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THE IMPRINT.

VOL. I. }
NO. 8. }

TORONTO AND WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY, 1894

{ 10 CENTS
{ 50C. PER YEAR

T. H. Preston, President Canadian Press Association.

T. H. Preston, proprietor of the Brantford Expositor, was on Thursday, 8th, unanimously elected President of the Canadian Press Association, a well deserved promotion from the position of second vice-president. Mr. Preston promised the members of the Association when the honor was conferred upon him that if assiduous attention to their interests could count for anything they would have no reason to regret the choice they had made of chief officer. That this pledge will be redeemed there is no question, as he is accustomed to throwing his whole soul into anything he undertakes.

Born in the state of Indiana (whither his father had gone in search of health) in October, 1855, the subject of this sketch is still on the sunny side of forty. His father is a superannuated clergyman of the Methodist church of Canada, and lives near Brantford. An uncle through marriage is Mr. W. Buckingham, of Stratford, who in the boyhood of Mr. Preston was publisher of the Stratford Beacon, then, as now, one of our most influential provincial newspapers. This latter fact, coupled with a restless disposition, led to the office of the Woodstock Sentinel, then owned by R. McWhinney, sr., being reinforced about the year 1860 by a young apprentice: he shortly afterward joined his uncle in Stratford and sought to perfect himself in the printer's art. Mr. Preston was a journeyman printer in Toronto at the time of the great strike in 1872, and afterward left for the United States where he spent the intervening time on various American newspapers, but principally on the Springfield

(Mass.) Republican, until September, 1874, when, through the good offices of Mr. Buckingham, he started on the literary side of his profession in the office of the Ottawa Free Press. Eight years were spent at the capital, and during this time an excellent training in politics was received by Mr. Preston in the press gallery of the House of Commons where he represented not only the Free Press, but several other Canadian and American newspapers. Early in 1881 he purchased the Walkerton Telescope,

but not finding rural journalism congenial he soon sold out and joined the Toronto Globe, first as night editor and afterward as Ottawa correspondent. He was acting in the latter capacity when in August, 1882, he was asked to connect himself with a company which was purchasing the Winnipeg Sun, of which paper he became managing-director and remained connected with it until January, 1890, when himself and his associates disposed of their interests and Mr. Preston was bound, in view of a large financial equivalent, to disconnect himself with Prairie Province journalism for the period of five years. During the Northwest rebellion the Sun under his



MR. T. H. PRESTON.

management made a splendid record for enterprise, and indeed throughout its entire career it was a marvel of journalistic skill and push. Returning east Mr. Preston purchased the Brantford Expositor from Messrs. Watt & Shenston and has succeeded in making the paper one of the most valuable properties of its class in Canada. Recently the way was open for him to return to Manitoba in the position of managing-director of the Winnipeg Free Press, but having declined that important position the indications are that he will remain connected with Ontario journalism for some

time to come. It is, perhaps, not without interest in this connection that Mr. Preston enjoys the distinction of having been the first president of the first press association formed west of Lake Superior, that honor having been conferred upon him in Winnipeg some ten years ago.

Toronto Employing Printers.

LAST month, after THE IMPRINT had been made up, the above association had a meeting, which was duly reported in the daily papers. The severe depression in the printing trade was discussed and a "remedy" was proposed in the form of a resolution of the dog-in-the-manger variety. The resolution protested against type foundry selling presses, type, etc., to "irresponsible" parties under lien, and against paper makers securing themselves by taking chattel mortgages. To tell the truth there were not half-a-dozen printers present who would have been in business had it not been for the lien principle, and having had the benefit of it they would like to deprive others of the possibility of obtaining the like benefit. There are two ways of buying a printing plant: one is to pay cash for it and the other is to buy it on credit. If credit is required security must be given, and what security could be better or more reasonable than that the goods purchased upon credit should remain the property of the seller until they are paid for? How many printers were present at that meeting who are in a position to pay cash for a \$3,000 addition to plant if needed in their offices? Abolish the lien principle and some other kind of security must take its place or credit cannot be obtained. Again, if paper makers decline to give credit to printers whose plants or portions thereof are covered by liens how many of those present would be in a position to ask for credit?

Considerable difference exists as to paper and plant. Paper is an article of consumption and when the printer buys it he sells it again and gets (or should get) his money for it as well as a profit for handling it. That being the case why should he not pay the paper maker for it when the payment falls due? Yet we are informed by one of our largest dealers that it is a common occurrence for printers to ask for the renewal of notes given for paper purchases. Indeed printers have been so generous in terms to their own customers that catalogues, etc., have been supplied on contract to be paid for by renewal notes extending over a couple of years. Terms of this sort are simply ridiculous, considering the fact that such goods are for immediate consumption. Imagine a grocer

selling sugar on such terms or any other tradesman goods that are for immediate consumption.

Plant is an entirely different affair and the type founder is obliged to give longer terms. He can afford to do so as his goods are not for consumption and he can secure himself by a lien upon them. The enterprising printer by this means is enabled to increase his plant and make the new material pay for itself in a year or so and is entitled to credit to that extent by paying a fair proportion of his purchase in cash. In any case such transactions are straight business on the part of both parties, and it would be a jealous or narrow minded proceeding on the part of more prosperous printers (if there are any in Toronto) to seek to boycott the type founder for adopting such business methods.

It must be clearly understood that THE IMPRINT is entirely with the Employing Printers' Association in their denunciation of the practice of type foundry or others giving credit to "irresponsible" parties. To supply complete equipments to irresponsible adventurers who have absolutely no capital and nothing to lose is a gross injustice to those established in the trade and we never have and never will countenance that sort of thing. Those who sell (?) to such people are simply laying up trouble and loss for themselves and injuring a trade that is already sufficiently overdone.

In our last issue a hint was given as to some methods that might be adopted for the improvement of the trade in Toronto. Another method would be to secure amalgamations of existing offices. If half-a-dozen medium sized concerns in Toronto were amalgamated into two or three good printing offices it might prove to be a step in the right direction.

THE letters from Paper Maker and F. J. Campbell which appeared in The Toronto World in relation to the printing business in Toronto caused considerable comment among those interested. Paper Maker places the case very fairly, and certainly no one could blame any firm for withholding credits from those whose plants and assets are encumbered by mortgages and liens. Paper and ink are articles of consumption with the printer, and should be paid for out of revenue.

Timid Young Author: Haven't you read my poem too hastily? I am sure, sir, it has some good features about it that you would see on a more careful reading.

Editor (with a sudden suspicion)—You are not trying to work off an acrostic on us, are you, miss?—Chicago Tribune.

Canadian Press Association.

The Thirty-sixth annual convention of the Canadian Press Association was held on the 8th inst., at the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, with Mr. A. F. Pirie, President, as chairman. About eighty press men attended the meeting, including many prominent journalists of Ontario. We regret that want of space prevents our publishing the President's address in extenso, as the matter contained in it was of vital importance to those interested. Among other questions dealt with was the distribution of government advertising, the complaint being that the government did not deal directly with the publishers, but through a middleman who gobbled up 75 per cent. of the proceeds, this being a direct tribute to the middleman himself, as the government did not make a cent out of the transaction.

Mr. Pirie also advocated the changing of the name of the association to one of a more provincial character and the formation of a Dominion association composed of representatives of the various provincial bodies, thus ensuring a more influential standing of the profession in the country at large.

John King, Q. C., and W. F. McLean, of the Toronto World, spoke of the evils of the present libel law and recommended action of the association with a view to effecting several important amendments thereto.

OPEN SESSION.

A very agreeable and unique departure from the established custom of the Press Association this year was the holding of an open session, instead of the annual banquet. This meeting was held in St. George's Hall, on the evening of Thursday, the 8th inst., and was presided over by Mr. A. F. Pirie. The hall was comfortably filled with a select and appreciative audience, among whom were many ladies. The first item on the programme was, of course, the Chairman's address, and Mr. Pirie, whose opening remark was that the Chairman's address was Dundas, in his usual felicitous manner, stated the aims and objects of the Association, and extended a cordial welcome to the visitors present, expressing the hope that the open session would become an established feature of future conventions.

Among those who not being members of the Association, contributed papers, were Mr. G. M. Oxley, of Ottawa, whose subject was "The Cultivation of a National Sentiment," and Prof. Alfred Baker, of Toronto University, who treated of "The Newspaper as Related to Education." Mr. Sam Hunter, the World's

cartoonist, was especially at home on "Newspaper Illustrations." The Rev. Dr. Dewart admirably handled the subject of "The True Sphere of the Newspaper" and Mr. Arthur Wallace, of the Mail, read an essay on "Journalism as a Profession." This last paper fairly sparkled with humorous and trite allusions, and readers of the Mail could not fail to recognize the scholarly diction which characterizes some of the editorials of that paper.

Interspersed with the more serious items on the programme were recitations by Miss Jessie Alexander and songs by Miss Jardine Thompson and Miss Lili Kleiser. The evening's entertainment was brought to a close by Mr. Pattullo, the critic of the Association, who, like most critics, waxed just a little caustic in his references to one or two of the papers which had been read, notably that of Mr. Oxley, who must have grievously offended Bro. Pattullo by portraying the villain in some of his stories.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The final session was held Friday morning, the 9th inst., in the Board of Trade building.

The committee on the libel law reported in favor of the proposition made by Mr. W. F. Maclean that permanent counsel be retained to defend blackmailing libel suits. The carrying out of the idea was left with the Executive Committee.

Mr. C. H. Mortimer read a paper on "Electrical versus Steam Power." His ideas were eminently practical and demonstrated the adaptability of the new power to the needs of the printing trade.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. J. S. Willison, Globe, Toronto; R. Holmes, Era, Clinton; W. S. Dingman, Herald, Stratford; C. W. Young, Freeholder, Cornwall; Andrew Laidlaw, Reformer, Galt.

The Committee on Resolutions brought in their report, recommending changes in the libel law: establishing a boycott against wholesalers in printers supplies who solicit orders for printing in connection with their other business; urging upon the Association the payment in advance system for subscriptions; the advisability of calling upon the Dominion Government to pass an equitable copyright law and to reduce the duties on boiler plate matter and printers' supplies; declaring against the establishment of a Provincial printing bureau, and recommending that on the expiration of the present contract, the printing of school books be thrown open to general competition. Most of these resolutions were referred to

the Executive Committee. The resolution recommending a boycott on the wholesalers who trespassed on the legitimate field of the printer was allowed to drop, as Mr. Brierly in common with most of those present, objected to the Association as a body instituting a boycott.

The Secretary-Treasurer's report was presented showing the Association's treasury to be in a satisfactory state, and prophesying a surplus at the end of the present year.

The Auditors' report was made and adopted.

The installation of the new President, Mr. T. H. Preston, took place, and the meeting adjourned.

Printing Office Leakages.

THERE are a number of these. Of three, which have come specially under my notice, I will deal.

First —The Lead and Rule Cutter. Is it an essential in an office? I hold not. For some time my opinion has been, that with the present facilities for securing well cut and trimmed leads and slugs, the lead cutter is not absolutely necessary, and in last Inland Printer a writer from Philadelphia bears my views out. He puts the matter plainly. After stating that for his new office neither a lead nor a rule cutter was purchased, he says: "My leads and slugs were all cut labor-saving lengths at the foundry, graduated by ems from 4 to 16 ems pica and ems from 16 ems up. The additional leads, etc., that were needed since have been purchased the same way and have always been exact, consequently there has not been any waste, and my lead racks have been kept in excellent order. The expense of cutting (2 cents per pound, labor-saving 4 cents) is so small that I feel confident that if others will try the experiment, they will find it a profitable investment. Some may say that it is impossible for an old office to do this. I beg to differ. It will pay and pay big. Send the old leads to the foundry and have them sawed and planed off at the edges, taking off at each end. Of course you will lose an em, but you will have accurate material. A foundry may not be convenient, or the reader finds it too expensive on account of freight to send them away. Figure the cost of cutting the leads yourself. Can you do it for 2 cents per pound? How many pounds can be cut in an hour, say sixteen or seventeen ems pica? Surely not thirty? I rather think not —hardly one-third that, and even then, unless handled very carefully, they will show variations. Perhaps you'll put the boy at cutting leads —his time will not be quite so high in price as a

careful compositor and this will show a balance (?) in your favor, but wouldn't he be more useful at the case and help that way to earn his salt? . . . It has paid me to do without one (and my leads have not been cut down with scissors, either). Why wouldn't it pay others to try the experiment?" By purchasing his leads and slugs cut at the foundry the printer does not lose the waste.

Second. —Lead Moulds. Dispense with these altogether. At the present price of leads and slugs—16c. and 18c. per lb. uncut and cut respectively—there is no money in such contrivances. During last July I was in a print shop where the foreman was casting pica slugs. As all are aware, July is not the coldest month in the year. A roaring fire was kept up in the centre of the office—the institution was nearly "burnt alive." The heat was so intense that every now and again the comps. at the case were noticed to wipe off the perspiration, while the party who was doing the "money saving act" was almost stripped to the waist. He looked as though he had a fire inside. This state of things was kept up for, to my knowledge, an hour, and the product was eight slugs the full length of the mould—perhaps a foot. And the slugs! They were "daisies" to be sure! Had a nonpareil line been put up close to them I fear that the letters would not carry unless the line was extra well spaced, or, if even well spaced, whether the letters would remain in line. In conversation I found that they cast all their leads and slugs that way. The proprietor, who was not a practical printer, but had been around a printery considerable was of the opinion they were saving money, as in this manner the old type was being used up. I did not see the slugs cut to size, but presume they were nice (?) at the ends. Now, had this proprietor sold his old type and purchased cut slugs from the foundry at 18c. per lb. he would have been a long way ahead.

Third. —Cutting Cards. A number of printers have the idea that by buying cardboard in the flat and cutting it up to the various sizes, they save money. It's a mistake, and this they will realize if all expenses in connection with the cutting are taken into account. I would say: buy all cards cut to the different sizes, and in boxes. The difference in price between those in boxes and those in packages or bands will be so slight that it will be made up in the "keep" of the cards.

In connection with the cards I would suggest that a united effort be made by all printers to have stationers supply at least 505 cards to the 500 box, so that when the order for 500 cards is run off, the printer has not to run to his stock-room for, and open, another package or box to make up for the spoiled ones.

Winnipeg, Man.

H. C. S.

The Local News Feature.

IT is regrettable that a large proportion of the country press neglects, or discharges very ineffectively, the main function of the local newspaper, which is to print the local news. A very considerable majority, probably, of the country press do not live up to their possibilities in this respect, while many are too sluggish to make even a decent attempt to do so. Country editors are known who leave the writing up of their local matter until a day or two before publication, when they scurry through it in a perfunctory way as if the thing were a bore and they would like it dispensed with altogether that they may not leave their precious "job work." Such an editor now and again seeks to apologize for the extra shabbiness or Saharan barrenness of his sheet with the explanation of a rush of job work, which required the services of all hands so that for the time being the paper had to be let go. He is a shortsighted publisher who fails to perceive that the newspaper is the mainstay of his business and the local news is the mainstay of the paper. Neglect of the local news feature cannot but seriously damage a paper's earning power. An editor should dread to plead the excuse of job work to his readers for neglect to make his paper locally interesting, lest he be deluged immediately with vehement orders from irate subscribers to "stop my paper." The newspaper should come first always, its interests should never be slighted. We endeavor to recognize constantly that principle in the conduct of *The Herald*, which a few years ago was one of the most remiss of the country press. Without boasting, it may be questioned if any newspaper in a similar field in the province now excels it as a news gatherer. The weekly is more particularly referred to, since this article will be perused mainly by publishers of weeklies. Every week it contains as a rule, about or nearly twenty-five twenty-three-and-a-half inch columns of solid local matter, aside from Talmage sermon, story, foreign and general news, etc. Pages one, three, four and five are almost entirely devoted to city and county news, with frequent overflows on pages two and eight—sometimes on every page. What is possible with us in the local news line is possible with every other newspaper, perhaps not to the same number of columns, but to the same degree considering the field operated. Any business that is worth engaging in at all should be prosecuted with diligence and vigor. Enterprise in the local news department pays, imparting a healthy stimulus even to the job work department, which will be found

to develop as the constituency of the newspaper is enlarged and consolidated. A smart canvasser may perhaps coax or cajole people into taking a paper, but they won't stay with it unless it has merit, and the crowning merit of a local paper is the local news, carefully edited and attractively presented. Let the editor begin as soon as one issue is out, on local news for the next, filling a couple of his "inside" pages with well written local matter. At least four pages of every eight page local newspaper ought, as a rule, to be half to three-fourths filled with local news; in the term being included county or district news, which if properly farmed will be often double the quantity of town news. Finally, let the publisher keep his eye about him; learn from successful local papers; note the manner in which they are conducted, and imitate what is worthy. An editor should possess powers of keen observation and discrimination; such a man, even if lacking in early thorough journalistic training, will find a way to keep himself from lagging in the rear with those whose greatest feats in the line of local newsgathering may be comprised within three or four columns well leaded and quaded. *THE IMPRINT*, one of the neatest and most handsomely prepared of type-founders' journals, contains many hints of value, and its beauty should inspire every reader of it with the desire to beautify and embellish his own paper typographically. Three other publications every Canadian editor should have are *The Printer and Publisher*, of Toronto, *Newspaperdom*, of New York, and *The Inland Printer*, of Chicago, all rich in ideas and suggestions such as every wide-awake publisher is on the lookout for.

W. S. DINGMAN,

Stratford Herald.

Save the Stereo Blocks.

MANY an office, especially newspaper and job offices have a quantity of disused electrotypes. Those on wood base may be turned to good account. Strip the metal off and remove the nails. The blocks will be found of great use in justifying wood letter lines, in spacing out curved lines in posters, and in locking up small chases inside of larger press chases. Fill a drawer with blocks and try how often you can use them.

F. H. DOBBIN.

[Not so fast, Brother Dobbin, think of the time wasted by the man in rooting amongst a lot of odd sized blocks for those to fit the lock-up, etc. This can all be saved by a few dollars expended for wooden furniture which is made in accurate sizes. The proper use for stereo mounts is to make firewood of them.—ED. IMPRINT.]

The Newspaper Office.

Now the office boy has hid,
 And the door is open wide
 That all may freely enter if they will,
 There's a welcome in the air ;
 And a greeting everywhere
 From the chore boy to the man who runs the till.
 Every man is in his place
 And a welcome on his face,
 And the editor no longer " out of town,"
 You are treated like a king
 By the force ; by everything ;
 Where you once were made to feel yourself a clown.
 Is there aught that they can do ?
 At your service, if they knew,
 They cannot be too clever or too kind,
 What has made this wondrous change
 Since last summer — it is strange —
 When their service was so very hard to find.
 Let me tell you ; it is clear,
 Why your friendship is so dear ;
 And why the smiles of welcome are so bland :
 You have many goods to sell ;
 And a bank account, as well,
 And the advertising season is at hand.

— Wilder Grahame in *The Inland Printer*.

How to Get The News.

It is sometimes a novel and often a disheartening experience to a young man to give him a note book and pencil and turn him loose in a fairly crowded town or city to look for news. If he is of the right stuff he will pull through. A number of his cherished notions as to the delights of reporting will be fractured inside of the first few hours. He will live over the experience and be the better for it.

If he shall have graduated from the ease so much the easier will his work come. He will have the inside track so far as a knowledge of the forms in which to prepare his matter, though in this particular the rule of the paper must govern. Headings, sub-headings, and other details he will have off-hand. If he be not a printer he lacks a knowledge that must be speedily acquired. If he be respectful and "stand in" with his co-workers on the paper they can smooth his path in ways he knows not of. "Points" they can give, all of practical value. He may be told facts and wrinkles only gained otherwise by bitter experience.

In doing reportorial work—the collection of items of news, facts and reports—our young man must gather, glean and dig. People, as a rule, will not be found on the corners fairly anxious to disgorge valuable and interesting news. The man who has the facts in his possession may be a dozen blocks away attending to his business or duties.

Every citizen has a reportorial value. He may not have news about him at a given time. He may have it further on. Prominent citizens—and many not so marked—form, for the reporter, a news repository. Nearly every man about town, at all identified with its municipal, society, church or social affairs, is worth so much to the reporter. The beginner at reporting should, either on paper or in his head, make careful memoranda, running much as follows :

ROBERT GIVEUP, saddler and harness, prominent mason, member of Royal Arcanum, Forester, member of Rifle Association.

CHARLES PYRITES, insurance, valuator, secretary of Oddfellows, secretary Skating Rink Co., curler (skip), deacon Presbyterian Church.

DR. VASELINE, coroner, physician at Hospital, major in 94th Batt., president Building Society, shareholder in Gas Company, president Horticultural Society, Oddfellow.

WILLIAM CASTINGS, owns foundry and implement factory, school trustee, member Water-works Company, steward Methodist Church, member Chosen Friends.

MORRIS MORTON, grain buyer, member Town Council, member Board of Health, Town Trust Commissioner, Baptist.

Young men should be similarly classified. Their intents lie in the direction of sport. A complete memorandum is required of members of town council, school board, and other local bodies, of all society organizations and other institutions. When an event happens our reporter knows where to look for his news. He may reach several and find the facts that another has are required to complete the story. He should cultivate the acquaintance of people in churches, fire brigades, societies, and in fact of those at all likely to give up news. He should diary dates and events to come off. He should verify his facts at whatever cost of exertion. Take nothing for granted. If the news comes in that Brown has fallen off a scaffold forty feet high and smashed a wheelbarrow in his fall, or rather in his stopping, go and see the scaffold and look upon the wheelbarrow before quoting measurements. Six months' work verifying facts will cause the local editor to take the reporter's copy and put it on the hook confident that what he says is so, and that is saying a good deal.

F. H. DOBBIN,
 Peterborough Review.

THE Godey Publishing Company of New York, publishers of Godey's Magazine and various books and periodicals, assigned recently. Liabilities, \$50,000.

A Gentle Pat on the Back.

"The inspectors claim that they made every effort to sell the plant, and the only bid was \$2,000. The man who offered this came very near getting the plant, but the inspectors suddenly discovered that the stock was going back to Imrie & Graham at about \$5,000. This made them anxious to get the other \$3,000 themselves, and they succeeded as above. The man who offered \$2,000 remains unknown, and the only rumor floating is that it was one of the inspectors; but Printer and Publisher can hardly believe this."—Printer and Grocer.

It is strange that such inaccurate information should have percolated through the cranial formation of our contemporary. There were three inspectors of this estate: F. J. Campbell, Canada Paper Company; W. S. Milne, Buntin, Reid & Co.; and J. T. Johnston, Toronto Type Foundry. These gentlemen are all within a block of the head that originated the inuendo quoted, and any of them could have given the facts which are as follows: Imrie, Graham & Co. put in a bid for the assets of the estate at 30 cents in the dollar. This was considered too low by the inspectors and without making any mystery about the matter Mr. Johnston said he had no doubt he could get the Toronto Type Foundry Company to offer \$3,000 in cash for the printing plant alone, leaving the remaining assets to bring what they might. Toronto Type Foundry Company was not a creditor and was in no way interested in the affair. The result of the matter was that through Mr. Johnston's proposition the bid of Imrie, Graham & Co. was raised to \$5,200 and the creditors obtained the best possible settlement. A publication that has no other reason for existence than to secure advertising patronage or whose editor creates a "boom" by writing anonymous letters to himself cannot be expected to be over particular in its facts, especially when these "facts" point to dishonesty on the part of one who does not advertise in it.

—Any poet can tell you off-hand the difference between poetry and mere verse. What he writes himself is always poetry. What the other fellows write is chiefly verse.

—"What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to know?" sarcastically enquired an irate politician of a country editor. "For two dollars in advance," replied the editor: "and you owe for four years."

—A witty contemporary points out that it has cost Canada \$20,000 for the prohibition commission to find out that one section of the community likes to drink water plain, while others have a preference for "a stick" in it.

Our Contributors.

"KEEPING Track of Advertisements" will be the subject of an article in a future IMPRINT from the pen of F. H. Dobbin, Peterborough Review. Mr. Dobbin favors our readers with a number of valuable suggestions in this issue, which will well repay careful study.

"The Local News Feature," by W. S. Dingman, Stratford Herald, is timely and to the point. THE IMPRINT hopes to present its readers with further articles from Mr. Dingman who has a thorough knowledge of the essentials of newspaper success, and the faculty of clear and concise expression.

Paste.

Good, well made flour paste is a handy thing for the job compositor to use in putting up curved work. Bend a couple of leads to the curve desired. Coat both inside surfaces thickly with paste, set the letters against the pasted side of the leads, spacing properly, close up the leads and wedge up tightly. The paste on drying will hold the line firmly, so firmly in fact that spaces between letters may be dispensed with. Soaking with water when distributing the line will remove the paste. The most intricate curves and series of borders, one inside the other, may be quickly built up by using this paste idea, and the pressman will bless the comp for a form that will not pull up on press. In table work many lines may be advantageously pasted making the form more secure. Paste, brothers, but paste with care.

F. H. DOBBIN.

Obituary.

ROBERT M. BALLANTYNE, the celebrated writer of boys' stories, died in Rome recently.

JAMES AUSTIN, for nearly forty years connected with the Toronto Globe, died on the 10th instant, in his 68th year.

G. W. CHILDS, publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, and an eminent philanthropist, died on the 3rd instant, in his 66th year.

JOHN LIVINGSTONE, one of the oldest and best known newspaper men in Canada, died suddenly in Montreal, on the 10th instant. He was editor of The Empire at its formation and subsequently went to Calgary, N.W.T., where he edited the Herald. He was 57 years of age.

EVERY great literary work has been followed by a host of imitations. After the publication of the "Faere Queene" the press was deluged with fairy stories, as after "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" hundreds of similar works appeared.

Miscellaneous Matters.

THE first book printed in Ireland was the "Liturgy," in 1550.

A CHARTER has been granted to the Kingston News Co. (Ltd.) with a capital of \$10,000.

ISRAELI, the author of the "Curiosities of Literature," ruined his eyes by his indefatigable studies, and became almost blind.

GERMAN editors receive an average of \$6.71 salary per week; proof-readers, \$5.22; compositors, \$3.06; the devil gets \$1.42.

THE Kingston Whig, which has reached its sixtieth year, issues a reproduction of its New Year's address fifty years ago.

THERE are no less than eighteen different new books on Japan and the Japanese announced for issuance during the next two or three months.

ZOLA said recently: "After I have completed a book it no longer exists for me. My books are like the graves of relatives and friends once very dear to me."

DETROIT Sunday papers will no more be allowed to be sold or delivered in Chatham. Chief of Police Young has formally notified the news-dealers to this effect.

A DEVOUT Canadian editor of Three Rivers, having repaired his shop, invited in the local priest, and had him bless every department in the place. —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

AN employing printer advertised for a "first-class proof-reader," and had answers sent to the address "Nonpareil." Of the twenty-one replies received, four were addressed to "Nonpareil" and one to "Nonparell." When it is remembered that one of the elementary and indispensable qualifications of a proof-reader is accuracy in spelling, the humor of such applications must be evident to everyone but the applicants.

THE advertisement below is printed in a rural exchange. The distressing circumstances of the advertiser are taken into consideration in lieu of the usual rates for republishing it: "Wanted. Situation wanted. By a middle-aged cat, Maltese, widow, no family, in feeble health and reduced circumstances owing to an accident with a sausage machine; a good mouser and accustomed to dogs and children. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable home. Presbyterians and Reformers preferred. Would have no objection to act as companion to maiden lady. No triflers need respond. Address Whiskers, Box 1142, Reflector office, Clarksburg, Ont."

Miscellaneous Matters.

THE capital letter Q will be found but twice in the Old Testament and three times in the New.

THE English Journal, the National Reformer, established 33 years ago by the late Charles Bradlaugh, M.P., has ceased to exist.

A HANDY and useful little monthly journal is THE IMPRINT published by the Toronto Type Foundry. It contains all that is new in the printer's line.—St Thomas Times.

BIZ continues to brighten our sanctum and should be read by every newspaper publisher. It contains many valuable hints on advertising; \$1 a year; 57 King Street West, Toronto.

THE Khedive has decorated Richard Harding Davis with the order of Egyptian Merit. He was pleased with an article that Mr. Davis wrote on Englishmen in Egypt in Harper's.

OSCAR WILDE says: "My idea is that every day should begin a new thought, a fresh idea, and that yesterday should be a thing of the past; forget everything unpleasant in the past and live for the present and the future."

THE J. E. Bryant Co. has made an assignment. This firm recently purchased the printing plant formerly used by Brough & Caswell. It has not yet been decided whether the business will continue or the assets sold out.

SENTENCES are growing shorter. Sir Thomas More, Lyle, Sydney, Spenser and others used forty to sixty words on an average. Even Macaulay used only an average of twenty-three and the imitators of the modern French school do not use on an average more than fifteen.

Old Type

Received in exchange for new at following prices, delivered at the foundry, less five per cent. for tret:

Old Type, - - - 9 cts. per pound
Old Plates, etc., - 5 " "

These are the most liberal prices quoted in Canada, and are made so in order to encourage printers to discard their old material and replace it with Point System type made by the Toronto Type Foundry. Zinc must not be put in with type.

Old type must be packed separate from plates, hell box contents, etc. If mixed with inferior grades the lower price only will be allowed.

Tret, as applied to old type, etc., is the refuse or dirt in the metal. In melting down one hundred pounds of old type or plates the furnace rarely yields more than ninety pounds of metal. Thus the type founder loses about ten per cent. of the quantity received from the seller. To compensate for this loss, the custom of the trade is to deduct five per cent. from the weight, and thus each party bears one-half the loss. Where there is an unusual proportion of refuse in the shipment the tret deduction is larger, but in ordinary cases five per cent. only is taken off.

Personal Paragraphs.

C. N. PIRIE, formerly of Toronto, has been elected a councillor in the town of Dundas.

E. J. B. PENSE, proprietor of The Kingston Whig, has been elected President of the Kingston Liberal Association.

J. C. CONLIN, formerly of the Toronto Globe staff, was recently married to Miss Julia Murray, niece of the late Bishop Papineau, of Quebec.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY contemplates writing a drama of Indiana rural life in order to let the play-going public know what the genuine Hoosier dialect is really like.

MISS L. DOUGALL has written a Canadian story, *What Necessity Knows*, which more than sustains the reputation she made by her remarkable novel, *Beggars All*, two years ago.

BERT D. JONES, senior apprentice in Brough & Caswell's office, Toronto, obtained first prize in a competition instituted by the Inland Printer, for the best displayed advertisement. There were ninety competitors.

E. E. SHEPPARD, "Don" of Saturday Night, while on a visit to London, England, was knocked over by a hansom cab and fractured his collar bone. Don is still in London recovering from the accident, his travelling companion having returned to Toronto.

PRESSMEN, when placing the feed guides on platen job presses nearly always "guess" the margins, that is, lay the sheet on the print on the tympan, fix the gauges, and if margin is not even alter the gauges. A better way is to mark off on the sheet the width of type in the form, fold the balance in halves, mark the fold, bring this at upper side of print and at further edge of the sheet place the gauges. This gives the margin right every time.—F. H. DOBBIN.

A LOT of trouble by sheets printed with colored poster inks sticking together may be avoided by mixing with the ink a proportion of castor oil. A trial or two will settle about the right quantity to use, as the inks from different makers require more or less. It never fails to remedy the difficulty, in fact, like Ayer's Sarsaparilla, "has cured others, will cure you."—F. H. DOBBIN.

—Two local brevities got mixed, making The Vancouver News-Advertiser responsible for the following remarkable announcement: "The ship *Beaconsfield* was towed in Sunday to load lumber by the Rev. F. G. Clinton. Ladies who have kindly consented to assist are," etc.

Second Hand Machinery.

Below will be found a list of thoroughly overhauled machinery which will be sold at low prices for cash, or on reasonable terms. These machines are all guaranteed in good condition. Prices quoted upon application. Favorable exchanges made for other machinery when required.

CYLINDER PRESSES AND FOLDERS.

- 10.—Double Demy Adams, platen 27 × 37.
- 22.—36 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 45 Newberry—cheap country press.
- 39.—30 × 31 Country Campbell, 4 rollers.
- 55.—33 × 40 Fieldhouse & Elliott Wharfedale.
- 68.—Bascom Country Newspaper Folder.
- (B.)—Double Royal Forsaith Newspaper Folder.
- 77.—Demy Wharfedale, in good order.
- 81.—28 × 42 Brown Folder, with paster and trimmer, 4-folds, iron rolls.
- 84.—Two-feeder Wharfedale (Payne), 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 93.—32 × 48 Potter First-class.
- 102.—37 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 47 Dawson Wharfedale.
- 116.—44 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 46 Wharfedale.
- 117.—36 × 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ Two-Color Payne Wharfedale.
- 124.—28 × 28 Wharfedale.

JOB PRESSES.

- 2.—13 × 19 O. S. Gordon, with steam fixtures.
- 3.—13 × 19 Liberty, with fountain, throw-off and steam fixtures.
- 4.—13 × 19 Globe.
- 41.—10 × 15 Old Style Globe.
- 49.—9 × 13 Peerless, with throw-off and steam fixtures.
- 50.—13 × 19 O. S. Gordon, with steam fixtures.
- 59.—7 × 11 O. S. Gordon.
- 90.—8 × 12 Rotary Excelsior, iron stand.
- 98.—10 × 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ Golding Jobber.
- 99.—7 × 11 O. S. Gordon.
- 100.—10 × 15 O. S. Gordon.
- 104A.—13 × 19 Liberty.
- 114.—O. S. Gordon.
- 115.—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ Rotary Jobber, with steam fixtures.
- 120.—10 × 15 Improved Gordon, (W. & B.)
- 121.—10 × 15 Improved Gordon, (W. & B.)
- 122.—10 × 15 Improved Gordon, (W. & B.)
- (C.)—6 × 9 Hand-inking Model.

HAND AND PROOF PRESSES.

- 14.—English make, platen 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 28.
- *57.—Adams, platen 24 × 36.
- 66.—Adams Hand Cylinder, bed 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 42 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 83.—9 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 40 Hoe Proof Press, iron stand.
- 85.—Washington, platen 29 × 43.
- 95.—Washington, platen 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 43 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 101.—Smith Hand Press, platen 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 113.—Hand Press, platen 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 16 $\frac{1}{2}$.

BOOK BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- 104D.—20-inch Black & Clawson Perforator.
- 107.—Lever Embossing Press.
- 14-inch Job Backer.
- Simple Book Trimming Machine.
- 18-inch Donnell Wire Stitcher.
- No. 6 Standing Press, wood end.
- Sanborn Foot Stabbing Machine.
- Hoole Paging Machine, steel head.
- Iron Clamp Press, S × 30.
- Finisher's Stand (new).
- Seal Press for Die Work (2).
- No. 7 Whitcombe Envelope Machine.
- Finisher's Type Pallet.
- Round Corner Cutter, small.
- Marshall Strawboard Shears.
- Marshall Thumb-Hole Cutter.
- German Scoring Machine, for foot or power.

PAPER AND CARD CUTTERS.

- 33.—28-inch Plow Cutter, wood frame.
- 75.—32-inch Sheridan Paper Cutter.
- 104C.—28-inch Plow Cutter, wood frame.
- 112.—32-inch English Plow Cutter.

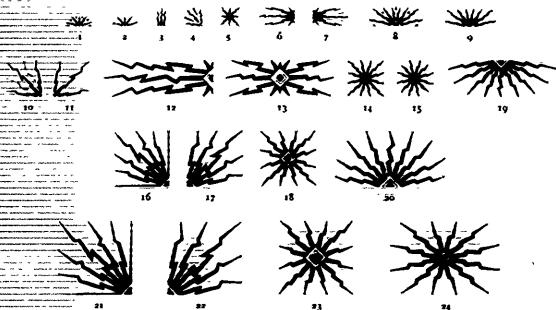
ENGINES AND BOILERS.

- 59.—Four Horse Power Doty Gas Engine.
- 123.—15 H. P. Engine and Boiler.

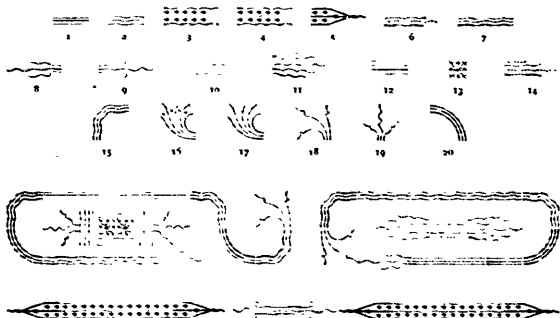
Machines marked (*) in stock at Winnipeg Branch.

ELECTRIC ORNAMENTS.

FONT. \$3.50.

**RULE ORNAMENTS.**

FONT. \$2.25.



\$2.75

10 POINT WEBSTER

22 a. 10 A

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY PRESENTS

Patrons are Cheerfully Welcomed to the Exhibition

Come Every Day and Evening 365 Salesmen on the Warpath

\$3.00

12 POINT WEBSTER

22 a. 12 A

WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL MACHINERY ON EXHIBITION

Catalogues Showing Diagrams Furnished

Greatest Modern Invention 93 Manufacturers Rejoicing

\$3.25

18 POINT WEBSTER

14 a. 8 A

GENEROUS RECEPTIONS TRIUMPHANT

Splendid Banquet and Grand Concert

Statesmen Returning 78 Deserted Saloons

\$4.00

24 POINT WEBSTER

10 a. 6 A

ASSOCIATION ACCUMULATING

Remarkable Statement

Confidential 46 Shareholders

\$5.00

26 POINT WEBSTER

6 a. 7 A

PRINTING MACHINES

Original 25 Designs

4 A 1 2

24 POINT HOUGHTON.

\$4.50

Fireworks Displayed
 Aeronauts Descending Speedily
 Excited Citizens

3 A 1 2

36 POINT HOUGHTON.

\$7.50

¹ ² ³ Calisthenics ⁴ ⁵ ⁶
 Interesting Festivities

3 A 5 2.

48 POINT HOUGHTON.

\$9.25

Refreshing
 Holiday Pastimes

3 A 5 2.

60 POINT HOUGHTON.

\$11.75

Special Feats

10 A. 20 s.

18 POINT POLO.

\$3.45

Profound Thanks Returned
Distinguished and Competent Dramatic Scholars
1234567890

8 A. 16 s.

24 POINT POLO.

\$4.35

Shakspearian Demonstration
Generous Teachers Heartiest Kindness

5 A. 10 s.

36 POINT POLO.

\$5.90

Sapient Juveniles
Cheerful Novices Rejoicing

4 A. 6 s.

48 POINT POLO.

\$7.20

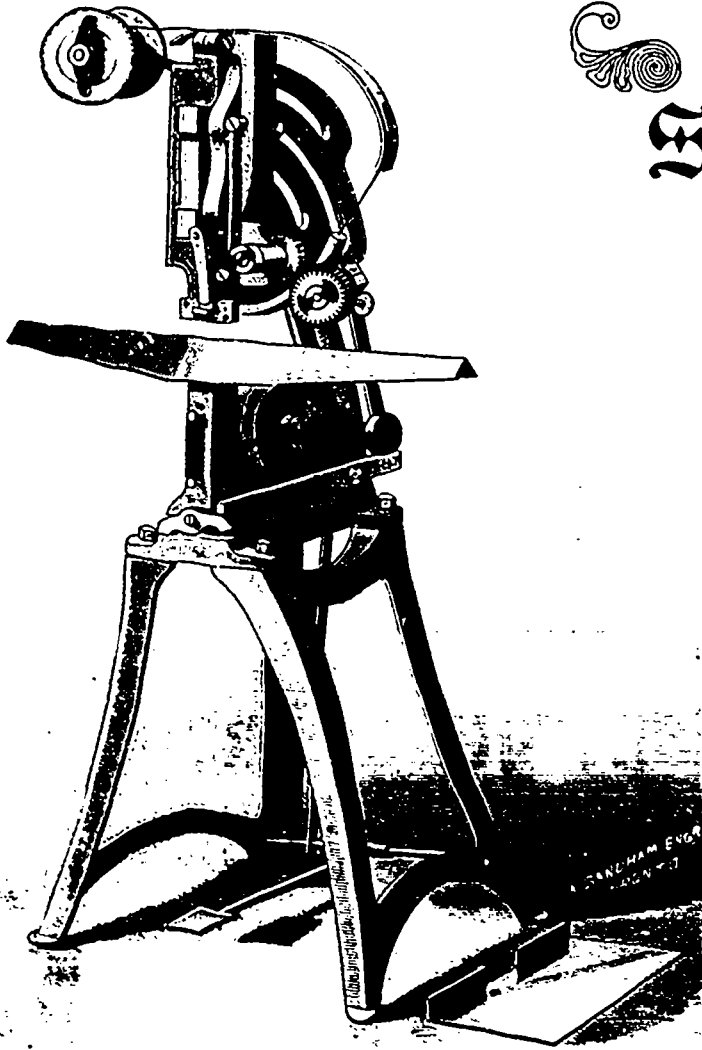
Philanthropic
Histrionic Superiority

3 A. 5 s.

60 POINT POLO.

\$9.30

Jubilant Children

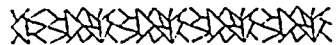


Wire Stitchers



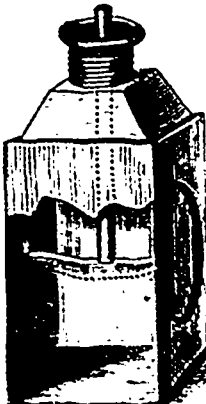
Wire Stitchers supplied for all sizes and classes of work at prices ranging from \$50 upwards. For \$50 we supply a machine that will take in from 3-16 inch down to one sheet for foot or hand power. This machine is just the thing for an ordinary Printing Office use, as it is fitted with saddle back as well as for flat work. Price quoted is f.o.b. at Toronto. Machine fully guaranteed.

**..Toronto Type..
Foundry
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG**

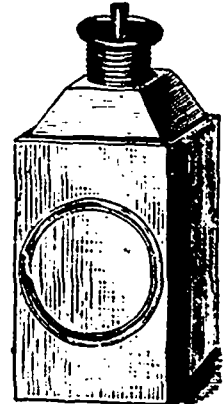


..Clark's Benzine Can..

ALWAYS TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE

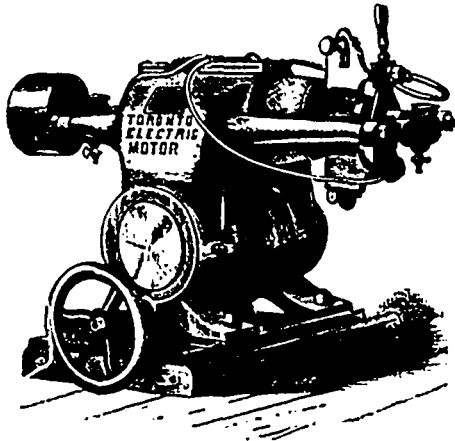


This Can is a protection against Fire, prevents Waste of Benzine and saves time. It is indispensable in the printing office. It has sides which can be pressed in like the bottom of an oil can. Pressing in the sides causes the flat spring connecting them to bulge (as shown by dotted line in cut) and draw down the rod which opens the valve in the top of the can. The valve is so placed that it is protected from injury, and the opening for filling is large, so that the can may be easily filled.



Size, 3 in. square by 7 1/2 in. high, holds nearly a quart. Price, 75c.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, Toronto and Winnipeg



Electric Motors

—FOR—

PRINTING OFFICES

An Electric Motor is the ideal power. We offer Motors of the best class at lowest rates, ranging from \$60 for a Half Horse Power up to \$500 for Eleven Horse Power.

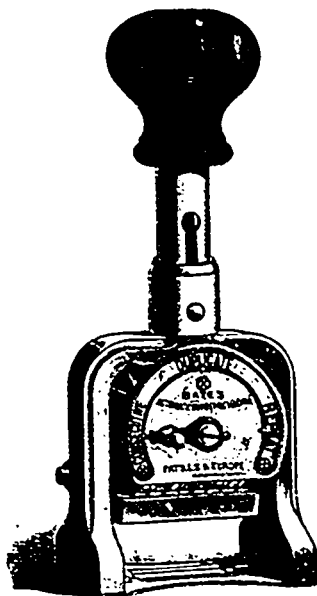
We have used Electric Motors in our Foundry for over two years, running constantly 55 hours per week, and have not expended \$5 for repairs.

Write for prices, stating power required, voltage of current to be used, and whether supplied by street car line or otherwise.

Toronto Type Foundry



Toronto and Winnipeg



BATES' AUTOMATIC Numbering Machine

(DIAL SETTING MOVEMENT)

CONSECUTIVE, DUPLICATE AND REPEATING
—OPERATION—

STEEL FIGURES - - - PERFECT PRINTING
ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE WORK

STYLES OF FIGURES

STYLE A

STYLE E

STYLE F

STYLE G

12345

12345

12345

12345

4 WHEELS, NUMBERING FROM 1 TO 9,999	\$18.50
5 WHEELS, NUMBERING FROM 1 TO 99,999	\$20.50
6 WHEELS, NUMBERING FROM 1 TO 999,999	\$22.50
7 WHEELS, NUMBERING FROM 1 TO 9,999,999	\$25.00

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, Toronto and Winnipeg

CANADA PAPER CO.

PAPER MAKERS

— AND —

WHOLESALE

STATIONERS

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

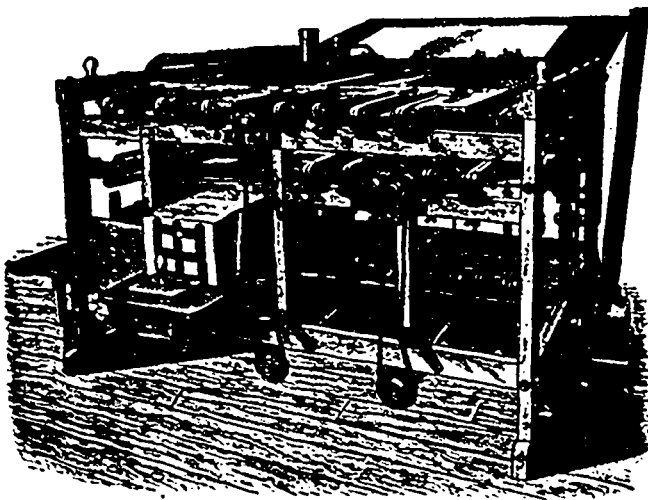
The sale of our No. 1 Litho. Paper is increasing remarkably. It is the only Paper in the market that SATISFACTORILY takes the place of coated papers, being unexcelled for Photo-gravure, Catalogue and Fine Cut Work. A full line of Coated Papers always in stock. Write for Samples. Special attention to Letter Orders.

PULP MILLS—FRASERVILLE, P.Q.

PAPER MILLS—WINDSOR MILLS, P.Q.

CANADA PAPER CO.

15 FRONT STREET WEST, TORONTO
578 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL



The
Bennett
== Folder

---Will pay for itself in actual Money Saved, besides the convenience and pleasure of sending out your edition promptly and neatly folded, pasted and cut. - - - - -

This Folder is particularly designed for Newspaper Work, and to sell at a price within the means of all. It is a RELIABLE, CONVENIENT and HANDSOME MACHINE. - - - - -

If you want a Folder write for prices and terms, stating fully what class of work, number of folds, size of paper, whether with paster and trimmer or without. - - - - -

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY - - TORONTO AND WINNIPEG