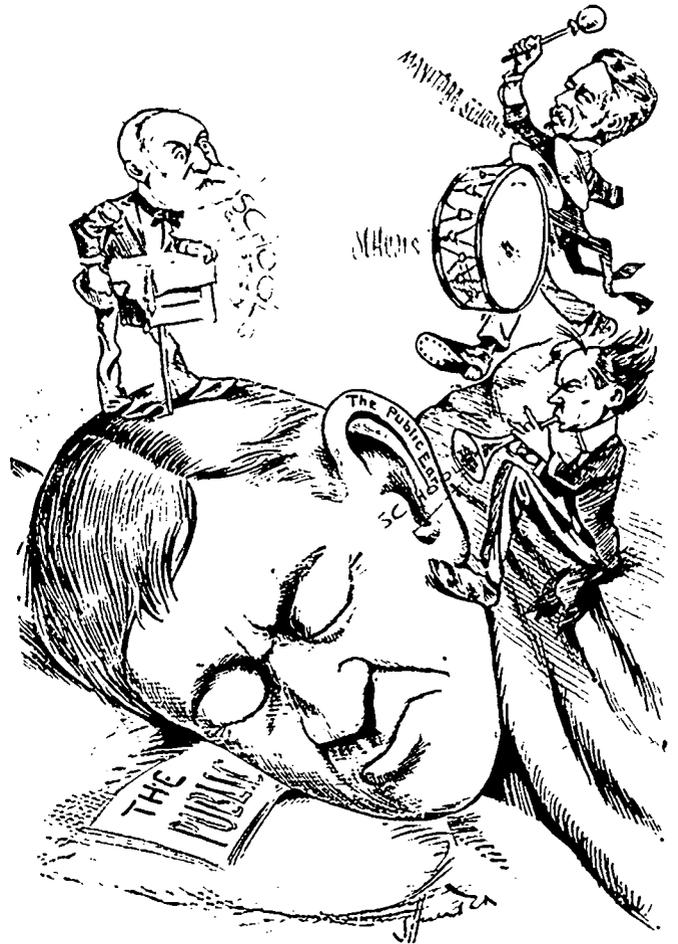
MR. S. HUNTER.

A FEW years ago, before the inimitable Grip transferred his attention to the daily press, a marked tendency began to show itself in Toronto toward caricature illustration. For a time the evening edition alone cultivated it. Now we find the morning press equally assiduous. Of the men who thus popularized the daily cartoon S. Hunter easily deserves the chief place, not merely on account of artistic talent, but by reason of the real-

ity of his humor and his breadth of comprehension.

When The Toronto World, in 1893, boldly grasped the truth that a newspaper reader is just as ready for a humorous view of public questions on the way down to business as he is when the day's work is done, the task of proving the proposition might readily have been conferred upon the wrong individual. But in this, as in other branches of progressive journalism, W. F. Maclean exhibited the true instinct by selecting Sam Hunter. Mr. Hunter had already made a reputation, but his connection with The World has vastly enhanced it. The store of reserve strength required to stand a daily tax upon his resources has proved ample. But this is a record, not a eulogy,

or mention might be made of the appreciation which The World caricatures have secured all over Canada. They have created for their author an assured place in the illustrated journalism of our day, and have shown a steady development of talent which calls, in bare justice, for



TIRED.



LOOKING BEFORE HE LEAPS.

OLIVER THE FROG.—"That fly may look like a snap all right enough, but I don't admire the looks of that there hook."

cordial recognition. Mr. Hunter, those who know him say, early gave evidence of a decided taste for caricature illustration. When he was a lad at school in Milbrook, Ont., he seems to have been as incorrigible with his pen as Traddles at Salem House. He drew caricatures of odd characters in the district who, themselves, saw nothing of budding genius in the attempts. In fact, one victim delivered a withering denunciation of an idle lad who "daured to mak' fules o' respectable people." (The objector was Scotch, it is said.) For years young Hunter and caricature were on friendly terms, nothing more. He went to Ottawa to be educated for a business career; saw and heard the parliamentary worthies of the early Seventies, and must have taken more than a passing note of the lively campaign of caricature with which Grip pursued the ill-fated Ministries of that time at Toronto and Ottawa. The youthful artist, however, embarked in commercial life, went to Buffalo, then for a time drew for The Toronto News, under Edmund Sheppard, went to the Canadian Northwest, where he drew pastels of the Indian types that struck the eye, and then came back to Toronto and to The News. Here were begun the chalk plate sketches, which soon became the talk of the town. Not less remarkable were the large colored pencil sketches that used to be shown in The News' window, on Yonge street, and attracted grinning groups from day to day. The decaying fortunes of the Conservative party,

after the death of Sir John Macdonald, furnished material for some admirable work, and who has forgotten that caricature of the Thompson Ministry, as a negro minstrel troupe, with Brudder Bowell and Brudder Thomsing as the end men? The Tory who could not enjoy satirical humor of that kind is, or ought to be, extinct. At any rate, Hunter drew for a number of papers soon after this, and his cartoons never made the judicious grieve or interfered with a steadily growing reputation. The World was, perhaps, the best morning field in which an experiment of this kind could have been initiated. Robert Burns said he was devoted to the British constitution administered on revolutionary principles. The World is a Conservative newspaper, revelling in bursts of freedom, and without any holy awe for its opinions of the day before yesterday. A newspaper free to smash its idols once in a while offers good scope for a caricaturist. In this case, the artist has never taken undue liberties with his opportunities. He has utilized The World's editorial policy in a sense sufficiently broad to tickle the public susceptibilities, while appealing to their intelligence in well-masked earnestness. To illustrate what I mean: The fac-similes of World cartoons which accompany this article indicate, under the humor, skilfully-directed thrusts at well-known public men. One laughs at the humor, while realizing the satire

he quickly rejoined: "Of course, one aims at being something more than a Merry Andrew, and the desire to teach as well as to amuse is there; but satire should never, I think, be cultivated overmuch, because in ten cases out of ten it glances off, and nothing is left but the sting. Now, in humor you capture the man, and if there is any lesson to be taught, he absorbs that as well. As to genius? No" (smilingly); "you don't suppose we have a daily flash of genius? There is more hard, systematic work about this class of drawing than people think, and the daily paper which depended on genius for its supply of caricature would be apt to find it an uncertain quantity."

"Where does systematic work come in? In working out the detail, for a lot of pains must be taken with a nose or some other feature in a face which need never detract from the central idea, but only serves to complete it. There is no waste of time in attending to details, even for the daily press, where the fine effects one would naturally, from the artistic standpoint, like to have are usually sacrificed through the haste of the engraver and the exigencies of a fast press." Mr. Hunter's personality he always modestly keeps in the background, and thousands who are excited to laughter daily by his cartoons know little of the man. To his brethren of the press he seems content to be known for what he is—a thoroughly good fellow. And his work speaks for itself. What more can be said in an article which is designed to be a strictly moderate estimate of a clever man?

But this may be said, for it concerns us all. The success of the Hunter caricatures makes it clear to the onlooker that as a feature of our daily press this institution is now a fixed one. The Globe has set the seal of its weighty authority upon the practice, and has made what appears to be a permanent arrangement with the Nestor of the art in Canada. I am inclined to think that the question of expense and the rarity of talent are the chief reasons why in Canada, outside of Toronto, a daily cartoon has not been adopted more generally. Not that talent is really rare in the sense of non-existence, but it migrates under the inexorable law of supply and demand. That any progressive daily during the next five years will do without a caricaturist, with the notion that dignity demands his exclusion, I utterly refuse to believe.

A. H. U. C.

A POINT FOR PRINTERS.

Printers in need of a novelty on which to print a circular should get a sample of the deckle-edge Antique book paper sold by Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. Unique work can be produced on this line of paper with a small expenditure of labor, and, as Artemus Ward remarked, "economy is the spice of life."

INCREASE EFFICIENCY OF PLANT—BETTER TIMES AHEAD.

"The wise husbandman planteth trees of which he may never eat a berry." The far-sighted printer improves his facilities when business is dull in anticipation of better times in prospect. There is no investment that will be more permanently profitable and satisfying than up-to-date, rapid machinery. Whoever desires to possess some of the very latest job presses and labor-saving tools, let him write to Golding & Co., Boston, New York, Philadelphia or Chicago.



A BORROWED JOKE—BUT IT FITS.

KIND GENTLEMAN: "Why don't you go in? The dog's all right. Don't you see him wagging his tail?"

PARTY WITH BUNDLE: "Yes, an he's growlin' at the same time. I dunno which end to believe."

and the sense. Once I asked Mr. Hunter whether satire should not be the foundation of a telling caricature. Quite unconscious that a mental note was being taken of his opinion for future use,

A TOWN DAILY'S NEW HOME

WHATEVER changes may be made in the plans of The Chatham Banner to build a new home, consequent upon the sale of the paper by Mr. Brierley, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER knows not. The sketch is reproduced because it affords a good idea of what a live daily in one of the Ontario towns may be. If capital is available for a new building, a publisher will find it a good investment, for the day when the paper can be brought out in a back lane has gone by. The advertiser expects to hear his papertalked about. There is no use in building if circumstances do not warrant it. But real enterprise, not reckless extravagance, is at the root of such a resolve as that of The Banner. The building was thus described by its projectors: "The new home is to be of the Queen Anne style of architecture, now so fashionable in the largest American cities; twenty-four feet frontage and three storeys high. The first storey will be of Ohio red sandstone, the other two of pressed brick with stone facings. The site secured is the lot now vacant next to the Central drug store on King street, one of the most central and advantageous sites in the city. The plans have been prepared by C. R. Oldershaw, and the illustration herewith presented speaks more than words could do for his taste and ability."

Regarding The Banner itself it is announced that Mr. W. N. Ford, the well-known insurance manager of St. Thomas, has finally closed a deal with Messrs. J. S. Brierley and J. F. Mackay, proprietors of The Chatham Daily

Banner, by which, on Monday, October 19, he assumes the ownership of that popular and influential journal. "The Banner has not been in existence quite three years," says The Globe, "and yet has won the proud position of the leading paper of the southwestern peninsula. It has a still brighter future in store under wise and progressive management.

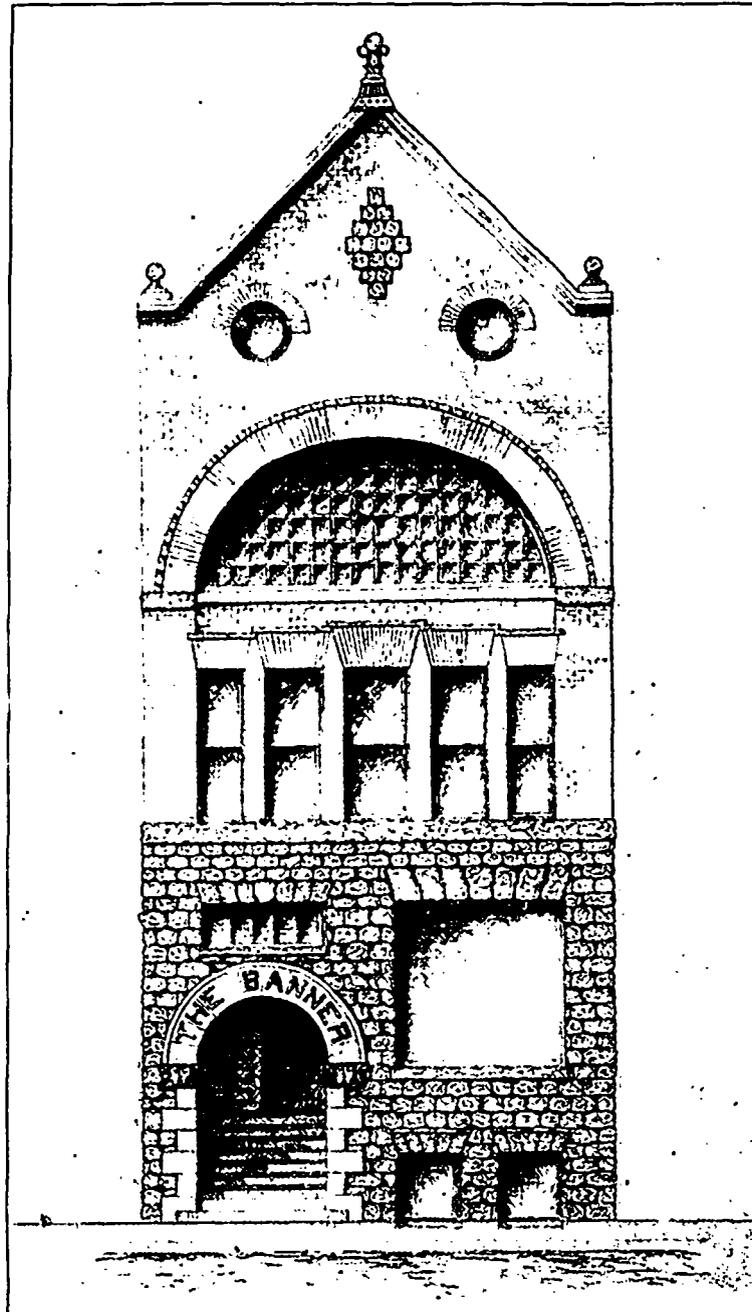
THE PRINTER'S CORNER.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HYMNAL.

PRINTERS feel strongly because the Presbyterian Church Committee did not award the contract for the new hymnal to a Canadian house. Several tendered, among them firms whose names are a guarantee of the best work that can be done in Canada. The successful firm is the Oxford University Press, London, and their tender arrived after the date fixed for opening the tenders.

The committee state that all the tenders received up to the date specified were examined, and the Oxford Press tender was laid aside unopened as being late. The committee rejected all these by formal resolution, after a week's consideration, as not being satisfactory in price and other respects. Then the Oxford tender was opened. It was the lowest received, and as to quality, terms, workmanship, etc., was considered the best offer. The committee also say that the question of doing the work in Canada was not before them, as they understood no Canadian house could do all the work, and for the music, anyway, would go to Britain or the States. They say that the difference in price between the best Canadian offer and the Oxford tender was considerable. Furthermore, as to taking away the work from Canadian composers, the Oxford Press intend to set up one edition of the book here. They make a full explanation, which appears satisfactory. One Canadian firm told PRINTER AND PUBLISHER that if this explanation was accurate they would say no more on the subject.

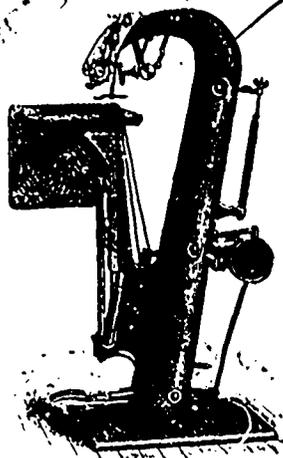
However, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes to point out, on behalf of our printing houses, this one thing: Our printers never had a real chance at all. They were tendering on the basis of the cost of the work to them and asking only a fair profit. The Oxford Press is a great Bible house. Nearly one half its sales in Canada are to Presbyterians. It can bind up the new hymnal in the Oxford Bibles and sell both together.



THE PROPOSED OFFICE FOR THE BANNER.

Nov. 12/96

Paging and Numbering Machines



This is an entirely New Machine and is superior in mechanical construction to any other machine on the market.

Write us for particulars.

The "S. K. White" Paging Machine

BOOKBINDERS' AND PRINTERS' MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS

SOLD BY . . .



THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

28 Front St. West, TORONTO

The sale of Bibles, therefore, was probably a big factor in the low offer put in. If so, no Canadian firm could hope to compete.

Evidently the committee were determined to take the most advantageous offer. They evinced no special concern in the Canadian printers.

TO PROTECT DRAWINGS ON STONE.

To protect drawings on stone the following receipt is given in *The Stationery World*: 150 parts spermaceti, 140 parts Burgundy pitch, 90 parts olive oil, 50 parts white wax, 30 parts Venetian turpentine. These to be melted together. The composition is applied to the stone with a roller. It covers the stone and protects it in all temperatures, even if exposed to the weather out of doors. This has been found to be much better than the old way by the use of gum, as the gum is sometimes liable to scale away and leave the stone exposed.

LATE PULP NOTES.

HENRY S. DICKINSON and wife, of Springfield, Mass., have been camping out at Lake St. John for a month's fishing and hunting.

A single paper machine at Waterville, Me., on June 5, ran off 59,600 pounds of manilla paper in 24 hours.

The dry goods stores of the United States alone absorbed as much paper in 1896 as the entire consumption of the world at the beginning of the century.

The American Strawboard Works at Anderson, Ind., which were destroyed by the "St. Louis" tornado have been rebuilt and will start up again at once.

The use of parchment paper for lining butter packages is growing rapidly. It is claimed that this lining makes the product more salable, and prevents absorption.

The mills of the United States making tissues—other than manilla tissue—show an increased capacity compared with 1895 of 21 per cent. The mills of 15 states have a daily capacity of 138,100 pounds.

The new company being formed in England to manufacture artificial silk yarn from wood pulp proposes to erect a £30,000 mill near Manchester. Six weaving firms have arranged to take the entire output of the factory.

In the race between the curiosity dealers of Paris to get books of the greatest antiquity, and consequently highest price, one enterprising dealer has actually "unearthed" a rare old volume

which bears a date indicating that it was published some years before the art of printing was discovered.

About 100 of the paper and associated trades in New York have formed a non-partisan McKinley and Hobart Club. The objects are to give such assistance as may be in their power to promote the best interests of the country.

A new thing in building material is a cheap and convenient kind of plank of especial use for partitions. It is formed by placing wooden slats, about 1/4 inch thick, side by side to the width of about 4 feet; straw board is then run on each side. This gives a light, serviceable board about 4 feet wide and generally about 16 feet long.

The Paper Maker publishes an interview with Mr. Eiler Fleischer, of Christiania, who was formerly agent in England for several wood pulp mills. He has established a buying agency at Christiania for paper manufacturers. He says that his experience of the pulp trade showed him that a purchasing agent located near the mills would be a boon to buyers of wood pulp, especially to foreign buyers. By taking advantage of all the circumstances affecting pulp prices an agent at the mills would be able to buy cheaper and more satisfactorily.

The world's supply of lithographing stone has heretofore been obtained from Bavaria, but all this will soon be changed. A quarry of vast extent has been discovered in Black Hills, Custer County, South Dakota, in which the supply of stone appears to be practically unlimited. The quality of the stone, as well as its practical utility, has been made the subject of a careful and complete examination by practical men. Experiments in printing, with samples of the stone, have been made in Omaha and Chicago with most satisfactory results. A company for working the quarry will be incorporated at Omaha.

A new substance has been patented in Germany which is not only much cheaper than celluloid, but promises to further replace glass as well as to take the place now occupied by celluloid. The new substance is gelatin, which, treated with formaldehyde, becomes absolutely insoluble in water, the acids and alkalis, while retaining perfect transparency. The material can be molded into any shape, and in its dry state can be turned and cut, polished, etc., like glass and with far greater ease. The aniline or other colors can be combined with it, thus giving a wide range and play of color. Another great advantage that it has over celluloid is that it is unflammable, being attacked very slowly by fire.

Satanick, Jenson Italic and Jenson Old-Style in Combination

THE Italic was first intended and used for the entire text of a classical work. Subsequently as it became more general, it was used to distinguish the portions of a book *not properly* belonging to the work, such as introductions, prefaces, indexes, and notes; the text itself being in Roman. Later it was used in the text for quotations; and finally it served the purpose of *emphasizing certain words* in a variety of works.

Jenson Italic Series

PATENT APPLIED FOR

20 A, 50 a

8 Point Jenson Italic

\$2.75

The Italic letter, which is now an accessory of the Roman, claims an origin quite independent of that letter. It is said to be an imitation of the handwriting of Petrarch, being introduced by Manutius for the printing of his classics, which otherwise would have required immense volumes. Chevillier informs us that a further object was to prevent the great number of contractions then being used, a feature which rendered the typography of the day unintelligible and unsightly. The execution of the Aldine Italic was entrusted to Francesco de Bologna. The font is a lower case only. It contains tied letters, to imitate handwriting, but is free from contractions.

ALDUS PRODUCED SIX SIZES OF THE ITALIC, 1501

20 A, 45 a

10 Point Jenson Italic

\$3.00

Type ornaments and flowers began, like the initials, with the illuminators, and were afterwards made on wood. The first printed ornament or vignette is supposed to be that in the Lactantius, at Sabiaco, in 1465. Caxton, in 1490, used ornamental pieces to form the border for his Fifteen O's. The Paris printers at the same time engraved still more elaborate border pieces. The elaborate wood-cut borders and vignettes of the succeeding printers kept pace with the initial letters.

ORIGIN AND FIRST USES OF ORNAMENTS

18 A, 40 a

12 Point Jenson Italic

\$3.25

They had evidently been cast from a matrix; and the idea of combining these pieces into a continuous border or headpiece was probably early conceived. Mores states that ornaments of this kind were common before wood-engraved borders were adopted; and Moxon speaks of them in his day as old fashioned. In Holland, France, Germany and England these type flowers were in use during the eighteenth century, and every founder was supplied with a number of designs.

THE ORIGIN AND FIRST USES OF TYPE ORNAMENTS AND FLOWER DESIGNS

10 A, 25 a

18 Point Jenson Italic

\$4.00

They were cast on regular bodies, and some of the type specimens exhibit most elaborate figures constructed out of these flowers, and as late as 1820 these ornaments continued to engross a considerable space in the specimens of every English Type Founder of any note.

ORIGIN OF TYPE ORNAMENTS AND FLOWER DESIGNS

6 A, 15 a

24 Point Jenson Italic

\$4.50

A curious collection of these type ornaments can be seen in the Quincuplex Psalterium, which was printed by Henri Estienne, at Paris, France, about the year 1513.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TYPE FLOWERS

The Complete Series of Jenson Italic to 72 Point is now being prepared

Manufactured exclusively by American Type Founders Company

Satanick

72 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$17.00

We make the finest type. All the handsome papers and magazines in the country use our type. We carry a large stock and can ship a complete Printing Office in 24 hours. 

12 Point Satanick 10 A, 35 a, \$3.25

Letters for Printers

54 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$10.25

The Satanick Series is complete in 13 sizes, and is now in stock and for sale at all Branches and Agencies of the 

18 Point Satanick 8 A, 25 a, \$4.00

Designed for the Artist 32

48 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$7.75

American Type Founders Co. 9

42 Point Satanick 4 A, 6 a, \$7.25

WHEN placing orders for material send to our nearest Branch and save time and freight. This is the largest concern in the world manufacturing type and has Branches in all large cities of the United States and Agencies in Canada, Europe, Australia and India. Leaders in Type fashions. 

10 Point Satanick 12 A, 40 a, \$3.00

WO alert publishers the presidential campaign brings increased business, new subscribers and new advertisers. The campaign is on. Now is the time to secure permanent subscribers. The old dress is worn and obsolete in style and will not please readers and advertisers. The price of type was never so low as now. 

6 Point Satanick 15 A, 50 a, \$2.75

Used for the Better Class of Work £58

36 Point Satanick 5 A, 8 a, \$5.50

Material manufactured by this concern is in use all over the world \$846

24 Point Satanick 6 A, 15 a, \$4.50

FIVE Diplomas and Medals were awarded at the World's Columbian Exposition to the American Type Founders Company for the best type-punch cutting machine, type casting machine, space and quad casting machine, best copper alloy type metal, best assortment of type faces. Why buy the second best when the best costs you no more? Every Printing Office in America uses our type. We are Manufacturers and General Selling Agents for all of the Highest Grade Printing Machinery and Material made in this country. 

6 Point Satanick 15 A, 50 a, \$2.50

Branches

60 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$12.25

Are Convenient to Every Printer 76

30 Point Satanick 6 A, 10 a, \$5.00

Manufactured exclusively by American Type Founders Company

ADVANCE IN TYPE MAKING.

TWO new series invite the admiration of printers of artistic temperament, each showing the individuality and correct appreciation of form and color which distinguishes the designers and critics of the American Type Founders' Co. These are masculine faces, and they will take a place with the small number of faces which give virility to typographic art. Specimens will be seen on pages 8 and 9 of this issue. Satanick is made in thirteen sizes, from 6 to 72 point. Its beauty and strength cannot be fully realized in a single line specimen, but all typographers will be captivated on examining the handsome two-color exhibit of the series issued by the American Type Founders' Co., which will be sent on application to any of its branches.

Jenson italic is a comparison series to Jenson old style, and as it combines the characteristics of both the Jenson type and Elzevir italic, it will commend itself to the innumerable admirers of those series. Specimens may be had on application to any branch of the American Type Founders' Co.

These new series are developments in the same line with Bradley, Jenson Old Style, Caxton Black, Tudor Black, and Caslon Old Style No. 71, all made by the American Type Founders' Co., the use of which in the last two years has entirely changed the fashion in typography.

WEDDING STATIONERY.

It is claimed that people do not marry at as early an age as in former years, but still they marry, and when the happy event takes place, stationery is required, and good stationery is appreciated. Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s sample books contain the latest New York styles, as well as the standard patterns which have been in demand for several years back.

NOTES.

A statistician has figured out that the annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is printed on 781,240 tons of paper. The people of the world spend time annually in reading the newspapers equal to 100,000 years.

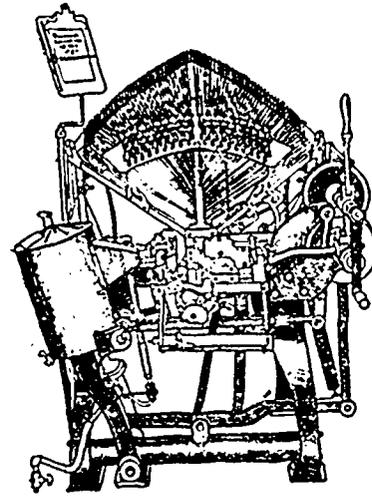
A natural paper mill is said to have been found on the banks of a river in the United States. The rushes and coarse grasses growing on the banks are killed by the winter's frost. The gum, starch, etc., are washed away, leaving only a fine woody substance. As the water recedes before the rays of the gaining sun, a green scum composed of numberless low-grade microscopic plants forms above the slackening water, filling all the spaces in the pulp network. The greyish brown matting, with sheen-like gossamer silk, is paper—good, thin, fairly strong, and in places transparent.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

PRINTING BUSINESS FOR SALE. An established, paying job printing business in one of the best located and flourishing towns of the Maritime Provinces. Plant cost \$2,000. Yearly output, nearly \$4,000. Will sell for \$2,000 cash. A first-class business opening. Address, W., care of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Toronto. (10)

The representatives of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER being constantly in touch with Printers, Lithographers, Engravers, Publishers and other concerns using Type, Presses and Machinery of all kinds, in all parts of Canada, sometimes hear of bargains in new and second-hand plant. Any reader who wishes to buy anything, at any time, should send a postal card to the Montreal or Toronto offices, when we may be able to give him a tip where the exact article he wants to buy may be had.

THE



Rogers . . . Typograph

Can be used with the greatest success and economy in the small country office as well as the larger towns and cities.

* THE FOLLOWING *

newspapers are among those using the Typograph in their composing rooms:—

Montreal—Herald.	Montreal Star.	Ottawa Free Press.
Ottawa—Citizen.	Ottawa—Journal	Brantford—Expositor.
Kingston—News.	Truro, N. S.—News.	Colbourn—Sentinel-Star.
Toronto—Telegraph	Toronto—Sentinel.	Toronto—Wilson Pub. Co.
St. Catharines—Star.		St. Catharines Journal.
Hamilton Times.		Guelph—Herald.
Guelph—Mercury.		Galt—Reformer.
Vancouver, B. C.—Advertiser		Stratford—Herald.
Chatham Planet.	Windsor—Record.	Rat Portage Record.
Lastowel Banner.	Winnipeg—Free Press.	Winnipeg—Tribune
	Galt—The Reporter.	

*We are continually adding to this list.
Will you be one?*

It will not pay you to buy a new dress for your paper without first consulting us. We will be pleased to hear from you and do business with you. Catalogue for the asking, showing results in money saved, etc., in offices at present using this machine.

Manufactured by . . .

THE
Canadian Typograph Co., Ltd.

WINDSOR, ONT.

PAPER AND PULP MILLS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

AMERICAN OFFICIALS HERE

TWO special officers from the United States Customs Department have been spending some time visiting the pulp and paper mills in Canada. It is understood they are trying to arrive at the value of pulp for export to the States. Some Canadians have pointed out that it has no established value in this country. If some quotations we have heard of lately may be taken as a criterion, they will have some difficulty in establishing a correct valuation. We heard of one sale a few days ago at six to eight dollars below the prevailing prices asked by other pulp makers.

THE SITUATION REGARDING PULP WOOD.

The pulp and paper men are awaiting with some interest the result of the Presidential election in the United States, as upon the success of one or the other of the great political parties may depend the trend of legislation affecting the trade of the Dominion. Pending the receipt of the returns, some of the pulp men do not feel disposed to take any active steps toward pressing upon the Dominion Government the advisability of imposing an export duty upon spruce logs. They argue that if the Republicans gain the victory changes in the duty on lumber may be made which will render it impossible for the Dominion to avoid placing an export duty upon logs. The result will soon be known now, and when the election returns are received no time should be lost in getting the manufacturers together and discussing the matter. Whatever is done must be done quickly, as it is but a few months before Parliament meets again. It must be remembered that it is during the recess that the Liberal Government will consider the tariff question and formulate those measures for tariff revision which it intends to pass into law at the next session. The question of placing an export duty upon spruce logs is one of policy and expediency, and one that the Government will doubtless desire to consider in connection with their general trade policy. It will also have a material bearing upon the revenue of the country, at all events for a year or two, until the business settles down into the new and natural channels which the advocates of the export duty are sanguine it will provide.

There is an apparent unanimity of opinion among those engaged in the trade as to the desirability and necessity of an export duty upon pulp wood, but there is some difference of opinion as to what might be regarded as a satisfactory quid pro quo from the United States for the continuance of the present state of affairs. Some are of the opinion that if the United States will throw off the duty upon wood pulp it will be satisfactory; others again want reciprocity in paper as well as pulp wood and wood pulp. In order to make any application to the Government effective to the greatest degree the trade should

endeavor to arrive at some common line of action which would be satisfactory to all concerned, and then appear with a united front to press their claims for consideration.

The question is one which is receiving no little attention from the Canadian public, and several of the leading daily newspapers have deemed it of sufficient importance to deal with it editorially. It is not as a question of protection alone that it presents itself to the average citizen, but as a matter of utilising to the best advantage, and to the fullest extent for our own benefit, the natural wealth with which we have been blessed.

THE HOME MARKETS.

The local manufacturers report a fair demand for news paper and prices range from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3c. according to quantity. No daily is paying more than 3c. at present. Some of the weeklies are paying as high as $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. for small quantities of rather better quality.

The demand for book is a little lighter than usual, but shows a slight improvement and the manufacturers and dealers are hoping for a further change for the better. Prices are fairly well maintained, with the exception of one firm, to which reference is made in another column.

Taken altogether, the prospects for the fall trade are fair, the stocks on hand at the mills and in the warehouses being very light.

The failure of the water supply which has caused many of the pulp mills in the Wisconsin district to shut down, has proved most beneficial to the pulp mill at Sault Ste. Marie. The new pulp mill which the Sault Ste Marie Pulp and Paper Co. are erecting will, it is expected, be completed and running by the new year. The two mills will then be able to turn out 200 tons of pulp daily, dry weight.

THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—Business is moving along in a routine manner, a slight improvement being reported in some quarters, but the market is entirely devoid of any unusual feature. Writings are moving more freely, book is receiving greater attention, manillas are being moderately called for and news is in fair demand.

The demand for ground wood pulp is quite strong. Prices vary materially with locality, from \$15 per ton upward.

The market for sulphite and soda fibre is moderately active. Domestic sulphite, $1\frac{5}{8}$ to 2c., for unbleached; $2\frac{3}{4}$ c. for bleached; domestic soda, 1.85 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ c. for bleached. Foreign fibres are: Unbleached pine, soda process, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ c.; bleached do., 2.30 to $3\frac{1}{4}$ c.; unbleached, sulphite process, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bleached do., 3 to $3\frac{3}{4}$ c.

NEW PULP MILL AT WINDSOR MILLS.

This new mill, which is situated on the St. Francis River, about half a mile from the Canada Paper Co.'s paper mills, has been running for about a month. The dam gives a head of water for the mill of 17 feet, and the river drains about 3,300 square miles, giving an average flow of 1,500 cubic feet per second, and an average of 2,600 horse power. The mill is only using at present about 1,400 h. p. for the pulp mill, and the remainder is intended to be used for lighting the mills and town by electricity and supplying power to the paper mills. The wood is ground by three No. 1 D. T. Mills wood pulp grinders made by the Dayton Globe Iron Works Co., Dayton, Ohio, and the three 60-inch special new American turbines, driving them by heavy gearing, are also one of their specialties. The grinders are three-pocket machines, and run at 240 revolutions per minute, the tabulated power excited by each turbine on the grinder being 437.8 h. p., and each stone will grind 6 tons of fine spruce pulp in 24 hours.

The pressure pump for supplying the water pressure to the grinders was made by the Goulds Manufacturing Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., and is one of their triplex type, and a good, strong pump for the purpose.

The pulp from the grinders passes through six suction screens to take out the coarse pieces, and then goes to the three 60 inch wet machines, when it is made into sheets ready for transport to the paper mills.

One cross-cut saw with movable take cuts the wood into suitable lengths for the grinders, and a barker, made by the Trevor Manufacturing Co., of Lockport, N.Y., takes off the outside discolored part of the log, when the wood is ready for the grinders.

The grinders are placed on heavy iron girders 35 feet long, which rest on concrete piers, five in number, and the grating where the water is admitted to the turbines is 180 feet long.

The buildings cover an area of about 10,000 square feet, and are of brick, and everything about the mill is of the most substantial description and up-to-date in every respect.

DEMORALIZING THE MARKET.

Manufacturers and dealers in Toronto are loud in their complaints about the cutting of prices which has been carried on for some time. Quotations have been made from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ c. lower than the current market price. It is asserted that the Canadian market is being made the dumping ground for the surplus goods of United States manufacturers who, in order to reduce the heavy stocks which have accumulated on their hands owing to the depression, have been offering job lots upon the "bargain" principle. It is generally intimated that these goods are slightly "off color" or "a little too hard," or "soft," or some other trivial defect is assigned as the reason which prompts the American manufacturer or dealer to accept any reasonable offer. By this means they have managed to keep up prices by making a slaughter market of Canada. This is especially the case in regard to "book," some of which, it is reported, has been sold for shipment to Canada at as low as 3c., the regular price being 5c. Publishing firms consuming a large quantity of paper annually for special purposes, especially where they have special connections, or business lines in which they are free from com-

petition, have thus been enabled to obtain their paper at a rate below that at which the Canadian, or any other manufacturer, can compete and make a living.

THE ENGLISH MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Mechanical pulp is reported to have been sold at Drammen at 40s. f.o.b., but there is little chance of an advance now that the drought has passed. Another factor which will enter into the calculations before any advance can be made: and that is the competition from Canadian and American pulp, which is now being offered on the market for forward shipment. The depression in the paper trade in the United States leads to the expectation that keener competition in pulp will ensue in this market. Sulphite continues firm, no difficulty being experienced in obtaining from 5s. to 10s. advance on last year, but as paper has not advanced, there is not much prospect for higher prices. A brisk trade in paper is reported. Current net prices ex steamer, London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith and Glasgow, are:

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sulphate and soda, bleached..... per ton	10 10 0	to 12 10 0
" " unbleached, first..... "	6 17 6	to 8 0 0
" " second..... "	6 10 0	to 6 15 0
Sulphite, bleached..... "	11 10 0	to 14 10 0
" unbleached, first..... "	8 0 0	to 9 10 0
" " second..... "	7 5 0	to 7 15 0
Pine, dry, in sheets..... "	3 17 6	to 4 5 0
" 50 per cent. air dry..... "	2 0 0	to 2 2 6
" extra fine..... "	2 5 0	to 2 10 0
Brown, dry..... "	4 0 0	to 4 10 0
" 50 per cent. air dry..... "	2 2 6	to 2 7 6
Aspen, dry..... "	7 0 0	to 7 10 0

THE "ACME" SELF-CLAMPING CUTTER

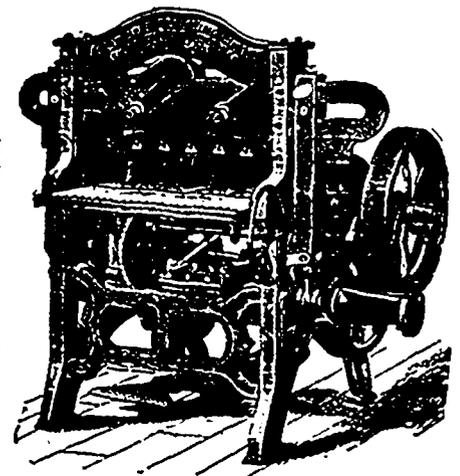
The only AUTOMATIC Self-Clamping Cutter made. We combine Self and Hand Clamp. Also, Self and Foot Clamp.

Used by...

- MUNSEY
- McCLURE
- HARPER BROS.
- COSMOPOLITAN
- YOUTH'S COMPANION
- INLAND PRINTER
- And the leading
- PRINTERS
- BOOKBINDERS
- PAPER MILLS
- etc., etc., etc.

Send for Catalogue and References.

It will pay you. . .



Labor saved will pay entire cost of Cutter in two years. HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair. FORTY sizes and styles, 28 to 72 inches.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

64 Federal St. BOSTON, MASS.

THE TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK STATE.—With better supply of water, the mills are running night and day to catch up with orders. At Niagara Falls the mills are busy. Taken altogether, however, the demand has not come up to the expectations formed for the Presidential campaign.

BOSTON.—Some little improvement in the paper trade has been reported since the beginning of the month. The magnitude of trade, however, is still below the average. News mills are easily able to fill all orders. Wood pulp is quiet.

HOLYOKE.—A gratifying increase in the number of orders has imparted a better feeling in business circles. The book mills are feeling the improvement materially. Many mills that have been closed are running again, some three and four days and some full time.

MIAMI VALLEY.—New hope has been given to the manufacturers by the slight improvement that has been noticed. The outlook is not rosy.

CHICAGO.—The manufacturers of book papers are organizing for the purpose of endeavoring to restore prices, which have been demoralized. The eastern mills have intimated their intention of organizing also. A healthier tone pervades the market.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—Everything is decidedly quiet in the paper and pulp manufactures just now. None of the mills are running full capacity and in some cases nothing is being done. No new mills are being built in the state.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN.—The entire failure of the water supply caused the mills at Neenah and Menasha to shut down on 29th of August. For several nights the city was in darkness because there was not enough water to generate power, and for the same reason no street cars ran after 6 o'clock p.m. Some of the manufacturers feel cheered, however, by the fact that orders are coming in more freely since the first of the month, and without as much solicitation from selling agents. Prices and collections, however, are as yet, off color. The new calcium carbide plant here is expected to go into operation before the end of the month.

CASTING THE HOROSCOPE.

The Paper World, in discussing the political outlook in the United States as it affects the paper trade, remarks that those engaged in it have already all the responsibilities they care to assume and are strong believers in the protective policy and the gold standard. It adds: "It might be well, however, for the careful and conservative wood pulp manufacturer to imagine for a moment that the free silver candidate should be elected. What would be the effect on the wood pulp industry when it is well known that a very large percentage of the spruce pulp wood now comes from Canada, and in the future would need to be paid for in gold, while possibly a silver currency might prevail in this country. The paper manufacturer has undoubtedly contracted ahead for white paper at a specific price per pound. Has he contracted ahead at a specific price, payable in United States legal tender, for his raw material, in the shape of spruce pulp wood? If not, what would be his position? White paper sold payable in silver, pulp wood to be purchased payable in gold. The only way we see out of this uncertainty is for the well-equipped pulp and paper manufacturer to purchase a sufficient

Our New Lines
of

Announcement
Folders,
Menus,
Invitation
Cards,
Ball
Programmes,
Wedding
Combinations
Etc.

Are the finest we have ever shown, and that is saying a good deal.

Samples on application.

BUNTIN,
GILLIES & CO.

HAMILTON

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Dealers.

quantity of spruce timber lands in New England or New York to guarantee him a supply to fill outstanding contracts for paper." The idea is not a bad one, but the question arises, "Where are the spruce timber lands to which The Paper World refers to be found?"

THE DUTY ON WOOD PULP.

The United States commissioners who are investigating in Canada, in order to arrive if possible at a uniform valuation for Customs purposes of all Canadian wood pulp entered at United States ports find that they have no easy task before them. They are now pursuing their enquiry in Quebec, and find that matters are further complicated by the situation of affairs there. Inasmuch as the organs of the paper and pulp industries find it impossible to fix any standard basis of value for wood pulp, owing to the geographical variations which prevail, it could hardly be expected that the Customs officials would be able to establish such a standard for Canada with any degree of ease, except by adopting an arbitrary valuation. Their investigations in Ontario disclosed the fact that it was difficult to determine the value of the Sault Ste. Marie pulp because there has been practically no market for it in Ontario, owing to the distance from the paper mills and heavy freight charges, and above all because the paper mills have found it more profitable to produce their own pulp. This condition of affairs, however, is rapidly changing, and prices are now tending toward a point at which the paper men may become purchasers. Recently this fact has been demonstrated by the shipping of Sault Ste. Marie pulp into Quebec, where it has been laid down at the mills at \$12 a ton. The usual price which was paid for pulp ground in that province up to the appearance of this pulp on the market at the eastern mills was \$18 per ton. This will doubtless have due weight with the commissioners in determining the question, as \$12 in Quebec may be taken at \$10 at Sault Ste. Marie, and that is the figure at which the Sault Ste. Marie article has been invoiced to American customers.

Should the United States fix upon \$10 as the uniform value, the results would probably be that the industry of grinding pulp in Canada would be materially benefitted and the exports largely increased. The Customs returns show that there has been a great expansion of the export trade in wood pulp since 1st of January, the value being \$303,000 as against \$174,482 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

In this connection The Paper Mill says:

"Our Canadian friends attach a great deal of importance to the conference that is now in progress, between manufacturers of pulp across the border and United States Customs officials, as to the valuation of Canadian pulp for Customs purposes. They are very anxious that \$10 per ton shall be accepted as a level value and are beginning to hint that favorable action in this respect on the part of the United States may have some effect in defeating the movement in Canada to place an export tax on pulp wood. They might do well to go further in the matter than to make a hint. It is a fair matter upon which to exchange considerations. Doubtless an agreement that no export tax shall be placed on pulp wood would be considered as fair compensation for an agreement that pulp shall be appraised at \$10 at the ports of entry. We suggest the idea in the abstract; not in detail."

Our American friends always were good hands at reaching after the best end of a bargain, and they evidently have not lost the faculty.

NOTES FROM THE TRADE.

The Sturgeon Falls Pulp Co. are going to erect a new mill.

A new machine is on the way here for the Royal Paper Co. It will likely be in running order in the course of a month or so.

Mr. H. MacC. Hart's paper mill at Ellerhouse, Hants Co., N.B., about thirty miles from Halifax, started up about a month ago.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eddy received a hearty welcome home on their return from their European trip. The Hull brass band turned out in honor of the occasion.

The water power and other property of the Buckingham, Que., Pulp Co. have been purchased for \$15,000 by Walter Williams. The mills, which were burned some years ago, have not yet been rebuilt.

Joseph Ford & Co., of Portneuf, Que., have recently placed a New England wood pulp grinder in their mill at Glenford on the St. Anne River, Que. The grinder was manufactured by Olin Scott, of Bennington, Vt.

It is a noteworthy fact that in Maine the lumberman pays an exorbitant sum for his logs owing to the heavy demand for paper and pulp. Within the past five years this industry has increased 100 per cent. in that state, and is still growing.

The lumber fleet of Lake Michigan has made up for the lack of lumber offering for shipment this year by the large quantity of pulp wood which was carried from the Sault River to supply the Soo Paper Co.'s mills at Niagara Falls. Up to the present about 70 cargoes have been carried. The mill, which grinds 35,000 cords this year, will have a capacity of 60,000 cords next year.

Formerly the output of tissues in Canada outside of manilla has been insignificant, the greater portion of the supply being imported from the United States. The E. B. Eddy Co. has determined to make an endeavor to keep some of the former import business at home, and a new machine has been installed and expert workmen imported from Belgium and the United States. They have already booked a number of orders.

Twelve paper mills in Japan manufactured about one-half the supply required by the country. The Japanese, however, are rapidly adding to their capacity, and it is expected that in five years the native mills will be able to supply the entire demand. The industry is more profitable there than in Canada. Ordinary print sells at about six cents, equivalent to three cents of our money, but labor is so cheap that there is a margin at both ends as compared with Canada. There is also water power in abundance.

J. C. Wilson & Co. have made extensive improvements at their mills during a shut-down extending over about four weeks. In the past they have suffered considerable inconvenience from time to time owing to the failure of the water supply, an annoyance which was aggravated by the fact that it was partly caused by the waste arising from the use of an obsolete type of wheel for the mill on the other side of the river. Messrs. Wilson having now secured possession of the water-power privileges on the opposite side of the river also, have built a new dam and made extensive improvements to the machinery. They can now husband the power which was formerly lost, and will be in a much better position to turn out a first-class article than ever before.

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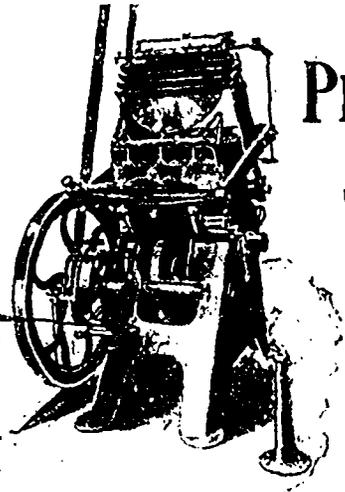
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Bullock Web, 4 and 8 pages of 7 and 8 columns, length of sheet 23 1/2 in., 1/2 page fold delivery.

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