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The Printer and Publisher

January
1896



Volume V
Price, Twenty cents.

Published by
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Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. V.—No. 1

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1896.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE MACLEAN PUB. CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 26 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. MACLEAN,
President

HUGH C. MACLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

THE advantage to the country of having accurate cable correspondence is exemplified by the recent war scare. The London Times contained lengthy and careful reports showing the patriotic feeling in Canada, and the common determination to defend the country against any invasion. This is due to Ald. Fred. Cook, of Ottawa, The Times' correspondent in Canada, who has rendered us all a signal service by his zeal and accuracy. It has helped Canada in the Mother Country. Would that the cable news coming this way were equally to be relied upon!

The cartoon in *Le Canard*, the little French comic paper in Montreal, on the Yankee war threats made a great hit. Extra editions were called for all over the country. One Toronto newsdealer alone sold 5,000 copies. It is said that President Cleveland has received quite a number of marked copies. The humor of the cartoon was perhaps a little too broad for reproduction in the daily press. It represented the British lion standing with a perceptible grin. Uncle Sam is behind him flourishing a sword, and the American eagle, feathers on end, is fiercely pecking at the noble animal's tail. The second scene shows that the lion has simply raised its tail and ———. Result, Uncle Sam drops his sword, and the fragments of the eagle are strewn around.

It is possible to unite efficient party organship with a good newspaper. An instance of that occurred a few days. The

Mail had insinuated that Sir Richard Cartwright had not been loyal to Mr. Mackenzie at the time of Mr. Blake's assumption of the leadership. The *Globe* at once interviewed Mr. Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P., the ex-Premier's brother, and wired to Mr. Buckingham, his trusted old private secretary, and published their full and complete denials next day.

The political complication at Ottawa may delay copyright a year. This is unfortunate, but the association are well assured that whatever Government is in power the new Act will go through. It is not a party question; both sides favor it.

David Christie Murray was dining at the Whitefriars Club, London, on his return from his lecturing tour in Canada and the States, and was asked why, in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture had charge of copyright. "I suppose," he said, "because it is a question of serials."

Foreman—"It is going to hustle us to get up the paper this week. Slug 4 is blind drunk." Editor—"Ain't he fit to work?" Foreman—"Oh, he's willing, but he can't tell one box from another." Editor—"Turn him loose on that Scotch dialect story. Nobody will know the difference."

A rather novel feature this month has been signed despatches from Ottawa, regarding the crisis, to The London Advertiser and The St. Thomas Journal, signed by Geo. E. Casey, M.P. This is rather an innovation in our parliamentary reports, but is certainly capable of expansion.

It must be confessed that the Conservative press is showing far more freedom than usual in publishing the political rumors from Ottawa. This is a good sign. A word of encouragement is certainly due to The Toronto World for its extremely full and interesting despatches from Ottawa. Instead of allowing his political position to spoil his newspaper, Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., adopted the sensible course of dealing frankly with the whole situation. *Fiat justitia ruat cælum*, which the Latin quotation editor solemnly assures us means: Let us have the news though Governments fall.

Mr Heth Canfield has written the secretary of the Canadian Press Association, stating that, as chairman of the Accommodation Committee at St. Augustine, Florida, for the approaching meeting of the National Editorial Association, he will give attention to any communication regarding hotel accommodation

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION MEETING.

THE programme for the Canadian Press Association's 38th annual meeting is now complete. The members of the association will assemble in Toronto for Thursday and Friday, February 6th and 7th, in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The meeting, will be held in the members' smoking room. The smoking concert will be held at Webb's restaurant, Yonge street. The programme in detail is as follows:

PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Meet at 11 a.m.
 Reports of Executive and Secretary-Treasurer.
 President's Address.
 Appointment of Committee on Resolutions.
 Nomination of Officers.
 Discussion of Serial Copyright.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Meet at 2 p.m.

DIVISION A:

Demoralization of Advertising Rates.
 -- F. H. DOBBS, Peterboro.
 Advertising as Art.
 -- W. F. NICHOL, Hamilton.
 Canadian Editorials.
 -- J. S. WILLISON, Toronto.
 Railway Advertising.
 -- W. S. DINGMAN, Stratford.
 Telegraphic and Cable Services.
 -- A. H. U. COLQUHOUN, Toronto.
 Newspapers and Mail Privileges.
 -- JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN, Toronto.
 Writers and Underwriters.
 -- T. H. PRESTON, Brantford.

DIVISION B:

Machines and the Country Weekly.
 -- W. E. SMALL, HILD, Renfrew.
 -- W. CLIMIE, Listowel.
 Country Correspondents.
 -- A. R. FAWCETT, Toronto Junction.
 -- A. G. F. MACDONALD, Alexandria.
 The Country Weekly: Its Field, Work and Management.
 -- J. H. THOMSON, Thorold.
 Small Local Ads. in Weeklies.
 -- M. Y. McLEAN, M.P.P., Seaforth.
 Estimating for Job Work.
 -- ATWOOD FLEMING, Toronto.
 The Size and Make-up of a Weekly.
 -- BYRON LANE, Winchester.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Meet at 8 p.m.
 Smoking Concert at Webb's.
 Tickets, 75 cents each.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Meet at 9.30 a.m.
 Question Drawer.
 An Eight-Page Paper in a Four-Page Town.
 -- C. A. ABRAHAM, Woodstock.
 The Circulation Canvasser.
 -- J. F. MACKAY, Chatham.
 The Press and the Religious and Charitable Institutions.
 -- DAVID MCGHEECUDDY, Goderich.
 The Press and Politics.
 -- JOE T. CLARKE, Toronto.
 Report of Committee on Resolutions.
 Election of Officers and Executive.

THE PRESS GALLERY FOR 1896.

The Press Gallery at Ottawa this year started in with an unprecedented run of hard work. They only got time to hold their annual meeting on Saturday, January 11. The following were elected officers for the present session: W. A. Mackenzie, Ottawa Journal, president; J. A. Phillips, Montreal Gazette, vice-president; Geo. Simpson, Toronto Globe, secretary. Executive Committee—A. J. Magurn, Toronto Globe; J. E.

Atkinson, Toronto Globe; H. A. Wallis, Toronto Mail; R. M. MacLeod, Ottawa Citizen; M. Olivier, Minerve.

Mr. Mackenzie has been in the Gallery for a good many years, and well deserves the honor of the presidency. The list of press representatives this session is as follows:

MAIL AND EMPIRE—Horace Wallis, J. H. Woods and W. H. Dickson.

TORONTO GLOBE—A. J. Magurn, J. E. Atkinson and Geo. Simpson.

TORONTO WORLD—Fred. Cook.

TORONTO TELEGRAM—R. Kingsmill.

MONTREAL STAR—I. E. Struthers, E. Holmden.

MONTREAL GAZETTE—J. A. Phillips.

LA PRESSE, MONTREAL—M. Coteau.

LA MINERVE, MONTREAL—M. Olivier.

QUEBEC CHRONICLE—W. Smith.

OTTAWA JOURNAL—W. A. Mackenzie, Wallace Dafoe.

OTTAWA FREE PRESS—G. H. Brown.

OTTAWA CITIZEN—R. M. MacLeod.

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS—E. A. Blow.

HAMILTON SPECTATOR—M. O. Scott.

LONDON FREE PRESS—Archie Bremner.

ST. JOHN GLOBE—R. O'Brien.

NOTES OF PUBLICATIONS.

"Hints on Imposition" is a new book for the printer and pressman in the construction of book forms, and other matters pertaining to letter-press printing. There are over a hundred cuts and illustrations, and the book is pocket size. The compiler and author is T. B. Williams, 84 Amelia street, Toronto, and the price is one dollar.

The Bowmanville Statesman got out a prettily-bound "carrier boy's address" for the new year. W. S. McKowan sends us a copy, which shows good work.

Calendars for 1896 were issued from a number of offices. A copy of the one from 'The Peterboro' Review was sent to us. It is on good cardboard with a tasteful design, and the dates are shown in large figures.

The Thorold Post's blotters have the calendar of the month on one corner and a good advertising appeal for The Post on the other.

The Christmas number of The Almonte Gazette contained 24 pages, and was filled with much specially written local matter, which must have taken well. The issue does Messrs. MacLeod and McEwen credit.

The Industrial number of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review was printed on extra fine paper, which brought out the half tone cuts of prominent men and leading establishments with effect. The literary part was equally well attended to. The whole thing was a genuine piece of enterprise.

The promised special edition of The Guelph Herald, which appeared December 19, was one of the best we have ever seen. It covered the district completely, and its illustrations and reading matter were up to a high standard. The historical reviews were well done, and an illustrated sketch of The Herald itself and its staff was worth the space given. The amount of work necessary to get out the edition must have been considerable, and the result is one with which Mr. Gummer may well feel satisfied.

A WELL-KNOWN STATIONERY MAN.

MR. ALEXANDER GILLIES, OF MONTREAL.

THE stationery trade will in a few days be face to face again with one of the oldest and most experienced travelers in this line in Canada—Mr. Alexander Gillies, who, on January 1st, started out to represent Austin & Robertson, wholesale stationers, Montreal. Mr. Gillies has been off the road for a few months for reasons which are entirely creditable to him. He was a member of the late firm of Boyd, Gillies & Co., Montreal, the fire in whose warehouse last May was followed by the disclosure of as discreditable a piece of attempted swindling and incendiarism as ever took place in Canada.

It was due to Mr. Gillies' rugged integrity and unswerving honesty that the whole thing was unearthed. The fire, it will be remembered, took place on a Saturday night when Mr. Gillies was, as usual, out selling to the trade, and Boyd, the senior partner, was supposed to be absent in Quebec. The contents of the warehouse were practically destroyed, and the building itself completely gutted. It was a bad fire, but the firm were well insured. A statement of insurance claims was made up by Boyd, aggregating nearly \$30,000. When Mr. Gillies returned to town his partner asked him to sign this, but the former objected. He did not believe the stock then in the warehouse was worth nearly as much as this sum, and honestly said so. Boyd insisted on going on with the claim, and Mr. Gillies, beginning to think there was something wrong, declined to have anything to do with the settlement, and would not be a party to it. The firm was dissolved, and Mr. Gillies refused to touch a penny of the insurance money. Boyd settled with the insurance companies for about a third of this claim and left the country. Then

the whole disgraceful story came out. Two men were arrested in connection with the fire, and facts transpired showing that there had been a plot to burn the warehouse and that part of the stock had been removed beforehand. Mr. Gillies, in whose absence, and without whose knowledge, the whole thing had been arranged, gave his straightforward evidence at the criminal investigation, and was complimented on all hands for his scrupulous integrity. There is little doubt but for his action the swindle would have been successfully worked. To those who know Mr. Gillies, and the kind of man he is, it will not seem strange that he should have followed the course he did. But the circumstances certainly point to a strong regard for the straight course, which gains for every man in business an enviable reputation. Mr. Gillies has been in the paper business for many years, and knows it thoroughly. He comes from a family of paper-makers and stationers. He was for thirty years with Buntin & Co., and only joined the Boyd firm in 1895. He is an uncle of Mr. Jas. B. Gillies, of the well-

known firm of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. He will cover his old ground for Austin & Robertson, and as one of the best known stationery men in Canada, is pretty sure to meet with a cordial reception from the trade everywhere. Austin & Robertson, a successful concern which enjoys a large degree of popularity, intend making a specialty of the big flat papers for the future, and Mr. Gillies will be afforded plenty of scope for his experience of paper and his energy. He seems to have the faculty of perpetual youth, and no one would think him past fifty years. Indeed, he is said to be a grandfather, but *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* is inclined to doubt this assertion, though it is made on good authority. If it be true, his appearance must be accounted for by the good conscience he carries about with him. Mr. Gillies has the best wishes of the trade of the whole Dominion in his new sphere of labor and his success is assured beyond doubt.

CANADIAN PATRIOTISM.

P. D. ROSE IN THE OTTAWA JOURNAL

There were, until recently, two annexation newspapers in Canada, or at least in Ontario, namely, *The Goderich Signal* and *The Simcoe Reformer*. The editors and publishers of these papers, "Dan" McGillicuddy and Hal B. Donly, are personally two of the most popular of the fraternity among their fellow journalists, both being thorough good fellows, and have had to stand lots of chaff for what they have always been careful to designate as their "Continental union" views. It carries special gratification therefore through the ranks of the Ontario Press Association to note how *The Signal* and *The Reformer* take the war scare. Brother McGillicuddy in *The Signal* says:

The duty of Canadians is plain, whether they be Grits or Tories, colonists or continentalists. They all love the land in which their lot is cast, and where the remains of their loved ones lie, and rather than yield one foot of the sacred soil to the armed foeman they are prepared to march to the music of *The Maple Leaf Forever*, and defend fair Canada, if necessary, until the last man dies in the last ditch.

Mr. Donly in *The Simcoe Reformer* announces himself with equal vigor thus:

Three years ago many Canadians would have cheerfully voted for union with the United States, to-day we believe no difference of opinion exists from one end of Canada to the other. War will not be discreditably avoided. The voice of England is the voice of Canada. Conscious that we are right and that the opinion of the whole civilized world is with us and adverse to the United States, strong in the fact that with us it will be war in defence of all we hold dear—freedom, home and native land—we will resist to the last the advance of enemies, be they of our blood and language, or no.

It is an ill wind that blows no good, and Cleveland's ill wind tends at least to solidify Canadian patriotism.



ALEXANDER GILLIES, OF MONTREAL.

EDMUND E. SHEPPARD AND HIS PAPERS.

IF THERE is a newspaper man in Canada who has not heard of Edmund E. Sheppard his future is assured. He can always get a permanent engagement in a museum as the individual who does not know "Don." It is not that Mr. Sheppard has been so long in Canadian newspaper work. He is not, as the local reporter insists on saying, an old veteran. Neither has he climbed into fame by membership in the Sacred Order of Stuffed Turkeys, or because his second cousin's uncle's step-nephew having been a Mohammedan, he was able to capture the Mussulman's vote at all critical junctures. He has succeeded through sheer ability. He is tall, physically and mentally, and his stature is the measure of his journalistic success.

Edmund E. Sheppard made his mark in Canadian newspaperdom soon after entering it. He was born in Canada, but passed a good many of his earlier years in the United States. His father was an Englishman who settled in Virginia, but whose views on the abolition of slavery were as unpalatable to the governing classes there as those of a Canadian who favors clean politics are here. He removed to Canada, and Edmund Sheppard was born in South Dorchester, Elgin County. He was educated in Virginia, and afterwards spent some time in Texas and Mexico. It was during this period he acquired that knowledge of frontier life, which he has since utilized with such skill in some of his stories. While in the south he contributed to the press, thus paving the way for his future career. Mr. Sheppard returned to Canada early in 1878, and at once sought news-

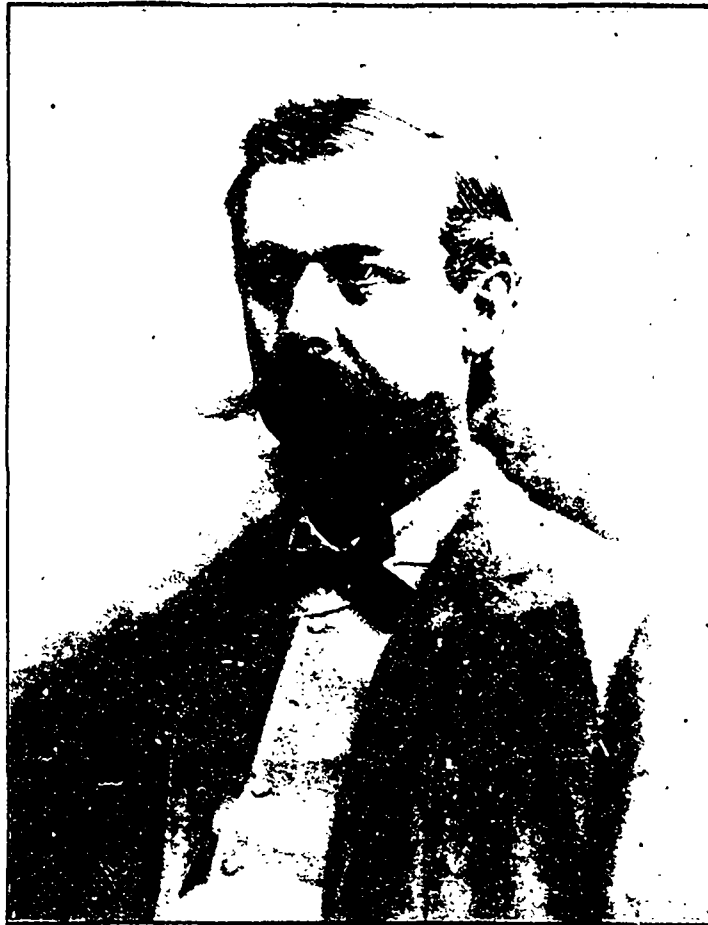
paper employment. He was for a short time on The London Advertiser. In June, 1878, he joined The Mail staff, and worked for it during the famous election campaign of that year. In December he went to The London Standard, and was connected with that enterprise as long as it lasted. Afterwards he was night editor of The London Free Press, and, later on, for eight months city editor of The Toledo Commercial. Returning to Canada after this short absence Mr. Sheppard was for two years editor of The St. Thomas Journal, and laid the foundation for what is and has been ever since one of the brightest evening papers in the country. During his connection with The Journal the evening paper was established,

and soon showed what a success the daily of a smaller city may be made when it is cleverly written and vigorously conducted. Mr. Sheppard came back to Toronto to edit The News, which had been started not long before as an evening edition of The Mail. There were good men writing for it from the first, but The News became far more of a success when it was removed to a separate office of publication, and finally passed entirely under Mr. Sheppard's control as managing publisher. This lasted for four years. During this period Mr. Sheppard was to the fore with his inexhaustible fund of bright, breezy,

satirical writings and fearless management. He had good men around him, but his personality was the feature of the paper. It seems natural that the son of an outspoken Englishman who had to leave Virginia in slavery days on account of his abolitionist views, should develop a strong liking for a popular cause, and Mr. Sheppard became prominent as an advocate of the labor movement which struck all the large cities of the continent ten years ago, and threatened to overturn the calculations of political strategists. As a man of talent and vigor Mr. Sheppard was invited to be a candidate for the labor party in the city of Toronto at the general election of 1887. He accepted, and polled a good vote, but the regular parties pulled themselves together, and nowhere in Canada was a representative of labor successful in entering Parliament on that

occasion. In the autumn of 1887 Mr. Sheppard sold out his interest in The News, and for eight years daily journalism knew him not.

He formed the Sheppard Publishing Co., and began the issue of the now famous Saturday Night. The first number bore date December 3, 1887. Saturday Night was to be a literary and society paper, something on the lines of Mr. Labouchere's Truth or Vanity Fair, with more of the literary flavor about it than these. It "took" from the start. A leading feature was a series of comments in paragraphic style, from the pen of Mr. Sheppard under the pseudonym "Don." From this column has issued during the last eight years the most fearless and pungent criticism in Canada. Every abuse, political, social, or municipal, has been held up to scorn and ridicule. It is no easy task in the hurry of Canadian politics, and at a time



E. E. Sheppard

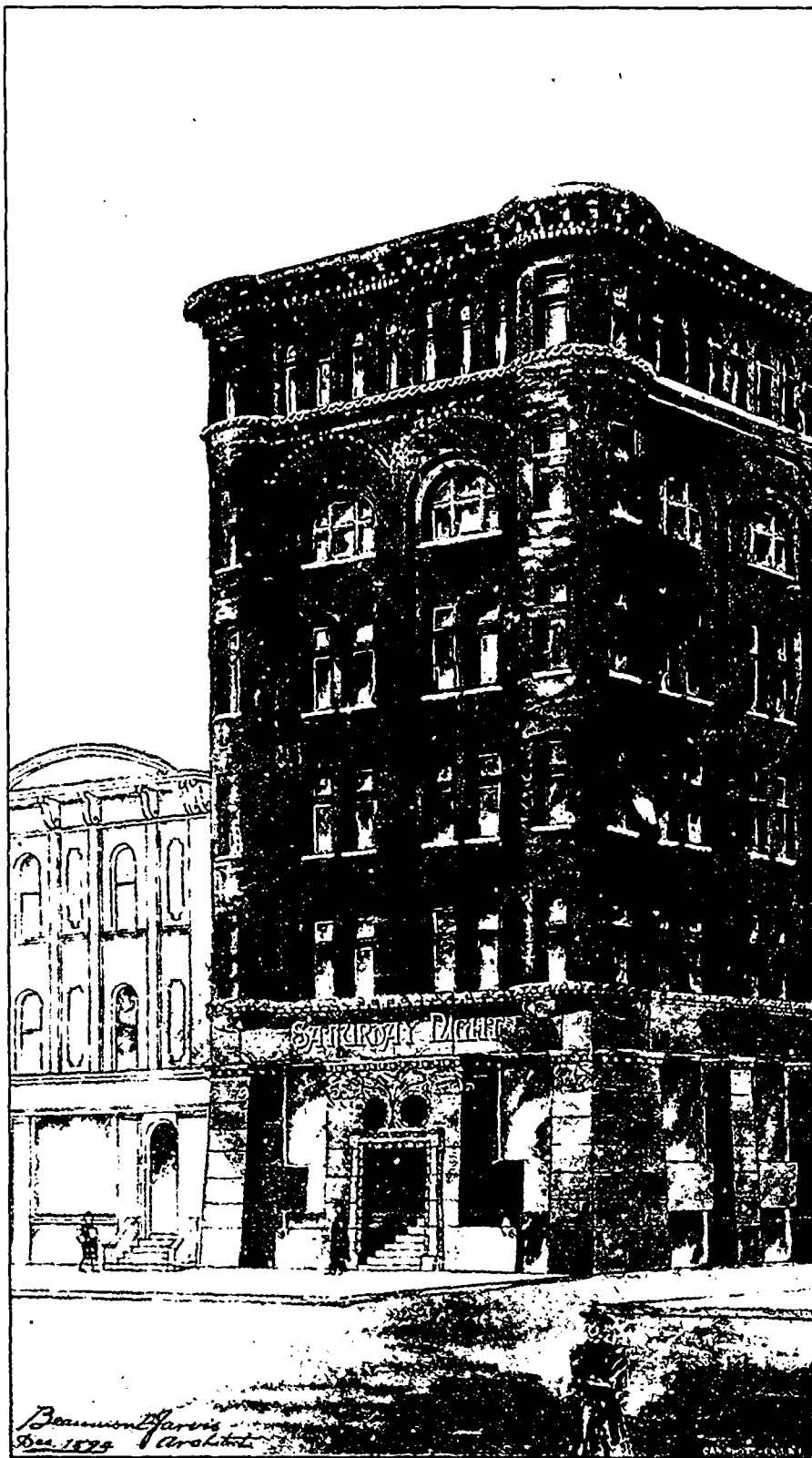
when the ascendancy of the daily press in matters of comment is supreme, for a writer on the weekly press to secure much attention from the public. But "Don" in Saturday Night is an exception to the rule. His comments are read and enjoyed all over Canada. "Have you seen Sheppard's article this week?" is a common question. It must be confessed that the criticisms are severe, and sometimes unjust. But they are never weak, and are always read. From the publisher's point of view the success of Saturday Night is a very instructive experience. We have had a large crop of literary weeklies in Canada—more than we are apt to remember. The shore is strewn with the wrecks. But Saturday Night has become a handsome property. Of course it secured a large circulation by its merits. Naturally the people who have means buy it, and this brings advertising patronage. The business success of such an enterprise must depend upon its advertising, and unless as Saturday Night has done, you get for readers the people who buy, your chances are slim. Mr. Sheppard's policy is the true one for holding a constituency. He puts the very best work into all branches of the paper. Good writing (not mere padding), good paper, good illustrations.

His Christmas numbers rank with the best European productions. That is the secret, if it is any secret, of the paper's present position. Publishers may, therefore, learn from Satur-

day Night that advertising and readers are not got by puffing, by big promises, and by expert touts. There must be positive merit at the root of the enterprise, or it will go to the cemetery with its predecessors.

To return to the man. Mr. Sheppard's interest in municipal affairs led to his being invited to stand for the mayoralty against Mr. Fleming in 1893. It was a last-hour candidature. Mr. Fleming was appealing for a second term, which custom favors. The campaign was brief, but served to illustrate "Don's" powers as a platform speaker. The municipal situation during 1892 had afforded opportunity for a good deal of criticism, and "Don" utilized his material with telling effect. His audiences roared with laughter at his exposure of City Hall methods, and a prolonged campaign would have shown the superiority of brains over organization, but in a sharp, short contest the latter wins every time. During the years Mr. Sheppard has been managing Saturday Night his agreement has been not to write for any other paper. He has not, therefore, worked his talent as a novelist, which years ago gave signs of great results. His three novels, "Dolly," "Widower Jones" and "A Bad Man's Sweetheart," were the early promise of powers far above the average.

No doubt these books are now out of print, but many readers will remember their popularity and success. "Dolly" reached a second edition, and was published as a serial no less than



THE NEW SATURDAY NIGHT AND STAR BUILDING.

eighteen times. It seems a pity that the pen which exhibited its skill in these tales, and which has lost none of its vigor and freshness in the stories written more recently in *Saturday Night*, should not have been able to do something more for Canadian fiction.

But Mr. Sheppard's latest journalistic enterprise affords no hope of this. A few weeks ago he purchased *The Toronto Star*, a bright evening paper, controlled by a company, with Mr. J. J. Crabbe at its head. The change did not revolutionize the internal economy of the paper—simply strengthened it from without. Mr. Sheppard's editorial articles are signed. The news facilities of the paper have been improved and enlarged, and under the new control there is little doubt of *The Toronto Star's* future. It will soon be removed to the handsome new building on Adelaide street west, near Yonge street, erected by the Sheppard Publishing Co. for *Saturday Night*. The illustration of this new building shows it to be one of the handsomest newspaper structures in the country. The material is of dark-brown brick, with foundation and facings of Ohio sandstone. The interior has been arranged with every regard to newspaper convenience and accommodation. The basement press-room is light and lofty. The ground floor is furnished with hard wood, and there are fine offices on each side of the central passage, which is laid down in tiles. One of these offices, that nearest Yonge street, is intended for the managing department of *Saturday Night*, and removal there takes place this week. The editorial offices will be on one of the upper floors, where the rooms are arranged with the utmost regard for the convenience and comfort of the staff. The *Star's* business office will be to the left of the passage, on the first floor, while its editorial and printing departments will be situated on upper storeys. The whole establishment will challenge comparison with any in Canada for arrangement, light and accommodation.

THE LONDON TIMES' SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

It is a happy position for a newspaper to be in when it neither canvasses for subscriptions nor requests its old subscribers to renew. This is the case with *The London Times*. When a subscriber's year is running out he receives a post card with the following printed on the back :

The publisher of *The Times* begs to state that your present subscription will expire Dec. 31, 1895. If it is desired to continue the subscription, a remittance should be forwarded previous to that date at the rate of £1 6s. 3d. per quarter, inclusive of postage, in favor of W. Stephenson, publisher.

The Times Office, Publishing Department, Printing House Square, London, E.C.

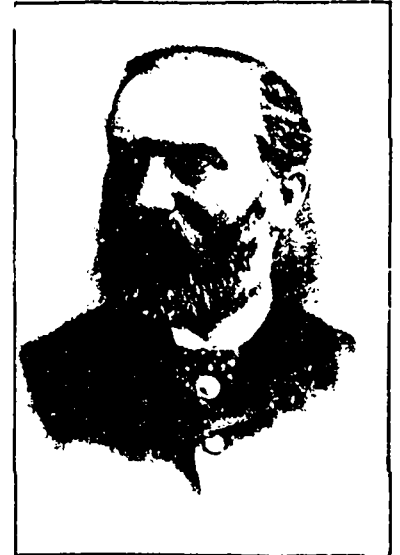
The yearly price of *The Times*, therefore, to a colonial reader is \$25.20, which includes postage. *The Times* in England is not sold on the streets or at the news stands. It must be procured at the office, either single copies or by the quarter or year. Its circulation is about 60,000, which is not as large as the other morning papers.

A USEFUL PRICE LIST.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., of Hamilton, have now in the press a new and complete price list and catalogue of printers' stock ; in preparing this little book, great care has been taken, and it will be found a very useful guide in figuring on work. The book will be ready very shortly, and anyone wishing a copy will be supplied by sending their name and address to the firm.

THE LATE MR. C. W. BUNTING.

MR. CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, managing director of *The Mail and Empire*, died shortly after midnight on Monday, January 13th. After Mr. Bunting's return from North Carolina, a few weeks ago, he took a turn for the worse, and hope of his recovery was almost abandoned. Then he rallied, and there seemed to be a chance of prolonging his life. Owing to this, at his urgent request, the marriage of his daughter Alice, to Dr. Yates, of Montreal, was proceeded with, and the ceremony took place at St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Saturday, January 11. On Sunday Mr. Bunting sank rapidly, and expired, as stated, about half-past twelve on Monday night.



THE LATE C. W. BUNTING.

He was born in Amigan, Limerick, Ireland, in September, 1837, and, on the death of his father, came to Canada with his mother and sister. He was educated at St. James' parish school, and when a lad learned the printing business in *The Globe* office. He showed marked ability and became foreman of the composing room. In 1866 he entered commercial life as book keeper in the firm of John Smith & Co., wholesale grocers. Next year the firm was re-organized as John Boyd & Co., Mr. Bunting becoming a partner. In 1871 the firm became Bailey & Bunting, going eventually into sugar importing exclusively. In November, 1877, Mr. Bunting became publisher and managing director of *The Mail*. From that date he has been the controlling spirit of *The Mail*. His practical knowledge of the printing business, his commercial experience, and a temperament naturally forceful and courageous, well qualified him for a journalistic career. *The Mail* continued to be the recognized mouthpiece of the Conservative party. Mr. Bunting contested Welland in 1878 as a Conservative and was elected. At the general election of 1882 he opposed Hon. Ed. Blake in West Durham, but was defeated, and retired from politics. In 1885 *The Mail* began to take strong grounds against the French-Canadians and Catholics, owing to the Riel question, then uppermost, and this led eventually to a breach with Mr. Bunting's old leader, Sir John Macdonald. The Premier, in a speech at London, declared that *The Mail* was not the organ of the party. The paper accepted this statement as correct, and claimed to have always been an independent exponent of the party principles. As the general election of 1887 approached, *The Mail* maintained an independent attitude, and after the elections Sir John Macdonald assisted in the formation of a company to found a new paper—*The Empire*. In February, 1895, the union of the two papers placed *The Mail* once more in its old position. Mr. Bunting had many friends owing to his sympathetic disposition and warm heart. He was a man of strong opinions, and as a journalist was admirably calculated to conduct a great daily paper.

MR. CREIGHTON'S VALEDICTORY.

WITH the beginning of the year Mr. David Creighton, now Assistant Receiver-General at Toronto, finally severed all connection with newspaper life. He has sold The Owen Sound Times to James H. Rutherford, who has managed the paper since Mr. Creighton removed to Toronto in December, 1887, to start The Empire. The Times was founded in 1853 by P. G. Laurie. After some years it was purchased by Edward Todd, who, in 1863, sold it to W. W. Smith. The following year, 1864, it passed into the hands of Rutherford & Creighton. Under this arrangement Mr. Creighton was editor and Mr. Rutherford managed the printing office. They dissolved in 1869, Mr. Creighton taking The Times and Mr. Rutherford the book and job department. Mr. Creighton continued during the ensuing eighteen years to be the life and soul of The Times. He was thoroughly posted on public questions, full of vigor, and of inflexible integrity. He entered the Ontario Legislature in 1875 at a bye-election, and represented North Grey continuously for fifteen years. His interest in politics did not interfere with The Times, which, under his influence, became a staunch and vigorous exponent of the Conservative party. The people in the northern district knew and trusted him, and he enjoyed a deservedly high measure of respect from all classes in the community for his kindly disposition, irreproachable life and character, and public spirit. In 1887 he was entrusted by Sir John Macdonald with the task of forming a stock company to publish The Empire. This, at pecuniary loss to himself, he succeeded in doing, and continued its manager until its absorption by The Mail in February, 1895.

In his valedictory to The Times readers Mr. Creighton says: "Although no mere change of business relations can make any difference in the feelings toward what I shall ever continue to regard as my own town and county, or alter the ties of old personal friendship which bind me to thousands of the inhabitants, yet in finally severing a connection with The Times which has now existed for over thirty-five years, as working printer or as editor and proprietor, I feel that I cannot do so without thanking its patrons and readers for the many acts of kindness I have during that period experienced at their hands. Especially since the time when, in 1864, with my old partner, John Rutherford, whose son now succeeds me, I first assumed control as editor and proprietor, and during the twenty-three years in which I actively continued the duties of those positions, was I met with a consideration and encouraged with a cordial support which will ever live in my memory, and which sustained me in many an ardent struggle to make the paper worthy the confidence which its friends reposed in it." Mr. Creighton's journalistic career is entirely creditable to him, and, as he is now on the retired list, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER knows that it expresses the feelings of the Canadian Press Association in hoping that he will not lose his interest in the association, but will continue to follow its proceedings and assist its deliberations whenever possible.

Editor's Wife (reading engineering exchange): Do you know, my dear, I think I should have been an engineer had I been a man. Editor (pensively). I don't doubt it, you know how to engineer men now.

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Office of
The Spectator
Job Department.

Hamilton, Ont. DEC. 14, 1895.

Gentlemen, — We return by express a cut which evidently belongs to some one else. You have given us great satisfaction, both in quality of the work and the expeditious manner in which you have turned it out. We are sorry we did not get your circular a week sooner.

Yours truly

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NEWSPAPER WORK IN HALIFAX.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.



ALD. DENNIS, OF HALIFAX.

IN writing a few notes about newspaperdom in Halifax, I wish to weave my remarks around one individual—with an individuality. That individual is William Dennis, of The Halifax Herald. I chose him as my subject because there is no newspaper man in the Lower Provinces better known than he is. I also chose the opportunity because Mr. Dennis has just completed his 21st year of hard newspaper work, and as I write is speeding away to some quiet and

warmer scene for a well-earned rest.

Thirty-nine years ago William Dennis first saw the light of day. That event took place in Cornwall, England. In 1873 he came to Canada, and since that time has been under the writer's eye continuously. The next year he began regular newspaper work. His training was very meagre—only a little experience in "amateur" work. He was first engaged on the staff of the old British Colonist, then a tri-weekly, but which was proposed to be converted into a daily. The Pacific Scandal intervened, and, instead of becoming a daily, The Colonist collapsed, and The Daily Herald appeared in its place. This was on January 14, 1875, just 21 years ago. Mr. Dennis started with the first issue of The Herald, and, with the exception of some eleven months, has been with it ever since. His history during that time is a history of Nova Scotia journalism. In 1881 I was in New Glasgow. Sir Charles Tupper was making a political speech. Mr. Dennis was there reporting for The Herald. Mr. Carmichael, Liberal, who was running in election, called some statements of Dennis' in question, and I well remember how excited the audience became when Dennis rose up and disputed with the candidate. In 1882 he was one of the Canadian press excursionists to the then newly discovered Northwest, the late Hon. William Elder, of The St. John Telegraph, being the only other man from the Provinces. Winnipeg was then at the zenith of its boom, and was a tempting place for any fellow with ambition. Dennis was offered positions on each of the three papers of that city. He accepted a position on The Times, under Edward Farrer, late of Toronto Mail, Globe, etc. Subsequently he joined the staff of The Winnipeg Sun, under T. H. Preston, one of the brightest of Canadian journalists, now editor and proprietor of The Brantford Expositor.

After remaining in the prairie capital less than a year, he responded to the repeated invitations of Mr. J. J. Stewart, who had again become editor of The Halifax Herald, to return to that staff. I need not say that he was held in high esteem in Winnipeg during his brief residence there. A magnificent gold watch, which he now wears, testifies to that. His wife was also presented with a handsome silver tea service.

Mr. Dennis is a firm believer in what newspaper men call "scoops." He has had lots of them in his day, but that was before the writer of this sketch came into the same field. His interview with Riel, after his return from exile and before the breaking out of the rebellion, will be remembered by Winnipeg journalists. Then, again, his interview with Archbishop Tache

on "Forty Years of Missionary Life in the Great Lone Land," was another excellent feat of journalistic enterprise.

Twice he refused tempting offers to return to Winnipeg and twice refused positions on The Toronto Globe.

In no other line has greater progress been made in eastern Canada than in its newspapers during the last 21 years. Take the two morning papers of Halifax as an instance. The Herald started on the blanket sheet principle. The Chronicle was a blanket sheet at the time. To-day both are wide-awake, 8-page papers. Take the other papers throughout the three provinces and compare them with 21 years ago. Take The St. John Sun, Globe, Gazette, Progress, Record and Telegraph. In Charlottetown there was not a daily paper, but now there are three. The country press has also made great strides. Look at The Yarmouth Herald and Times, The New Glasgow Chronicle and Enterprise, The Annapolis Spectator and Bridgetown Monitor, The Pictou Advocate and Standard, The North Sydney Herald and Sydney Reporter and Advocate, The Truro News and Times-Guardian and Sun, and a host of others. All this evidence of enterprise is the product of the active men of the Dennis stripe and not the figure heads.

It is only within a few months that extra pages have been found in connection with the Halifax morning papers. The Herald is now publishing an extra four pages every Saturday, and Dennis has obtained the copy, prepared it and read the proofs.

Halifax differs from any other part of the world in many respects in newspaper work. First, enterprise at home is not appreciated. In the Halifax newspaper offices a man has to do everything. He is exchange editor, news editor, city editor, telegraph editor, shipping editor and proof reader. Hence, instead of developing special qualities, and given a chance to do his best work, he is made a machine, to do so many hours' grinding each day. Consequently he gets into a rut, easy enough to get into, but very hard to get out of. Halifax is a small place—a jumping-off place, so to speak, and is too small for a man with energy and ambition.

If Stephen O'Mara, editor and controlling owner of The Boston Journal, had stayed in Charlottetown, his field no doubt would be The Examiner or Patriot. The same might be said of James Jeffrey Roche, of The Boston Pilot, or J. H. Fletcher, now Governor of Dakota. Fletcher was editor of a newspaper in Charlottetown, called The Argus, the writer being a hand at the case in his office, occasionally turning the "machine." The same might be said of Martin Griffin, or George Johnson, or of Sam Anderson, now of The Boston Globe.

S. D. Scott was editor of the evening edition of The Herald—The Mail—in Dennis' time. He is now doing splendid work on The St. John Sun, having a more expansive field. Premier Fielding was editor of The Chronicle before he went into politics. Had he remained at newspaper work he would probably be editor of The Toronto Globe now.

Mr. Dennis is in the prime of life to-day, and it cannot be supposed that he will much longer remain in the narrow limits that his present position confines him to. His unbounded energies, for some years latent, apparently, owing to the wear and tear of machine work, will undoubtedly find development in a new field in the near future.

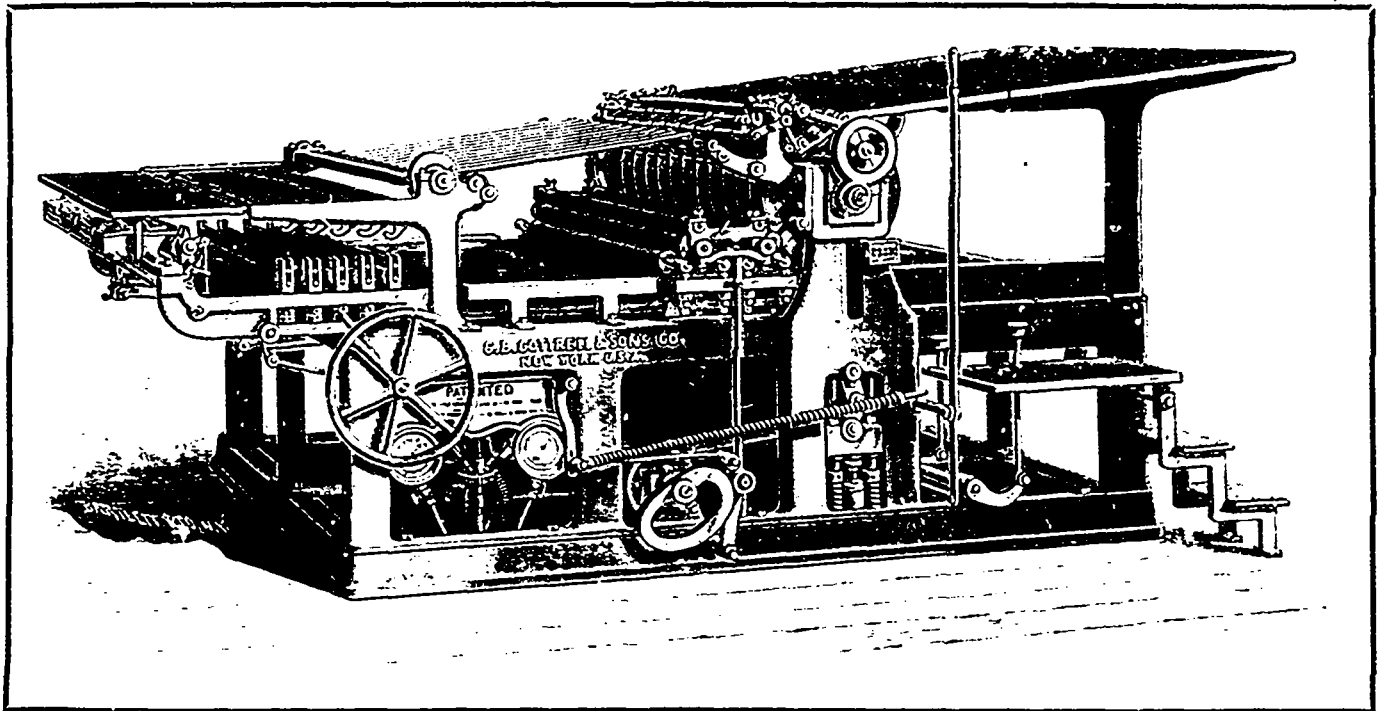
I neglected to mention that Mr. Dennis is one of our pro-

When the Bubble Burst

the hard, cold fact was forced upon him that *machinery* has *much* to do with profit or loss. He had nursed his pre-historic presses as tenderly as a mother could her child

BUT HIS COMPETITORS SWAMPED HIM

his presses were not ungrateful, they were simply fundamentally behind the times.



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gressive aldermen. He has held a seat in the City Council for seven years, and has been chairman of the Finance Committee, member of the School Board, and in fact, a member of every important committee. He is the only newspaper man in Halifax to occupy such a position.

Halifax, Jan. 2.

W. D. TAUNTON.

EARLY CANADIAN MEMORIALS IN ENGLAND.

NO journalist in Canada has done more to bring old Canadian records to light, to investigate obscure points in early history, and to republish prints and sketches of Canadian places and houses, than Mr. John Ross Robertson, of *The Toronto Telegram*. Every year when in England Mr. Robertson is not unmindful of a task which with him seems to be a labor of love. During his visits to the British Museum, and while looking into some of the treasures in the King's Library, he found a number of highly interesting pictures relating to Canada. Among them were no less than thirty-two small sketches done on the bark of trees, oval, in size about 4 x 5 inches, and executed by Mrs. Simcoe, the wife of the first Governor of Upper Canada. These she had presented to King George, and they went with His Majesty's Library to the Museum. They include a sketch of Navy Hall, at Niagara, a view of the Old Fort in Toronto, etc. Mr. Robertson has had reproductions made of these. He also found in the library an old plan of Niagara, with a picture of the fleets on Lake Ontario in 1757, showing both the English and French vessels, and giving the names of each ship. He secured a photograph from a picture of Ogdensburgh in July, 1763, or Oswegatchie (black water) as it was then.

Another visit made by Mr. Robertson, full of interest to the students of Canadian history, was a journey to Wulford, near Honiton, in Devonshire, the home of John Graves Simcoe. The Manor House of Wulford was built under the personal supervision of Governor Simcoe, and contains many memorials of his Canadian life. It is now occupied by Mrs. Simcoe, widow of Governor Simcoe's grandson. Mr. Robertson called upon Mrs. Simcoe, who is a charming woman, and whose niece, Miss Macrone, an entertaining companion, lives with her. The Canadian visitor was enabled to examine the original drawings of Mrs. John Graves Simcoe, the wife of the Governor. In the spacious entrance hall is an oil painting of Chief Justice Osgoode, of Lieut.-Col. Shanks, who took part in the war of 1812, and the only full length oil painting of Simcoe done when he was young. He is painted standing at the tomb of a friend, along with two other friends. In the drawing room there is a good miniature of Simcoe from life, as well as a drawing of Mrs. Simcoe. Mr. Robertson, in looking over this valuable collection, came upon some pictures not previously known to be in existence. There is one of Colonel Talbot's house, one of the earliest residences in Upper Canada in the London district. A picture of the King's Head tavern at Burlington Bay, where, it is said, the Queen's Rangers' Masonic lodge met on one occasion, is also there. This lodge was at work in York between 1797 and 1800. Another picture is a view of Cartwright's mill near Napanee, and there is a sketch of Kingston in 1796, one of the first, the earliest being that of Lieut. Peachy, of the 60th Regiment, in 1783-4, showing Fort Frontenac. In Mrs. Simcoe's collection Mr. Robertson saw a view of the old fort at Toronto and the first two bridges over the Don. There are several

views of Burlington Bay, when it had no outlook into the lake, save a small creek. The entrance hall at Wulford contains the original colors of Simcoe's Rangers, the corps which fought in the revolutionary war. Near Wulford on the Simcoe estate still stands the farm house where John Scadding, father of Dr. Scadding, of Toronto, was born about 120 years ago. There seem to be only two monuments in England relating to early Canadian officers, the one to Simcoe in Exeter Cathedral, the other to Brock in St. Paul's. The latter is hardly ever seen by Canadian visitors, being placed high up, and escaping notice in a casual inspection. Mr. Robertson has a photograph of this, as well as of the pictures previously referred to. The zeal and sagacity evinced in making these researches are to be highly commended.

NEWSPAPER NOTES ABROAD.

THE London Daily News, the great English Liberal paper, celebrates its fiftieth anniversary January 21. The issue of that date will contain a sketch of the paper from the days of its first editor, Charles Dickens, to its present editor, Sir John Robinson.

The publication of *Life's Monthly Calendar*, New York city, will be discontinued with the December number. *Life's Comedy*, a quarterly, will replace it.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, a newspaper published in Tokyo, is about to revolutionize Japanese journalism. Heretofore the paper was closed at 9 p.m., nothing being put in type after 8 p.m., except for some great emergency. The paper has put in a rapid press, and now editors and reporters will remain at the office until 1 a.m., and the local news of Tokyo is to be gathered up at midnight.

Sir George Newnes has bought *The London Weekly Dispatch* for £12,000, and intends making it a serious rival to *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* and *Reynolds' Weekly Newspaper*.

Alfred E. Beach, editor of *The Scientific American*, died in New York January 1, aged 70. With Orson D. Munn he bought *The Scientific American* in 1845, and being of a scientific turn of mind made the paper a great success.

Hoe is building for *The New York Herald* the fastest printing press in the world. The speed and capacity of this press are estimated at ninety thousand four or six page papers per hour, which is at the rate of twenty-five per second; seventy thousand ten or twelve-page papers; thirty-six thousand sixteen-page papers; or twenty-four thousand twenty four page papers per hour. All of these papers will be delivered from the machine complete—cut, pasted and folded.

The Chicago Dispatch has some pointed remarks regarding the competition in Chicago. It says: "While the other Chicago dailies are fighting among themselves, it is sincerely to be hoped that they may see their way clear to abolish an excrescence which they have lately permitted to disfigure Chicago journalism. Bargain counter methods should go. News is the only thing a newspaper logically can sell to its readers; publicity is the only thing it can logically sell to its advertisers. When a paper resorts to gift enterprise schemes it not only degrades the journalistic profession, but it also weakens its hold upon the public and demoralizes the newspaper business. This evil in Chicago has assumed large proportions lately. All sorts of inducements have been held out to readers—books, pictures, cheap wood cuts, coupons for watches, clocks, jewelry, sewing machines and bicycles."

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IN RE LIBEL MATTERS.

A FEW HINTS TO PUBLISHERS.

DON'T publish libels if you can avoid it, but if you should happen to do so, innocently or otherwise, the following hints may be helpful :

1. When informed of the publication of defamatory matter in your newspaper, say as little as possible about it. What you say may be misconstrued, misunderstood or misrepresented, and may be used to your prejudice. Silence, in such a case, is golden.

2. Don't treat a notice of complaint lightly. Whether received soon or late after the publication complained of, make immediate enquiry when the complainant had notice or knowledge of the publication, because an action for damages must be commenced within three months from that time.

3. If you receive a letter from a party, or his solicitor, or anyone on his behalf, complaining of such a publication, or threatening suit, or both, don't answer the letter, but investigate the complaint immediately. If it is well founded and proper to be removed by correction and apology, do not hesitate to do so promptly and prominently in your columns. Promptitude in reparation and amends may save you no end of trouble, annoyance and expense.

4. Don't, even in your correction and apology, admit publication. "We have received a letter from A. B. complaining of the publication," etc., is as far as you should go in that line. If the original publication cannot be legally proved, a subsequent admission of it might be. This you must avoid.

5. If the complaint be founded on statements that are true, and the publication of which is for the public benefit, you are then in the right morally, and legally also, provided you can prove the truth and the public benefit of the statements complained of; and you may retract and apologise or not as you please. But remember that if you rely on justification of the statements, namely, that they are true and for the public benefit, you must justify strictly, i.e., you must prove the truth of the material statements.

6. Don't answer any letters from the complainant, his solicitor, or anyone on his behalf. These may be written to entrap you, or for an ulterior purpose, not in your interest. If you reply to such letters you may admit authorship, publication or something or other equally damaging that may be used against you. Legal proof of publication is sometimes difficult or impossible, and there is no need for you to aid in establishing it.

7. Carefully preserve, for a reasonable length of time at least, all letters and correspondence published in your newspaper. Some of the statements in these may be libellous, and in the event of litigation, the production of the manuscript may be most important in your own interests. You may desire, e.g., to use the right which you now have to join your correspondent as a co-defendant in the action, and seek indemnity from him.

N.B. You cannot avail yourself of this right if you knew the statements to be untrue, or if the statements are contained in an anonymous communication.

8. Don't publish any letter, especially an anonymous letter, without an express request from the writer, which should be in writing, if possible. If the letter is libellous, or approximately so, let the written request come from a person financially

responsible, because you will then have a guarantee against damages and costs. In the case of a stranger, or in fact in any case, proof of the writer's signature, or of his request for publication, may be had by verbal admissions on his part when the request is made, or in some other form available for future use, if necessary.

9. So soon as you learn of a complaint against your paper for libel, use the utmost discretion as to whom you permit to examine your files, or as to whom you sell a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel. By so doing you may prevent proof of publication, which is vital to the success of any proceedings, civil or criminal.

10. On receipt of a notice of complaint, make and preserve a memo., on a separate piece of paper, of the name and address of the person upon whom, and, if possible, by whom, it was served, and the exact time and place of service.

11. Don't delay a moment in handing, or sending, the notice to your solicitor, and in consulting him about it.

12. Don't produce your files, or any copy of your paper, containing the alleged libel, for inspection by the opposite party, or on your examination by him or his solicitor, or on your affidavit on production. The copy of the paper containing the alleged libel is privileged, and by producing it you may put a weapon fatal to yourself in the hands of your adversary.

13. If letters must be written with respect to the alleged libel, they should be invariably written and endorsed "without prejudice," and copies should be carefully preserved. If conversations are held with the opposite party, or his solicitor, or anyone on his behalf, they should also be understood to be without prejudice.

14. Unless the matter be true, and its publication for the public benefit, don't publish anything which can be construed into imputing a criminal offence, i.e., an offence which, if successfully prosecuted, might ultimately cause the imprisonment of the defendant. A charge involving, if proved, a penalty for which, on failure on distress for the fine and costs, the party might be imprisoned, would be a criminal offence quite as much as an offence for which the party might be indicted.

15. Once a writ is issued, or an information and complaint is laid before a magistrate, the matter is in court and sub judice, and comment should be avoided. A fair and accurate report of what takes place in any proceedings in the matter, in any court of justice, is privileged and protected, but comment is not, and may subject you to an injunction, or to proceedings for contempt, together with the costs, of the application in any event of the cause.

16. If an action has been commenced, and is afterwards settled, let a memo. of the terms of settlement be drawn and signed by the parties, or their solicitors. The memo. should state that the action is to be dismissed, or should contain an undertaking by plaintiff that it is to be forever discontinued.

Toronto, Jan. 2, 1896.

J. K.

CENTURY LINEN.

The Century Linen has long been considered one of the best of its class—a good substantial paper at a medium price. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are now pushing the sale of this line, carrying in stock a full range of all weights and sizes, both in cream laid and white wove, also ruled stock, envelopes and other stationery.

Money Saved

is money earned. Add to your income by buying your machinery from me. You run no risk in doing so, for I expect every sale to be the forerunner of many more, and therefore I send out no machines that are not absolutely reliable. Each one is thoroughly overhauled before it is put upon the market and it carries with it my guarantee when it leaves my establishment. I have for sale this month the following list:

Babcock "Standard" Drum Cylinder Press.

Two rollers; bed 22x26; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Fine order.

Campbell "Economic" Two-Revolution Press.

(Late build.) Four rollers; bed 47x64; table distribution; tapeless delivery. Good as new.

Campbell Two-Revolution Press.

Four rollers; bed 41x56; double ender inking apparatus, table distribution; tapeless delivery. As good as new.

Campbell Two-Roller Book and Job Two-Revolution Press.

Size of bed 31x46 in., table distribution. In first-class condition.

Campbell 23x28 Pony Two-Revolution Press.

Bed 23x28 in. In first-class order. Good as new.

Campbell Complete.

Bed 32x50 in.; tapeless delivery. Will print a 6-column quarto.

Campbell Four-Roller Oscillator.

Bed 31x48. Good condition.

Campbell Country Cylinder.

Bed 31x46 in., with fine distribution. Press as good as new.

Cottrell Two-Roller, Two-Revolution Press.

Rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery; bed 41x60 in. Rebuilt by Cottrell. This is a fine press for book or newspaper work.

Cottrell Two-Revolution Press.

Two rollers; bed 32x46; rack and cam distribution; air springs; tapeless delivery. In good order.

Cottrell Drum Cylinder Press.

Two rollers; bed 31x46; tapeless delivery. In good order.

Cottrell & Babcock Two-Revolution Press.

Four rollers; bed 35x52; table distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. In splendid order.

Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller, Two-Revolution.

Bed 35x52 in.; table and rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work.

Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller, Two-Revolution.

Bed 33x46 in.; table distribution; tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work.

Cottrell & Babcock Drum Cylinder Press.

Bed 25x49; 2 rollers; rack and cam distribution; air springs, tape delivery. In good order.

Hoe Drum Cylinder Press.

Bed 36x52; rack and cam distribution; tape delivery. In good order.

Hoe Double Cylinder. Latest box frame pattern, with patent sliding fountains. Will print a 7-column quarto sheet. Press has been used very little, and is as good as new.

Hoe Railway Cylinder Press. Bed 31x46, will print 6-column quarto. In good order.

Payne Wharfedale. Bed 20x29. With patent flyers. Press as good as new.

Potter Drum Cylinder. Four rollers; size of bed 36x52 in., table and rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; back-up; good register. Good as new. Will print a 7-column quarto.

Potter Two-Roller Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder.

Bed 29x42. Will print double royal sheet. Splendid order.

Potter Drum Cylinder Press. Bed 25x45; rack and cam distribution; air springs; tape delivery. Good order.

Reliance Wharfedale. Bed 47x51. With patent flyers. A good press.

Scott Job and News Drum Cylinder Press.

Two rollers; bed 31x51; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Good order.

Whitlock Drum Cylinder. Bed 31x48; air springs; tapeless delivery. Good as new.

Whitlock Drum Cylinder. Bed 22x27; air springs; tapeless delivery.

Washington Hand Press. 7-column. With inking apparatus.

Seybold "Monarc." Paper Cutter. Cuts 18 inches; has both hand and automatic clamp; two knives. Good as new.

Brehmer Wire Stitching Machine. Stitches 5/8 inch. Good as new.

Gordon. 10x15. With throw-off and depressible grippers, and full sized fountain.

Gordon. 10x15. With throw-off and depressible grippers.

Westman & Baker. 10x15. New style Gordon with throw-off.

Peerless Job Press. 14x28. With steam fixtures.

Peerless Job Press. 11x16. With steam fixtures.

Two Old Style Gordons. 7x11.

Perfection "C" Wire Stitcher. Stitches 3/8. Like new.

Seven Horse-power Reliance Electric Motor.

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Write for prices and terms on anything you are about to buy.

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THE NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

TORONTO.

FRANK L. D. SMITH, formerly of The Empire, and who has lately been editing Bookseller and Stationer for The MacLean Publishing Co., has joined The World staff.

Jas. Cowan, of The Telegram, has joined The News staff.

Messrs. Ryan and Gadsby have left The News. Mr. Gadsby has gone to The Star.

T. M. Bowerman, late of The Empire staff, who has been in Muskoka for several months, has joined The Telegram staff as commercial reporter.

The first number of Massey's Magazine was issued January 1st. The price is 10c. It is well illustrated, and the contributors are Canadians. It is printed on Canadian paper from Eddy's mills.

After the election in North Ontario, Mr. McGillivray, the new Conservative M.P., wrote to The Globe: "Permit me to thank you for the very kind manner in which I was treated by The Globe throughout the whole contest. I could not expect better treatment from a newspaper politically opposed to me, for, so far as I have been able to judge, I think The Globe reported me from time to time in such a manner as left no room for complaint of its treatment."

ONTARIO.

Phineas Roberts, formerly of The Sarnia Observer, is dead.

The Woodville Advocate has moved into fresh quarters in a new block.

The Amherstburg Leader and The Lucan Times have suspended publication.

The office of The Oil Springs Chronicle was almost destroyed by fire last week.

James Moore, late proprietor of The Brussels Herald, is teaching school near Barrie.

The new secretary of The Brockville Recorder is R. Laidlaw, formerly of The Brockville Times.

Wallace Dafeo, late city editor of The Winnipeg Nor'wester, brother of J. W. Dafeo of The Montreal Star, has joined The Ottawa Journal staff.

The death of Ernest McGuire, brother of B. McGuire, of The Orangeville Banner, and Wm. McGuire, of The Tilsonburg Liberal, plunged a family in profound grief at Christmas. The various members of the family had expected to spend a happy Christmas together at the residence of Mrs. McGuire, Sen., East Broadway, but the sad death of Ernest, who resided in Ottawa, prevented this. The greatest sympathy is expressed for the Messrs. McGuire and their families.

Robert Elliott, for eight years proprietor and editor of The Wingham Times, having purchased The Ingersoll Chronicle, has removed to his new abode. Wingham greatly regrets Mr. Elliott's removal, he having been a prominent and useful citizen. Before leaving, the Foresters, of which he was a high and trusted official, presented Mr. and Mrs. Elliott with a hand-

some silver tea service and a flattering address. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes Mr. Elliott every success in his new sphere of action.

MONTREAL.

Irving E. Struthers, telegraphic editor of The Evening Herald, has gone back to The Star staff.

Mr. Robert K. Graham, of The Star, a brother of Mr. Hugh Graham, died suddenly a few days ago. He had been connected for many years with the paper, to the interest of which he was always devoted. Latterly Mr. Graham had been in poor health. The family have the deep sympathy of all.

John A. Boyd has been appointed chief of the Publicity and Promotion Department of the British Empire Exposition to be held in Montreal this year from May to October. Mr. Boyd's long connection with the newspapers and his knowledge of men and public affairs fit him admirably for the task, and he will be a source of strength to the Exposition.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

A. Dick has resigned the editorship of The Halifax Colliery Guardian and Critic.

The Glace Bay Enterprise is the name of a new weekly paper published at Glace Bay, C.B., by W. A. McPherson. It is small, but newsy.

A current report that The Campbellton, N.B., Enterprise was for sale found its way into PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. The report is without foundation. Its publisher, Mr. T. W. Brown, has no intention of selling out, and has made The Enterprise a good property by his energy and ability. The paper has been improved in size and efficiency under Mr. Brown's control, and it deserves well of the locality which it serves, namely Northern New Brunswick and the Gaspe Coast.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

John Riddington, of Brandon, has bought The Carberry News.

T. Dickie, editor of The Souris Plaindealer, is the Liberal candidate in Avondale, Man.

W. D. Boyce, formerly of Winnipeg, now a millionaire publisher in Chicago, is a candidate for Congress.

Wm. Templeman, formerly proprietor of The Almonte Gazette and Napanee Beaver, and now publisher of The Victoria Times, was the candidate in Victoria against Col. Prior last week, and ran the new Minister close.

The Kamloops (B.C.) Inland Sentinel has been enlarged to a four-page semi-weekly with a telegraphic service. This is a gratifying evidence of enterprise and success.

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Montreal

DEATH OF MR. ANDREW M. IRVING.

THE death of Mr. Andrew Maxwell Irving, secretary and a director of the Toronto News Company, and son of Mr. A. S. Irving, was painfully sudden. He had been ill with gastritis



THE LATE CAPTAIN A. M. IRVING.

for less than a week and expired last Saturday evening, Jan. 11th, at his father's residence on Simcoe street, Toronto. For ten years he had been financial manager of the company which is under the general control and direction of his father, and was highly esteemed, not only by a host of personal friends, but by all who came into business contact with him. At the time of his death he was captain and adjutant of the Royal Grenadiers, and one of the most popular members of the militia in

Toronto. Mr. Irving was born at Hamilton, Aug 31, 1860, and, coming to Toronto with his parents as a child, was educated at Upper Canada College. He entered the volunteer force in 1877, joining the Queen's Own. In October, 1882, he

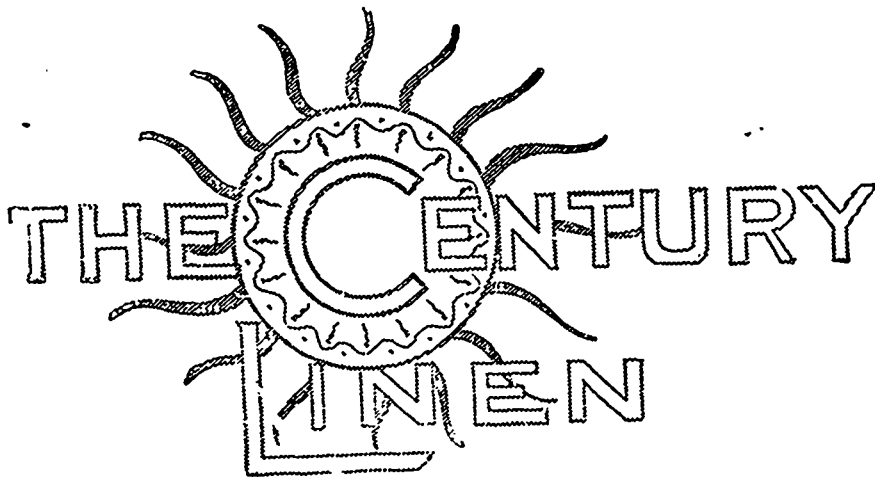
joined the Grenadiers, becoming second lieutenant of D. company. He served with his regiment through the Northwest campaign, and was at Fish Creek and Batoche. He was appointed captain in January, 1893, and adjutant of the regiment in April, 1894. His connection with the militia was marked throughout by entire devotion to regimental duty, and a keen interest in the honor and standing of the force. Mr. Irving possessed literary ability of a high order. He contributed to the press, both in prose and verse, under the nom de plume of Maxwell Drew. A tale of the Northwest rebellion entitled "The Sergeant's Story" was received with much favor, and was re-published in serial form. He had just completed a play which had received the praise of competent critics, and a proposal to stage and produce it had been made to him.

The members of the Canadian Press Association have special reason to regret Mr. Irving's sad death. He had promised to take part in the approaching smoking concert to be given by the association. His amusing military sketches, which reflected the humor and characteristics of his kindly disposition, made him an attractive companion at evening gatherings. It was his custom to confine these contributions to gatherings of military men, but on this occasion had consented, with his usual courtesy and good nature, to make an exception of the press. Death has intervened to prevent the fulfilment of this engagement. Mr. Irving's parents have the deep sympathy of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER and newspaper men generally in their affliction.

A company with \$2,000 capital, and comprising R. G. McLean, James Acton, D. H. McLean, A. H. Lewis and H. G. Hawkins, has bought The Trader from W. P. McNaught.

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A PRESENTATION TO MR. R. S. WHITE.



Mr. R. S. White.

THE journalists of Montreal, though pleased that the good men in the profession should be recognized by the public, are sorry to lose Mr. R. S. White from the ranks of the profession. His fellow employes on The Gazette presented him with a handsome silver-mounted liqueur stand on the occasion of his appointment as Collector of Customs at Montreal, and the newspapermen generally, in Montreal, are tendering him a fare-

well dinner on the 18th inst. at the Queen's Hotel. On the occasion of the presentation by The Gazette staff Mr. Kydd, in making the presentation, referred to Mr. White's long and happy connection with The Gazette, and to the high reputation as a journalist he had achieved, which was acknowledged throughout the press of Canada, and expressed the hope that, in his new field of duty, Mr. White would be as successful and as happy in his relations with his co-workers as he had been in The Gazette office. Mr. White, in his reply, thanked the gathering for their kindness, referred to the happy mutual relations that had prevailed in the establishment during the 21 years he had been a newspaper worker, to the fascination of journalism, and to the circumstances that had led to his severing his connection therewith. It was with a feeling of regret that he was leaving his associates, and he would ever greatly esteem the mark of their favor. Mr. Richard White also made a few remarks as to the value of Mr. White's services to The Gazette, and to the good feeling towards him in the establishment. After shaking hands with the new Collector, the gathering dispersed.

Mr. White is the eldest son of the late Hon. Thomas White, who died in 1888 while Minister of the Interior. He was born at Peterboro', March 15, 1856, and was educated at the Hamilton schools and McGill College. He was in business for some years, and afterwards entered the service of the Bank of Montreal, joining The Gazette staff in 1874 to assist his father. He became chief editor when Hon. Thos. White entered the Government. He was elected M.P. for Cardwell in October, 1888, and was re-elected at the general election of March, 1891. Mr. White has been president of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, and has taken a leading part in Quebec politics. He married in 1888 Annie, daughter of Capt. Barclay, of the Allan Line. It is hard to name a more popular member of the press than he has been. He was always more of a journalist than a politician, and his leaders in The Gazette were marked by a firmness, dignity and decision well suited to the standing of the paper. He is thoroughly qualified to be a public official by his sense of fairness and the general esteem in which he is held. **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** extends its cordial congratulations to the new Collector of Customs.

THE NEW EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

Mr. Samuel L. Kydd, who succeeds Mr. R. S. White as chief editor of The Montreal Gazette, was born in the village of Arbirlot, Scotland, in 1853, and came to Canada with his parents at an early age, living some years in Toronto, in which city and at the Lindsay Grammar School he received his education. He began his connection with the press in 1867, in the character

of a printer's apprentice in The Lindsay Advocate office, and later served on Major Sam. Hughes' paper, The Victoria Warder. Mr. Kydd has been on The Gazette since 1874, taking the night editor's desk in 1881, becoming assistant to Mr. R. S. White when that gentleman assumed editorial control of the paper on his father's entry into the Cabinet of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Kydd is, in every sense, a practical newspaper man. Of a retiring disposition and averse to publicity, he has won a deservedly high reputation as a writer by his witty editorial paragraphs in The Gazette, which rank equal with the best in the Canadian press. In other respects, by experience and judgment, he is well qualified for the onerous duties that now devolve upon him.

THE PRINTER'S CORNER.

THE FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

A protest is made, on behalf of employing printers, against paying higher insurance rates than others. For instance, in the protection of inflammable substance used in the printing trade, as well as in other industries, it is demanded of the printer that all volatile oils, such as benzine, must be stored in limited quantity in a specified and costly kind of storage can, and that every drop must be used from the familiar quart benzine can known in the hardware trade as "safe hand cans." On the other hand, the army of gasoline users, far outnumbering the printer, are left pretty much to their own devices in the use of that fluid. There are thousands of them allowed to keep on hand as much as five gallons of it against the printer's one or two gallons of benzine. And this large quantity appears to be generally stored in the common battered tin cans in which the oil companies deliver it. While printers as a class are ready and willing to comply with every regulation which limits the danger of fire, they see little benefit to them when adjoining manufactories or dwellings do not come within such protective regulations.

FANCIES FOR MENU CARDS.

Novel bicycle, dinner and luncheon decorations are hailed with interest in these days. Name cards are squares of cardboard with pictures of bicycle riders on or near their wheels. Menu cards in the shape of wheels, with the courses finely lettered between the spokes, and a centrepiece representing a track with toy bicycles racing around it, are some of the fancies which please everybody. Again, the centrepiece is a round mass of flowers representing a hub, with ribbon spokes arranged around the table.

NOISE IN THE OFFICE.

An interesting point to printers is to be settled in the courts. Belcher, who keeps a restaurant in Colborne street, Toronto, is proceeding against Levy & Co., printers, near by, alleging noise by machinery which interferes with his business.

IMPORTS OF TYPE AND MACHINERY.

Canadian imports of printing presses and machines for job and newspaper offices in 1895 amounted to \$136,144, compared with \$60,822 in 1894 and \$143,045 in 1893. Our imports of type show a gradual decline the last few years, namely: in 1895, \$43,845; in 1894, \$59,007; in 1893, \$64,078. The imported type is not so much used. Prices have greatly declined.

SPECIMENS.

Arbuthnot Bros. & Co., Toronto, got out a pretty New Year's greeting in a double leaflet, floral decoration and 1896 on the outside, and a brief address inside in script.

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

WILL DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO PULP.

REFERRING to the appended paragraph, which appeared in a contemporary, it is not true that the Laurentide Pulp Co., of Montreal, have decided to erect paper mills. The sale of pulp to the paper manufacturers is quite as profitable to them, and they have an outlet for all they can turn out. "The Laurentide Pulp Co., of Montreal, Can., are about to spend a million dollars, in addition to the million already laid out upon its wood pulp establishments, in adding a great paper mill on the St. Maurice River to their pulp works. This mill, it is claimed, will be the largest of its kind in America, and will furnish employment to six hundred hands. The total output of the works daily will be three hundred tons of pulp and one hundred tons of finished paper."

THE TENDENCY ON PAPER.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is informed that all the paper mills are running full time at present, but there is the old complaint about no margin. In fact, it is whispered that the advisability of advancing the price of some of the staple lines is being seriously considered. No one denies that an advance in figures is wanted to afford sellers a reasonable margin, but whether it will come or not as predicted is another matter.

SHIPMENT FROM THE SOO.

The first shipment of pulp, and not pulp paper, as was erroneously stated in a contemporary, was made the other week from the great new mill on the Canadian side of the Soo, built by the Lake Superior Power Co. The mill, which is constructed of sandstone, is 370 feet long and 75 feet wide. It is equipped with 22 grinders, 16 wet machines and 16 screens. Its capacity per day is 125 tons of dry pulp. A force of 300 men is now employed in and about the mill, which will be operated twenty-four hours a day. The product will be sent all over the world, but the bulk of this winter's output will be sent to paper mills in the Fox River district in Wisconsin. Enough pulp wood is on hand to supply the mill until navigation opens. Mill No. 2, of about the same size, will be completed in April. This is also on the Canadian side. During the winter a new machine shop is to be built. Its dimensions will be 100 x 200 feet. The new foundry and warehouse, which are each 60 x 80 feet, will be completed within a few weeks.

OUR EXPORTS OF WOOD PULP.

The official figures of wood pulp exports are not likely to be very closely accurate. There is not the same absolute tally kept of exported as of imported goods. The official figures for

1895, however, show the same steady annual increase which has prevailed since the trade began. Canadian wood pulp, it appears, has been exported during the past six years as follows: 1890, \$168,180; 1891, \$280,619; 1892, \$355,303; 1893, \$455,893; 1894, \$547,217; 1895, \$590,874.

EXPORT OF PULP TO EUROPE.

According to The Canadian Lumberman, Paul Duluard, of Paris, France, is on a tour of observation through Canada, specially in the interest of wood pulp mills and to arrange for a supply of spruce to export to France. Mr. Duluard does an extensive trade in lumber, and especially in pulp woods, in France, and has come to Montreal for the purpose of making arrangements with a couple of houses to act as his agents. He has hitherto been doing business with Norwegian and other foreign exporters, but the coming into force of the Franco-Canadian treaty has led him to seek better conditions here. No doubt the European pulp and paper makers will find an attractive supply of spruce in America at a far less cost than the fir or spruce of the Old World forests. Canada, however, would much prefer to sell the Frenchmen wood pulp than spruce wood.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER in its last issue mentioned a project that was on foot to erect a pulp manufacturing establishment at Chicoutim, Que., on the Saguenay River. Since then it has canvassed some of the men engaged in the pulp trade and finds that there is a diversity of opinion regarding the probability of exporting pulp stock from Canada to Europe. The parties who take the negative side assert that they cannot see how an export business with Europe can be carried on at a profit. The very nature of the trade will necessitate the employment of small sailing vessels. These vessels would have to be chartered either in Great Britain or on the continent, and would therefore have to come to Canada in ballast and load at out-ports. That is, they could not afford to pay the harbor charges of such ports as Montreal, etc. They would have to receive extremely high freight rates, coming out as they did in ballast, to make the round trip profitable. In fact, how Canada can compete in this trade when paying freight for a voyage of 5,500 miles has to be provided for (the Scandanavian and Finnish producers, whose small vessels, having return freights, have only a profit to earn on a single trip, and that of only a few days' duration) is difficult for the negatives to understand.

On the other hand the sanguine ones assert that quite as great difficulties, which at the inception appeared insurmountable, were overcome in other export trades which have been built up. They do not deny that there is a market for all our output at present in the United States, but though this is a fact,

if it can be demonstrated that the European trade is practicably an effort should be made to secure it. Pulp stock is not any more difficult stock to ship and handle than other Canadian exports, while it is an established fact that Canadian spruce pulp is superior to the stock sent to the British and other European markets from Norway and Finland. This being so, they cannot see why there should be any objection to having two instead of one strings to our bow.

PAPER IMPORTS IN 1895.

The official figures of imports and exports of Canada for 1895 just laid before Parliament contain a few figures which directly concern the paper and allied trades. Our total imports of paper have dropped from \$1,019,259 in 1894 to \$981,795. The most notable drops are seen in calendared papers, wall papers and envelopes. The details in full are as follows:

	1895.	1894.
Paper for Photographers.....	\$ 35,844	\$ 3,380
Bags and sacks.....	10,505	1,752
Playing cards.....	13,495	14,145
Calendared, rule paper.....	3,230	147,886
Cardboard.....	18,346	21,219
Paper, tarred and untarred.....	11,771	24,770
Wall paper, all kinds.....	132,660	147,065
Leather board.....	13,934	8,745
Millboard, not strawboard.....	9,862	10,027
Union collar cloth paper.....	4,829	6,190
Envelopes, blank books, etc.....	334,336	387,013
Printing paper.....	47,501	58,871
Paper, ruled, coated and boxed.....	6,543	4,980
Strawboard.....	17,229	16,675
Wrapping paper.....	6,687	8,394
Other papers.....	315,017	158,147
	\$981,795	\$1,019,259

NOW IS THE TIME.

Two events have occurred since last month which should suggest to our paper and pulp manufacturers the advisability of renewing their request to Government now for an export duty on spruce logs.

The first is the new tariff measure in Congress, which has already passed the House of Representatives, raising the duties on Canadian lumber. This removes the chief argument used to prevent an export duty on spruce. The Americans retain power to invoke the McKinley tariff against Canada, if Canada puts any export duty on lumber. This is simply a game of bluff which our politicians—who know how to bluff, too—should be able to see through. If the Americans are going to tax our products higher, let us help to build up our paper and pulp industry by the required duty on exported pulp wood.

The second ground for present action is the political situation at Ottawa. A Government, some Government—we don't know from which party—is going to appeal to the country in a few weeks. Before the elections is the time of all others to make politicians listen to reason. If a Liberal Administration is formed, the paper and pulp industries would act unwisely to sulk in their tents and refrain from placing before the new men the interests of this important business interest. If the Bowell Ministry continues in office a promise should be extracted from them that, after the elections, justice should be done the pulp makers. There is a possibility that the Americans, if they found

their raw material subjected to a duty in Canada, would move to get Congress to repeal the duty on pulp. This is a reciprocity which they could well afford to give. But Canada's present policy of letting her raw material go free to a country which refuses her a free market for pulp is not calculated to encourage reciprocity.

THE ST. JEROME PULP MILL.

J. C. Wilson & Co.'s pulp mill near St. Jerome has all it can do to supply the Rolland Paper Co.'s mill at the same place. The Wilson Company find it more profitable to sell their output to the Rolland Company than to freight it to their own mill at Lachute and manufacture it into paper. The fact that they do this and buy their own supplies of pulp elsewhere emphasizes what has been said in these columns: that there is more profit to the pulp makers in selling the pulp as it is than to manufacture it into paper, unless they are in the possession of special facilities.

THE EMPIRE MACHINE.

The Empire type-setting machine, which has had a somewhat varied career, is again becoming an important factor in the competition for the privilege of setting the type of the leading newspapers. More attention is now being directed to it because The New York Evening Sun has ordered a supply. A trial machine was placed in The Sun office in August last as an experiment. It was run three weeks by a team from the factory, who averaged 6,336 ems the first week, 6,940 the second and 7,084 the third. Then The Sun's team took hold, and worked up from an average of 3,540 the first week to 5,363 the tenth week. The Empire requires one operator, one adjuster and an assistant to put the type in the distributor, which is a separate machine. The setter and distributor combined cost \$2,300.

R. H. Shanks is editor of The Triple Link, the new monthly of the I.O.O.F.

The Orillia Packet has celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by the issue of a bright and interesting trade edition. It is tastefully illustrated in photogravure, with a full collection of portraits of the prominent men in and about that thriving town.

The death of James A. St. G. McCollum, proprietor and editor of The Windsor Times, early in December, removed an active member of the profession. Mr. McCollum began newspaper work as Windsor correspondent of The Detroit Free Press. He established his paper, The Quill, eight years ago, changing its name to The Times in 1892.

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WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, Chicago, Omaha, etc.....	10
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WESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, Chicago and Cincinnati.....	6
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- Scoring and Grooving Machines. P. in G. No. 65733.
- Scoring and Drilling Machines. P. in G. No. 77239.
- Rolling Machines for Stamping. P. in G. No. 66647.
- Steam Stamping Presses, with disposition to work simultaneously on both sides. Registered No. 40077.
- Patent Paste Board Cutter, with self clamp. P. in G. No. 31998.
- Steam Embossing Presses, with four tables to be attended only by two workmen, with disposition to disengage each table. Registered No. 36848.
- Electric Stopper for Presses. Patent applied for.
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Alternating

Current

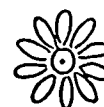
Generators, etc.

There are more of Kay Machines running today in the following cities than any other make, viz.: **Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Guelph, London.** Please let us know your requirements. Write for latest prices and testimonials.

A LARGE . . .



PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE . . .



At the Lowest Prices ever.
offered to Canadian Printers.



Having purchased the entire plant of one of the largest printing offices in Toronto, I now offer the whole office in lots to suit purchasers. The plant consists of 6,000 lbs. of Roman and Old Style Type, from Pearl to Pica, all in good order, from the foundries of Miller & Richard, Toronto Type Foundry and Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, which will be sold as follows:—Pica to Brevier, 20 to 25 cents per lb.; Minion to Agate, 25 to 35 cents per lb.; Pearl, 50 cents per lb., Cases, 40 per cent. discount from list prices; Galleys, 50 per cent. discount from list prices; Cabinets, Furniture, Leads and Slugs and material, 50 per cent. discount from list. **JOB TYPE**—There are over 1,000 fonts of Job Type of the latest and best designs, all of which will be sold at 50 per cent. discount from list prices. The Machinery comprises:

One 33 x 48 inch Whitlock Cylinder Press, with Table Distribution, Air Springs, cost \$1,800, will be sold for	} Prices and terms on application.
One 22 x 27 inch Pony Whitlock Pony, Drum Cylinder, Tapeless Delivery, Air Springs, cost \$1,000, will be sold for	
One 24 x 29 inch Hoe, 4-Roller, Drum Cylinder, latest Box Frame, Tapeless Delivery, cost \$1,900, will be sold for	
One 13 x 19 inch Peerless Job Press, with steam fixtures	\$175 00
One 11 x 16 inch Peerless Job Press	160 00
One 10 x 15 inch Westman & Baker New Style Gordon, with Throw-off . . .	160 00
One 10 x 15 inch Chandler & Price Old Style Gordon, with Throw-off . . .	135 00
Two 7 x 11 inch Old Style Gordons, each	75 00
One Perfection C Wire Stitcher, stitches 1/4 inch	110 00
One Perfection E Wire Stitcher, stitches 5/8 inch	175 00
One Reliance Electric Motor, 7 horse-power; this motor cost \$350, and has an extra Armature costing \$90; all in perfect order; will sell it for	225 00
Three Sets of Overhead Steam Fixtures, for Gordon Presses, each	10 00
One Large Line Shaft and Hangers, will be sold for half cost.	

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF TYPE AND MATERIAL.

The prices quoted are for CASH, NLT, but reasonable time will be given with interest to responsible parties. The type and material can be seen at my warehouse, Mail Building, King Street, Toronto, and the machinery at my machinery warehouse, 78 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

ADDRESS

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JOHN J. PALMER, PROPRIETOR.

Keep in stock the largest line of

Printing Machinery in Canada.

Office: Mail Building . . .

Warehouse: 78 Wellington Street West . . .

Toronto

Second-hand Printing Machinery of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged.

I am selling NEW JOB PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS AND CYLINDER PRESSES cheaper than any other house.