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The Printer and Publisher

December
1896



Volume 1
Price, Twenty cents.

Published by
The Maclean Publishing Company Limited Toronto.

Flat Papers . . .

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••

Warwick Special •

••

Elkhorn

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Egyptian Vellum •

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Old Boston Bond •

••

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and in the Standard Sizes.

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TORONTO.

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. V.—No. 12

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 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.

CURRENT NOTES.

THE move of the month in Canadian journalism is the appearance of The Montreal Herald as an evening paper. This is the result of the new management's two months' view of the situation. They are convinced that the Montreal field is evening, not morning. The general features of the paper will remain unchanged.

We shall now see some pretty competition between The Witness, Star and Herald as evening papers. The Gazette will be the only English morning daily. Montreal's English-speaking population is probably not more than 75,000, and unless another paper comes into the morning field (and already there is a rumor to this effect) there ought to be room enough for existing journals. But the competition for equality or supremacy in the evening will be keen. The Witness has a steady circulation, which will probably stick to it. The real fight will be between The Star and Herald. The Star has been built up by unbounded enterprise, courage and capacity. Considering the limited field, we doubt if any other publisher in America can show a more successful record than Mr. Hugh Graham. He has good men, capital and a first-class paper. The Herald is well equipped also in men, enterprise and courage, and if the new company chooses to provide the sinews of war, The Herald ought inside of two years to be on a good basis and ultimately a handsome investment. We hope no one will be foolish enough to start another morning daily in Montreal. There is no room. But the penalty of cheap news print is over-competition.

Mr. John Maclean has dropped out of the city editorship of The Herald and will devote himself to The Globe correspondence; Mr. Fred Williams is acting city editor for the present, and there is talk of a prominent and able Toronto man being offered the news editorship. If true, this would lead to important changes in Toronto, but so far it is just talk. Mr. E. G.

O'Connor, late manager of The Herald, has become interested in the monoline machines, and one of them is being tried experimentally by The Star.

These are halcyon days for Toronto publishers. The Mail is doing a big business in advertising and turning out an excellent newspaper. The Globe is going away ahead of all its previous successes, and the Christmas number, issued December 12, was sold, to the number of 40,000, before 2 p.m. Mr. Ewan is expected home from Rossland in a day or two, and The Globe's special mining edition will be issued shortly. The World has, it is said, added 10,000 to its circulation since The Empire's death, in 1895, and its advertising columns bear evidence to the large increase of business in that department. So much for a field that is not over-done.

Talking about blanket sheets, the Sunday edition of The New York Times has a magazine supplement, small size, on toned paper, illustrated and filled with miscellaneous reading matter. This is one way of getting over the "journalistic tume-factions" that are now keeping the paper mills busy on both sides of the boundary line. Less attention is paid to quality and more to quantity when the huge edition becomes the established rule in a daily office. The Canadian papers suffer particularly under the big edition system. They cover the news of the whole world better than either the New York or London daily. The New York daily does not know of Canada's existence, and the London papers are almost equally oblivious of us. Now, our papers report European and American affairs pretty faithfully, and Canada thoroughly, while in addition they insert a class of local news which never gets in print in the London or New York press. Where is the present expansion to cease?

Mr. Audet's brief history of Ottawa newspaper enterprises should inspire similar pamphlets in other cities. These records will be useful some day, and are interesting now. What about Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, St. John, Halifax?

Mr. Fred Cook, The Times' correspondent, has been defending himself against a charge of sending a despatch with a bias to the Thunderer. We are not interested in the merits of an apparently trifling dispute between The Globe's Ottawa correspondent and himself. What occurs to an on-looker is that The Times' correspondent holds a place of very great influence, as the Times' despatches reach the very people Canada wishes

to stand well with. Mr. Cook is a thorough newspaper man, with a strong sense of responsibility, and should have every assistance the press can give him in representing Canada aright to the most powerful classes in England.

Lately the Toronto Ministerial Association excluded reporters and decided to furnish their own reports of meetings. The secretary has just admitted that he inadvertently misreported one of the members, and the error raised a big controversy. This is the most recent of many evidences that newspaper reporters, as a body, are more accurate than people who think they could do the work better.

JOTTINGS FROM THE WATCH-TOWER.

The Canadian Home Journal's Christmas number is the first under the management of Mr. Roland Woolsey, who sold The Brussels Herald and came to Toronto to take charge. The issue is well printed, tastefully illustrated, and its literary contents are up to the mark. There should be a good constituency for the paper in Canada, and Mr. Woolsey has the qualities of an enterprising, energetic manager. Faith Fenton is editor.

* * *

The Petrolia Advertiser is now in quarter, eighteen-page size with a pink cover. The idea is unique here, though The London Times' weekly edition is somewhat after this fashion. This novel departure in the make-up of a weekly will be carefully watched. The advertisements get a good display and better positions, so that we may find others following suit.

* * *

Talking of local news, The Picton Times is showing what a live weekly publisher can do. Take the issues of Nov. 19 and 26 as examples. The former contained over six columns of good local paragraphs, exclusive of country correspondence; the latter about the same. The quantity and quality of editorial, country correspondence, general news, and other reading, were excellent. No city paper can display a local journal like that.

* * *

The Trade Review (Vol. 5, No. 102) comes from St. John's, Newfoundland. It is small size, eight-page, and full of commercial information. The Newfoundland dailies are nearly all crazy about politics, and The Review is quite a relief in contents and make-up.

* * *

The St. Mary's Journal is another instance of what a weekly should be. The news, special articles, letters from readers, local paragraphs, editorial, show no signs of hasty work or failure to cover the entire field. The Journal of Nov. 26 is 12 pages of 7 columns each. Mr. Eedy also displays his matter well. Weeklies like this hold their constituency without difficulty, no matter what the outside competition is.

A STAND BYER.

WANTS TO BUY A NEWSPAPER.

We have an enquiry from a gentleman who wishes to buy a weekly newspaper in Ontario. If any of our readers are desirous of selling, or know of anyone who is, if they will send full particulars to the Montreal office of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER we will place them in the hands of the gentleman referred to.

BRIEF NEWS OF THE MONTH.

ONTARIO.

THE Howell Lithograph Co., Ltd., Hamilton, is applying for Ontario letters patent. The capital is \$49,000 and the applicants are: F. J. Howell, P. D. Carse, Elizabeth Carse, C. M. Howell, and James Scott.

Having discontinued the issue of his magazine, Mr. Walsh has joined The Toronto Globe staff.

The Hamilton Spectator Printing Co. intends to put up a fine new building next spring, and tenants of the property on which it is to be built are receiving notice to move out.

George Rutherford, manager of the well-known job-printing firm of John Rutherford's Sons, and brother of Mr. Rutherford, of The Times, died at Owen Sound November 25, after an illness of several weeks, from Bright's disease.

The Review Printing Co., Ltd., Windsor, is to have a capital of \$20,000, and the members of the company are: F. H. Macpherson, accountant; J. H. Long, publisher; John Sale, barrister; Richard Carney, physician, and J. O. Reaume, physician, all of Windsor.

Alexander Scott, the well-known Barrie bookseller, who has just died, entered the printing business in 1854, and worked as a printer on The Markham Economist, The Toronto Globe and in Wm. Lyon Mackenzie's office, and in 1856 bought out The York Herald, Richmond Hill, where he conducted a very successful newspaper business for twenty years.

Charles Dingman, who has been connected with The Stratford Herald ever since December, 1886, latterly as city editor and one of the proprietors, has assumed the ownership of The Gananoque Journal, from which James A. Thomson has retired. Mr. Dingman is a clever journalist, like other members of his family, and we wish him the best success in his new home.

London Typographical Union has elected officers as follows: President, James McNeil; vice-president, John McLean; financial secretary, Frank Plant; corresponding secretary, T. C. Howell; treasurer, W. Hunter. Board of Directors: R. Matthews, F. W. Parkinson, J. C. Scott, William Neville, William Wright; Trades and Labor Delegates: John Prendergast, Frank Plant and William Hunter.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

The Montreal Star is not issuing its almanac for 1897.

Mr. McNee, of The Windsor Record, spent a day in Montreal last week.

Wallace Dafoe, late of The Ottawa Journal, is on the local staff of The Montreal Herald.

Leger Brousseau has been appointed Queen's printer for the province of Quebec at a salary of \$2,000.

A small fire occurred in the printing establishment of Chas. Owen, Montreal. The fire was extinguished without much damage being done.

The Montreal Evening Herald, it is said, will deliver the paper at the readers' homes. Neither The Star nor Witness does so, depending upon agents and newsboys.

The new Conservative organ in Quebec is called The Avant Garde, and not The Matin. It is issued from The Evenement office, but the proprietor of the latter publishes a notice to the

effect that he is not responsible for the editorial utterances of the new paper.

The Italians of Montreal are to have a paper in their own language. It is entitled *L'Indipendente di Montreal*. It is to be published weekly, and will contain eight pages of eight columns each. Louis Nobili is the editor.

The Montreal Star has published its circulation figures for the past year, showing a gain of 10 per cent. in the daily and 13 per cent. in the weekly. The Star's figures are never questioned, because they are known to be fair and above board.

The Montreal Lithographing Co., which took over The Sabiston Co.'s business, has elected the following directors for the coming year: F. W. Heath, Smeaton White, W. J. Morrice, Wm. Stone and John Irving. Mr. Heath was elected president, and Mr. Smeaton White vice-president.

MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

John Ridington, of *The Carberry News*, was married to Miss Maggie Charleson, Brandon, last week.

N. F. Davin, M.P., and Editor Scott, of *The Regina Leader*, are taking legal proceedings against each other.

C. T. Baylis, of *The Morden Herald*, is taking action against Andrew Mather, of Morden, claiming \$5,000.

Walpole Murdoch, of *The Pilot Mound Sentinel*, was married at Toronto December 9 to Miss Ada Pirie, sister of Mr. A. F. Pirie, of *The Dundas Banner*.

J. McPherson, of *The Portage la Prairie Liberal*, and E. L. Burns, have bought *The Daily Graphic* from W. A. Prest. Chas. B. Halpin and Dr. Rutherford become proprietors of *The Liberal*, with Mr. Halpin as manager.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Westville, N.S., is to have a new Liberal paper. J. D. McDonald, of *The Pictou Advocate*, will be the publisher.

Jno. D. Taylor and D. R. H. Mitchell, both of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have added largely to their plant. They have purchased a quantity of job type.

J. De Veber Neales, the founder of *The Moncton Orange Truth*, who went to Newcastle, N.B., some months ago and started *The Northumberland News*, has abandoned the enterprise.

Patterson & Co., St. John, N.B., have the contract for printing *The Christian Messenger and Visitor*. They have added to their plant a fount of old style Ronaldson, a Babcock power press and Rockford folder.

The Colliery News is a new weekly just started at Glace Bay, C.B., by S. P. Challoner. Glace Bay is an important mining district with a large population. The plant was supplied by the Dominion Type Founding Co.

The Industrial Advocate is a new 24-page monthly published at Halifax by the Maritime Merchant Newspaper Co., with I. C. Stewart as manager, and F. P. Rounan editor. It takes the place of the defunct *Critic and Mining Journal*.

The Western Chronicle, of Kentville, N.S., was 23 years old on the 26th November. It was for many years a Conservative paper, but in 1891 came out as an exponent of Liberal principles. H. P. Borden, a nephew of the Minister of Militia, is the publisher.

R. S. McCormack has retired from the management of *The Bridgetown (N.S.) Monitor*, and that paper is now edited and managed by Mrs. Piper, widow of the former proprietor. She

enjoys the distinction of being the only woman in Canada to own and edit a newspaper—and she does it well. Mr. McCormack will devote his whole attention to *The Digby Courier*, a paper which he acquired some two years ago, and now showing signs of prosperity.

Yarmouth, N.S., has a new paper called *The Daily News*. W. Saunders is the manager, and H. H. McDonald editor. *The News* is a clean little sheet, but uses too much boiler plate. Yarmouth has three excellent weeklies, which seem to supply the wants of the town.

The death is announced of B. D. Higgs, managing director of *The Guardian Publishing Co.*, Charlottetown, and for a number of years editor of *The Daily Guardian*. Mr. Higgs was a young man of much vigor, and through his efforts *The Guardian* became a paying property.

THE SMALL NEWSPAPER.

WE believe there is a splendid field for valuable work among machinery men, in the development of improved appliances for the better handling of the work of the small country newspaper and job plant. The tendency of inventive genius seems to be toward the further perfecting of the great machines which are to handle large and stupendous work, leaving the country printer or editor to get along as best he can with what he has, or with what has been considered the proper thing in the past. The best way for the small establishment to grow large is to have the best means for growing, and that means better machinery and appliances. The Challenge Machinery Co. seems to have had a special eye to the needs of this class of printers when they produced the "Ideal" hand cylinder press. The production of a small country newspaper on a hand press is attended by a considerable array of difficulties, even under the most favorable circumstances. There is this to be said about the "Ideal" hand cylinder press: that it offers a practical solution of the hand-printed newspaper problem. It does its work rapidly, easily, and cleanly, and is, in every respect, satisfactory. The practical value of this press is being demonstrated in many hundreds of small newspaper establishments, and is daily meeting with further recognition.

QUEBEC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the Quebec Press Association held last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. Mason, *Trade Bulletin*; first vice-president, Mr. Godfrid Langlois, *La Patrie*; second vice-president, Mr. Mulvena, *Sherbrooke Gazette*; secretary-treasurer, Mr. James Harper, *Witness*; executive committee, Mr. Price, *Insurance Chronicle*; Mr. H. Bragg, *Property*; Mr. C. Marcil, *Star*; Mr. Dunbar Browne, *Shareholder*; Mr. Henry Harvey, *Trade Review*.

The secretary's report showed a considerable increase in membership, 22 new members having been added during the year.

CHANGING THE ADS.

Mr. D. McGillicuddy, of *The Goderich Signal*, was in Toronto the other day. Among other things, he said: "I always try to get the advertiser to change the wording of the ads., and find that the cost of re-setting is amply repaid by the brightness imparted to the paper."

WHAT PRINTERS WANT.

TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS PRESENT THEIR VIEWS ON THE TARIFF TO THE MINISTERS.

THE deputation from the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, which waited upon the Tariff Commission (Hon. Messrs. Fielding and Paterson) on the 9th inst., at Toronto, was made up of Messrs. Daniel Rose, president, A. F. Rutter, James Murray, W. Apted, Fred. Diver, D. A. Rose and Jas. Dudley. Mr. D. Rose read the document embodying the wishes of the association in tariff matters, and as he read each paragraph there was a slight discussion upon and explanation of it. Mr. Rose stated that the employing printers were one of the largest manufacturing interests in Toronto, and there were 1,100 union men engaged in the industry at wages from \$11 per week upward. This did not include non-union men, boys and females employed in the business, in which there was understood to be a million dollars of capital involved. The suggested tariff changes were as follows:

"Copyright.—We cannot but call attention to the continued decline in the printing and manufacture of books in this country, the business having largely been transferred to the United States through the operation of their Copyright Act, and such will continue to be the case until we have in operation a Copyright Act on the lines suggested and agreed upon between the British authors and the Canadian Copyright Associations. We, therefore, would urge immediate action in this matter.

"Plates of Books.—The admission of plates for books free has been a great advantage to the trade. It has increased the consumption of paper, and given extra employment to the pressman and bookbinder. We are strongly of the opinion had plates remained on the dutiable list, work we are now getting would not have come to Canada.

"Books.—We are of the opinion that a change could with advantage be made in the tariff on books, so as to promote the bookbinding industry, and would suggest that unbound books be continued at 6c. per pound, and the rate on bound books be increased from 6 to 8c. per pound, and that hymnal and prayer-books be taken from the free list and added to the dutiable; such changes will not affect the price to the consumer.

"Subscription Books, bound or in sheets.—This is a most important item to the trade. The United States copyright law affects the item, as under that law, if copyright is desired in the United States the type for the book must be set there. The effect of this is that all the subscription books used in Canada are now being imported (except those on local subjects), it being cheaper to pay the present duty of 6c. per lb. than to ship a duplicate set of plates, but with an increased duty on the book a large percentage of these books would be made here and the price to the public would not be affected, while employment would be given to paper-makers, printers and bookbinders. The present duty is 6c. per lb., and we would suggest that it be increased to 10c. per lb.

"Paper.—The duty on marble papers, coated and enamelled cover papers, fancy papers, crinkled tissue, together with cardboard, also leatherette, skytogen, imitation cloth or leather, present duty 35 per cent.; all of these, we think, should be reduced to 25 per cent.

"Straw Board.—This article is not made in Canada suitable for bookbinders' purposes; a quality of this straw board is

manufactured here, which is used for the manufacture of egg cases, etc. The firms in the United States from which the largest portion of the bookbinders' supply is drawn have entered into a trust, so that there is practically only one place to buy at in America; and we understand that they hold patents that will prevent the Canadians manufacturing, even if the demand warranted it. Present duty, 30c. per 100 lbs., equal to 20 per cent. Suggested change, 10 per cent. The same as is now collected on mill board, which is used by bookbinders for the same purpose.

"Wire.—This article is not made in Canada suitable for bookbinders' purposes. The wire imported by the manufacturers of boots and shoes for use on their sewing-machines is free. Present duty, 25 per cent. We would ask that when imported for bookbinders' use, free.

"Duck, suitable for covering blank books, and very largely used, is not manufactured in Canada. The kind of duck or canvas now manufactured here for overalls, tents, awnings, etc., will not answer our purpose. Present duty, 30 per cent., and when imported for making hose, free. Suggested change, when imported for bookbinders' use, 10 per cent.

"Leather.—A very important item, which enters largely into the cost of producing a book, and especially those of a higher grade, should be placed on the same basis as the privilege now accorded the glove manufacturers. Present duty, 22½ per cent. Suggested change, 10 per cent.

"Type, present duty, 20 per cent.; galleys, present duty, 30 per cent.; cabinets, present duty, 35 per cent.; type stands present duty, 25 per cent.; type cases, present duty, 25 per cent.; brass rule, present duty, 30 per cent.; wood furniture, present duty 25 per cent.; metal furniture, present duty, 20 per cent., printers' patent blocks and quoins, present duty, 25 per cent. We would suggest a reduction on all these items to 10 per cent.

"Advertising pamphlets, etc., are now 6c. per lb. and 20 per cent. We would suggest a change to bring them into the same class as advertising matter, etc., viz., 15c. per lb., 25 per cent."

THE DISCUSSIONS.

After Mr. Rose had read over the copyright section, there was no remark. Apparently all were unanimous. As to admitting plates, Mr. Fielding asked where the compositor came in. He was assured that the compositors would not object. Mr. Murray stated that printing from plates meant work; in doing "Picturesque Canada" he had spent \$1,000 on the press work alone. This would have all been done in the States unless the plates had been admitted free. Mr. D. A. Rose said the electrotypers were satisfied without the duty.

On the demand that hymn books be made to pay duty, Mr. Fielding said guardedly: "That's a broad statement which might be argued or not." No one stopped to argue and Mr. Rose went on.

Upon the demand for reduction in the rates upon certain classes of paper, the Minister asked what the manufacturer would say.

Mr. Rose quoted the old Mackenzie tariff, to which they ap-

PAPER CUTTERS
WIRE STITCHERS
PERFORATORS
PAGING MACHINES
TABLE SHEARS
CARD
RULING MACHINES
STANDING PRESSES
PUNCHING MACHINES
CORNER CUTTERS
WIRE, RULING PENS, etc.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.

MAKERS AND IMPORTERS
BOOKBINDERS' AND
PRINTERS' . . .

Machinery

PRICES ON
APPLICATION

28 Front Street West TORONTO

pealed as the standard. They had been loaded up with all these additional duties since.

As to strawboard, the Minister was assured that the makers would not resent the demand for reduction.

Mr. Fielding rather objected to wire for bookbinders' purposes being free while dutiable to others, as he was opposed to the whole system of differential rates, owing to the difficulty the Customs officials would have in preventing fraud. "But," said Mr. Rose, "what are the officials for, if not for this?"

The reductions asked for on type, etc., occasioned a talk regarding Canadian made type. The deputation said there was type made in Montreal, but not enough to supply the trade. Even if you ordered for a small office, you would find that it came from a dozen different United States' concerns. The old rate of duty was 5 per cent. Mr. Fielding enquired if the manufacture of type here were on a large scale. Mr. Murray said the impression was that perhaps 20 men or more were employed in the work. Mr. Fielding: "Could it be made a success?" The reply was that a second concern had started but had afterwards sold out to the present company.

On the last item Mr. Fielding said, with a smile: "You were free-traders up to now, but I see you are protectionists in this item." Mr. Murray said that this class of printing covered a very large range of matter, and Mr. Rutter described how a great quantity would be printed in the States, at a price for a million copies, and then flooded into this market, so that the local printer had no chance to compete.

The deputation then withdrew. Mr. Fielding's manner was most courteous. He conversed with the members of the deputation in a friendly way, which indicated that he had not forgotten his old connection with the printing craft.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

ANOTHER instance of the stupendous folly of cutting prices came under the notice of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER a few days ago. A certain firm which dealt regularly with one company was approached by the representative of another concern, who offered him a cut of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound upon the paper he was using. The offer was accepted for a small consignment, and the head of the firm at once wrote to the manufacturer with whom he had been dealing for years relating the circumstances and expressing his readiness to continue dealing with him in preference to the other company if he would accept the reduced price. It cost the manufacturer a struggle to come down below living prices, but with the alternative of losing a customer of many years' standing before him, he preferred retaining the business even though there was no money in it for him. The result was that the firm that tried to capture the business secured one small order at a price that did not enable it to make any profit, and then lost the business which it hoped to capture. The other firm lost the fair margin of profit which

it previously enjoyed, and the cutting made it harder for both to live, while the company that made the cut in the first place has lost all hope of ever extending its connection in that direction unless it is prepared to make still another cut, which would be met in a similar manner. Dealers and salesmen should take this lesson to heart and profit by it.

THE QUALITY OF EMPLOYEES.

The best of all investments are people, says *The Missouri Editor*. In the printing business, faithful, capable employes are the keys to success. A blundering, unreliable workman is expensive if he works for nothing. A competent, loyal workman is cheap at any reasonable price. The first requisite of a workman is fitness; the next is fidelity. Unless he possesses both qualities, bounce him. An employe who is untrue to his employer is as objectionable as one who is unqualified, and vice versa. When you find a man who has both these qualities in a high degree, cling to him; bear with his foibles and faults; have faith in him, and make him feel that he is a fixture. It will stimulate his interest in your business, and make him feel, as he should, that the business is partially his as well as yours, although he may not be a partner. A point of honor is involved in an employer remaining true to an employe who is true to him. It is business sense, also.

THE CHATHAM LIBEL SUIT.

The libel suit of Henry Smyth, against the Chatham Planet, advanced another stage November 25, when the publisher, through his solicitor, made application to Judge Bell for security for costs. The judge declined to consider an affidavit of the late editor of *The Planet*, Mr. Torrance, because it divulged a communication between solicitor and client which was privileged. On November 28 the judge granted an order staying the action until \$200 as security for costs be deposited.

CREDITABLE SPECIMENS.

Four specimens come to us from *The Peterborough Review* office: three menu cards for occasions of public banquets, and a pamphlet giving a special church service. As examples of tasty design, two-color printings and bronzed work, they are exceptionally good. They are turned out with such materials as may usually be found in the printing office of the average town, and without the aid of embossed cards or other ready-made materials. No country office will lose a job to the city if the same taste is displayed. But the ingenuity, as well as knowledge of artistic printing, displayed in the menus is over the average.

AN IDEA.

Something novel is being tried at the Aylesbury Printing and Publishing Works. A Shakespeare Reading Society has been formed. Quite a number have been enrolled as members. Meetings are held weekly.

HON. T. BERTHIAUME.

THE recent appointment of Trefle Berthiaume as a member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec, adds one more to the list of newspaper men who take a prominent part in the councils of our country.

Hon. Trefle Berthiaume was born at St. Hughes on 4th August, 1848. He was educated at the parish school, and subsequently at the college of St. Hyacinthe. After leaving college he was apprenticed as a printer to The Courier, of St. Hyacinthe. As a printer he has had wide experience, having served with Le Messager de Joliette, The Witness and La Minerve, with the latter of which he remained for 15 years. In 1871 he demonstrated his ability at setting type by carrying off the prize in a keen match against seven other competitors.

The Gebhardt Berthiaume Job Printing and Lithographing Co. was established in 1883. Mr. Berthiaume was business manager, and until 1889 he conducted the business with skill and great success. He then took up "La Presse," a small journal of four years' standing. Entering on this new field with energy, Mr. Berthiaume has achieved for his paper a brilliant success. In '89, La Presse was comparatively unknown. Now it is to be seen in almost every French Canadian household, and is read by many of the English-speaking people as well.

The appointment was received with general satisfaction by the press of the province. Mr. Berthiaume has shown his aptitude for private business, and what better qualification for a public office is to be had?



Hon. T. Berthiaume.

DR. DRUMMOND'S POEMS.

The French-Canadian dialect poems written by Dr. W. H. Drummond, of Montreal, are an attractive feature of Massey's Magazine. Several dealers in Montreal told **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** that whenever one of his sketches appeared they could always count on selling from 40 to 60 extra copies on that account.

Dr. Drummond receives from \$25 to \$50 each for these and they must be a good investment for the magazine. He sells them the serial copyright, but retains the privilege of reproducing them in a volume together with a number of other productions of his pen.

The most popular and best known of his writings is "The Wreck of the Wood Scow Julie Plante," which has been pub-

lished time and again in almost every paper in Canada and the States. The doctor, however, thinks this is one of his worst.

He has been preparing for some time to publish in book form the entire collection. A well-known artist has been at work the greater part of this year in the interior of Quebec sketching the French-Canadian habitant.

It is probable that the work will be reproduced by an American firm, although nothing has been definitely arranged yet.

OTTAWA DAILY PAPERS.

F. J. AUDET has issued a little pamphlet giving the history of Ottawa newspaper enterprises, and The **JOURNAL** summarizes the record of the dailies as follows: The first daily paper was The Citizen, which was transformed from a bi-weekly into a daily in 1865, and which still flourishes. In the

same year, 1865, appeared The Daily Times. The Times, under able management, lasted twelve years, the last owner being Mr. A. M. Burgess. Meanwhile The Evening Post, started in 1866, failed in a few months; The Free Press, started in 1869, still continues; The Evening Mail, started by Carroll Ryan and George Moss in 1870, soon went bankrupt; Le Courier d'Ottawa, started also in 1870, failed after six years, and The Daily Herald, appearing in 1875 under Messrs. Nagle and Bennett, burst up after a struggle of seven years. In 1875 also appeared The Daily News, which collapsed in a few months. Honore Beaugrand, now of La Patrie, of Montreal, tried to run Le Federal in 1878, and failed. Louis Beanger & Co transformed La Gazette d'Ottawa into a daily in 1879,

and after a brief struggle that paper failed. Le Canada sprang from its ruins the same year, 1869, and, aided by the brains of the late Senator Tasse, made a gallant struggle for seventeen years, during which it swallowed much money and energy, and gave up the ghost last spring. In 1884 La Vallee d'Ottawa was tried, and ran for some years. In 1885 Carroll Ryan, one of the ablest journalists the city has known, tried The Daily Sun. The Sun soon went bankrupt. Almost immediately afterwards The Evening Journal appeared and now enters its twelfth year. The next starter was The Courier Federal, 1887, which lasted a year. Then came Le Temps, started two years ago by Oscar McDonell, and still continuing, while finally L'Echo d'Ottawa, tried last spring, disappeared after eighteen issues.

J. M. Moran, formerly publisher of The Stratford Herald, was frozen to death in a Kansas blizzard Nov. 22.

MANUFACTURERS
OF . . .

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 for all Hempel Quoins
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 and Squaring Machine
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What's the good of a well-made press, if the other fellow can run away from you in speed?

What's the good of speed if the press is used up in 30 days?

We make our Challenge-Gordon Press on the theory that quality of construction is the true basis of long service and high speed.

That's why it out-runs and out-wears all others.

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DRY PAPER MATRIX

Will keep in any climate.
 Ready for use when wanted.
 JUST THE THING for offices where there is but a limited amount of stereotyping.
 No sweat box necessary.
 Easy to use.
 Molds can be made on machine or by hand.
 Less time required for drying, less heating of type and less wear on blankets than when using the ordinary matrix.
 In sheets 19x24 inches.
 Can be sent by mail or express to any part of the world.
 Send 12 cents in stamps for half-sheet sample by mail.

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444-6 Pearl Street, - NEW YORK, U.S.A.

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

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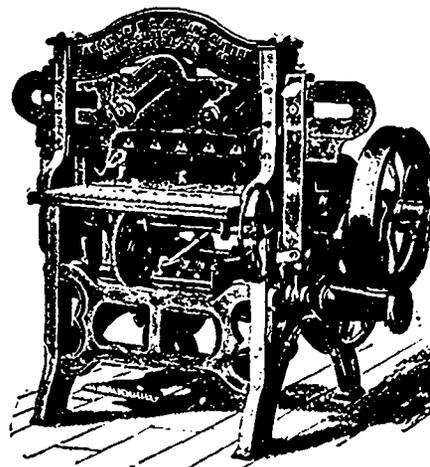
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Labor saved will pay entire cost of Cutter in two years.
 HIGHEST AWARD at the World's Fair.
 FORTY sizes and styles, 28 to 72 inches.

CHILD ACME CUTTER & PRESS CO.

64 Federal St. BOSTON, MASS.

Fine Printing Papers . . .

The attention of printers is called to the paper in this issue of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. It is the

Original Litho Book

manufactured by the Canada Paper Co. It is generally admitted that this paper is unequalled in quality, giving results equal to the best coated paper, while costing much less.

Prompt shipment and careful attention to Letter Orders.

CANADA PAPER CO. Toronto and . . . Montreal

THE ENGLISH APPRENTICE.

ONE seldom sees in this country the indentures which printers' apprentices sign in England. I was shown the other day the indentures of Mr. Charles Johnson, foreman of the bookbindery of Warwick, Bros. & Rutter, who acquired his knowledge of the craft in a London office, and who is to-day a product of that thorough system prevailing in the Old Country, by which a man is perfectly trained in his business. These old indentures read queerly. The preamble of this one was: "This indenture witnesseth that Charles Johnson, of Number 25 Steward street, Spitalfields, in the County of Middlesex, by and with the consent of his father, Charles Johnson, of the same place, machine ruler, doth put himself apprentice to George Richards Simmons, of Bishopsgate House, Peter street, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, wholesale stationer."

And this is how Master Charles was bound down to behave himself: he undertook "to learn his art, and with him (after the manner of an apprentice) to serve from the day of the date hereof until the full end and term of seven years, from thence next following to be fully complete and ended. During which term the apprentice his master faithfully shall serve; his secrets keep: his lawful commands everywhere gladly do. He shall do no damage to his said master, nor see it to be done of others, but that he to his power shall let or forthwith give warning to his said master of the same.

"He shall not waste the goods of his said master nor lend them unlawfully to any. He shall not commit fornication nor contract matrimony within the said term. He shall not play at cards, dice tables, or any other unlawful games whereby his said master may have any loss. With his own goods or other's dur-

ing the said term without license of his said master, he shall neither buy nor sell. He shall not haunt taverns or playhouses nor absent himself from his said master's service, day or night unlawfully. But in all things as a faithful apprentice he shall behave himself towards his master, and all his, during the said term." Then followed the special terms in this particular instance, the first part being all in the printed form probably prevailing for many generations.

I am not sure how a Canadian apprentice is tied down, but rather think he about owns the boss and would give the latter the sack if he wasn't mighty civil.

The Niagara Falls Paper Co. has been unfortunate lately. A flange on one of the huge penstocks gave out, forcing a shutting down of the wheels. During the same week a quantity of dynamite accidentally exploded, killing Albert Reynolds, a colored man, and Hakken Hammer, superintendent of the extension works, beside injuring other employes. The company has installed a new paper-making machine 120 inches wide and made to run up to 500 feet.

The Tuscorora Pulp Co. has been resurrected and will shortly commence operations. The site selected for the mill is on the Eighteen Mile Creek, near the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railway and one mile from Lake Ontario, where a water-power of 500 horse can be developed. Mr. Thomas M. McGrath, of the Cascade Pulp Co., has charge of the practical part of the work. It is reported that he has negotiated for a supply of pulp wood from Canada, delivered at Olcott, N.Y., at \$5 per cord.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO., (LTD.)

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PURE ALKALI



GUARANTEED 58 DEGREES

BLEACHING POWDER and CAUSTIC SODA

The Strongest and Cheapest Form
of SODA ASH for

PAPER . . .
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WINN & HOLLAND,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

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Satanick

72 Point Satanick 4 A 5 a, \$17.00

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

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

Letters for Printers

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

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

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

Designed for the Artist

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

American Type Founders Co.

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

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

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

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

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

Used for the Better Class of Work

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

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

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

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

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

Branches

60 Point Satanick 4 A, 5 a, \$12.75

Are Convenient to Every Printer

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

Manufactured exclusively by American Type Founders Company
THE TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, General Agents for Canada.

PAPER CUTTERS.

PROBABLY no machine in the modern printer's equipment gets more severe strains and shocks than the paper cutter. Although its work seems commonplace—merely cutting paper up—it is in reality of great importance, particularly from the standpoint of absolute accuracy. And it is in this particular that the paper cutter is liable to be first defective. The constant and heavy strains tell upon the reliability of the machine, and unless some method be employed to preserve the even, original gauge, the cutter can be no longer depended on.

Among the many points of excellence which characterize the Advance cutters—lever and power—made by the Challenge Machinery Co., probably none appeals so strongly to the practical printer as the measures taken both in construction and in the character of material used to provide for, or greatly lessen, the inevitable wear which will, sooner or later, render the work of the machine unreliable. Of all the cutters on the market we know of none which provides in a more satisfactory way for knife-bar wear than these machines. Indeed, the makers claim they are the only moderate priced machines which do this successfully.

HARD ON LONDON EDITORS.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., in London Truth.

I am told by a gentleman who speaks with some authority that there are about twenty newspapers in London alone which have to be "squared" with advertisements whenever a new company is floated, under threats of hostile criticism unless this precaution is adopted. The author of this statement does not offer me any evidence so far as London is concerned, but he forwards some instructive correspondence between the directors of a new company and a newspaper published at Perth.

The correspondence is opened by the editor of the paper, who writes to the managing director to say that he has received an important letter challenging the statements in the company's prospectus, and generally making unfavorable observations upon the enterprise.

"If we publish this letter on Monday," he says, "you need not look for any Scotch applications for stock. That is clear."

He goes on to say that there is plenty of time for the company to wire if "they have anything to say," and that "it might be possible to allow the letter to stand over a few days, until the charges have been verified," but that the letter will "be published if we do not hear from you by Monday forenoon." Then comes this very significant paragraph: "Also please say if we shall insert the prospectus on Monday."

The directors sent their prospectus for insertion as an advertisement, and at the same time, strange to relate, the significance of the "important letter" so far evaporated that in the next communication the editor states: "We have held over the letter to which we called your attention: in fact, we do not think we will insert it at all."

"TRES BIEN!"

That's what the President of the French Republic said when the labor-saving and speed-producing features of the Golding jobber presses were pointed out to him at the Paris Exposition. "Tres bien!" "Sehr guht!" "Very good!" exclaimed the appreciative visitors to the World's Fair at Chicago. In every civilized country the Golding presses are used by progressive printers.

The office that is without our sample-book is

Not in it



The office whose sample-book has not been revised this season is only

Partly in it



But the wise ones who have one "up-to-date" are

Right in it



WHERE ARE YOU?

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

HAMILTON
ONTARIO



WE SELL PRINTERS' STOCK.

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1896

IS IT CHEAPER, OR NOT ?

FALSE as it may seem on the face of it, cheap paper is not a real boon to the publisher. So, at least, says the publisher of one of the largest dailies in the Dominion. He has had ample experience and knows whereof he speaks.

The cheapness of news print is the great cause of the enormous Saturday editions of our newspapers. Though it is necessary to publish these editions to keep up with the others, yet they do not pay. Many a sheet is sold for a cent, when the paper itself costs as much. Take off the cost of delivery or sale by newsboys, and the publisher gets for his Saturday edition less than the cost of the paper alone, without counting the cost of gathering the news, or the composition. If publishers had to pay more for the same quality of paper this evil could be materially decreased, without any real decrease in the amount of important reading matter.

Again, the advertising rates could be raised. This is an important item, when it is considered that the very existence of the paper depends on its advertising patronage.

Nor would the effect on the subscription rate be to the disadvantage of the publisher. It is easy to see how the rate could be raised if it were universal. And in these days, when a newspaper is necessary to everyone, this would effect but little the circulation.

Looked at from this standpoint, the opinion advanced by the publisher referred to above is not so absurd as might appear at first sight. At any rate, it should be given some thought by those publishers who believe that the cheaper the paper the better for the publisher.

THE HOME MARKET.

TRADER continues good, and prices show greater firmness. No. 3 is moving freely at 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for car lots of best quality, and 3c. for smaller orders. One large local consumer imported a carload from the other side which cost him \$2.48 laid down in his cellar. None of it has been used, however, for some reason or other, and it is rumored that the importer has arrived at the conclusion that the slight difference in the cost, as compared with the paper he has been in the habit of purchasing, is more than balanced by the superiority of the home-made article. The knowledge that this cargo had been imported caused some uneasiness among the home manufacturers, but the feeling has been allayed by the reports of a stiffening of prices on the other side as a result of the establishment of a general selling agency. One local manufacturer was recently informed by a large consumer operating in a city just south of the border, that the mill

which supplies him had advanced prices from \$1.97 to \$2.13. With the rise in prices in the United States the danger of active competition from that source will be removed.

Trade continues brisk in books and papers, and prices are fairly firm.

OUR ADVANTAGES APPRECIATED.

IN one of the Canadian journals we find a communication in which it is asserted that the best chemical fibre produced on this continent is the output of a Canadian mill. We do not want to decry the merits of our neighbor's products, but confess to surprise at this statement. If it is true that better fibre is made in the Dominion than on this side of the line, we want to crack our manufacturers gently across the fingers and ask them why it is that they, with their experience, cannot produce as good an article. It may be that there is a little undue boasting by our Canadian neighbor, a weakness which is said to be indigenous to America; but all the same, there is likely to be good reason for it. The Canadian fibre mills have the advantage as to the cost of raw material. We are yearly drawing large supplies of wood from the forests of Canada, but the mills located in close proximity to those sources of supply have the best of it. We are told that in New Brunswick the best spruce costs \$2.75 per cord, and we think that we are not mistaken in saying that in other localities in Canada it can be had for less than that price. There is no question that there are abundant facilities for the manufacture of wood pulp, wood fibre and paper in the Dominion. Water powers of the best kind abound, wood is plentiful, and with these accessories minimizing the cost of production, combined with the best appliances and technical skill, there ought to be an increasing development of the industry. While there is yet time the Canadians ought to take measures to prevent the ruthless destruction of their forests. A well-devised and thorough forestry system should be put into operation ere they discover too late that their resources for the future have been sacrificed to secure present gain. Paper Trade Journal.

PULP MEN AND THE TARIFF.

The pulp manufacturers and dealers have heard rumors that representations have been made to the Government regarding the tariff. To ensure the true feeling of the trade being laid before the Government, they have decided to meet and discuss the matter thoroughly, and be prepared to meet the Commission. Accordingly, a meeting will be held in Montreal before the sitting of the Commission in that city. The date of the meeting will depend on the movements of the Commission.

STATISTICS THAT CONVINCED.

THE statistics of the United States Treasury Department for September furnish instructive reading for Canadians. The imports of wood pulp for September, 1896, were 5,211 tons, valued at \$85,032, as compared with 2,909 tons, valued at \$93,166 for the corresponding month of 1895. The total for nine months ending September was 40,235 tons, valued at \$820,230, as compared with 26,088 tons, valued at \$783,641 for the corresponding period of last year. Of this quantity the Dominion supplied 29,999 tons, valued at \$407,934, as compared with 12,812 tons, valued at \$219,954, in 1895. The imports from the Dominion for September were 4,493 tons, valued at \$55,536, as compared with 1,542 tons, valued at \$24,631, in September, 1895. From these figures it is learned that while the increase in the total imports of wood pulp into the United States for the first nine months of the present year only amounted to 14,147 tons, those from the Dominion of Canada increased by 17,187 tons. This would indicate that, with our natural advantages of geographical position and unlimited supply of the raw material, we are gradually gaining control of the import trade of the United States. It proves also that the wood can be converted into pulp in this country at a cost which not only enables it to drive the European article out of the American market, but to compete with the American product itself after paying duty and freight charges. If this is the case under existing conditions, when the American pulp mills are allowed to obtain their supply of raw material from our forests without restraint, how much better able to compete would our pulp men be if an export duty upon pulp wood were imposed. The statistics prepared by United States officials afford another striking proof, if such were required, of the advantages which Canada would derive from the imposition of such a duty.

TRADE IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK—Paper men are jubilant at the change for the better in the prospect. Confidence has been restored, money on call has fallen to 6 per cent., and the deposits in savings' banks have exceeded the withdrawals. Mills are running full time again, orders are pouring in, extensions and additions to the mills are being arranged for, and the travelers are all on the road again. A syndicate which has been hanging fire for some time has now materialised, and signed a contract for a \$1,000,000 pulp and wood-working mills at Camden, N.J.

The paper mills at Lockport will be compelled to rely upon steam power until May next owing to the canal being drained for repairs. The pulp mills, however, for lack of a steam plant, will be shut down until the water is let in again.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Business keeps up well; publishers are expecting great things next year, and an improvement in prices is looked forward to. Book papers are very low, and one mill representative has offered good samples at 2¼ to 3c. Straw paper has experienced a slight advance and will go higher. Tradesmen are going back to straw in some instances, owing to the depreciation in the quality of manilla, arising from the low prices for that grade. Buyers are laying in larger stocks. The mild weather has been against the retail business and the retailers are hoping for old-fashioned winter weather to brighten up the Christmas trade.

APPLETON, WIS.—The paper men are exceedingly happy. Nearly every mill in the Valley had booked orders conditional

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

PAPER CUTTERS "Universal"

Patented in Germany. No. 26,408.

- Board Cutters. P. in G. No. 4927.
- Back-Making Machines. P. in G. No. 5947.
- Scoring and Grooving Machines. P. in G. No. 65712.
- Scoring and Drilling Machines. P. in G. No. 77239.
- Rolling Machines for Stamping. P. in G. No. 6647.
- Steam Stamping Presses, with disposition to work simultaneously on both sides. Registered No. 4077.
- Patent Paste Board Cutter, with self clamp. P. in G. No. 3977.
- Steam Embossing Presses, with four tables to be attended only by two workmen, with disposition to disengage each table. Registered No. 3742.
- Electric Stopper for Presses. Pat. applied for.
- Little Elastic-Back-Making Machines. Registered No. 13789.
- Knife Sharpening Machines, with automatic knife regulator. Registered D.R.G.M. No. 13789.

ALL OF UNEQUALLED CONSTRUCTION AND CAPABILITY.

Furnished by **KARL KRAUSE, Leipzig.**

Already sold more than 4,000 machines. Established 1856. 700 hands. Yearly return about 4,000 machines.

Sole Agents for Canada: The BROWN BROTHERS, Ltd., TORONTO

PULP WOOD LIMITS FOR SALE

Very extensive pulp wood limits in
New Brunswick for sale.

They lie on each side of a river with unlimited water power. Shipments can be made by rail or ocean vessel.

The cost of cutting and delivering at the water's edge or on board cars is probably less than anywhere else in Canada.

The property is well worthy investigation by large operators. Further particulars on application. Address inquiries care of, Editor,



Canadian Paper and Pulp News

Board of Trade,

. . . . MONTREAL.

upon the election of McKinley. Since the election, one firm alone has received a single order for 14 carloads of fine rag and book papers. Offers of contracts continue to be received, and indications point to an advance of prices. An appreciable firmness in the price of supplies has been exhibited, and rags and rosin have taken a jump. A new paper mill is to be erected in the spring. Wood pulp is easier, and contracts have been made for a year at 90c.

HAMILTON, O.—All the mills in the Miami Valley are busier than they have been, and the prospects are brighter than in four years. Several of the mills are making improvements.

FALLING INTO LINE.

THE missionary work done by PAPER AND PULP NEWS in favor of an export duty upon spruce logs for pulp wood is apparently producing good results. The daily and weekly press of the Dominion is being aroused to the great natural advantages which Canada enjoys in respect to the pulp and paper industry, and many of the newspapers have editorially endorsed the proposition. The Boards of Trade have also recognized the necessity of protecting our natural wealth from spoliation. The Toronto World has, on several occasions, called upon the Government to take prompt measures. A Midland paper, which is published in the centre of a great pulp wood district, also calls public attention to the fact that: "The spruce forests rival the great white pine in its value to Ontario. Canada has the largest supply of spruce—paper-making material—in the world, and it will soon prove a source of great wealth to the province."

Among the recommendations made by the Montreal Chamber of Commerce, in reply to the circular invitation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is one suggesting that aid be given to the producers of wood pulp. Whether this aid should be given in the form of an export duty on the wood is not indicated by the Chamber. The Owen Sound Board of Trade has specified an export duty as a desirable means of building up the pulp industry, and from the Niagara peninsula also comes a similar demand. All this will tend to greatly strengthen the hands of the pulp men when they again interview the Government on the subject.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

NEW YORK—Greater activity in some lines of paper is reported. A better demand for book and wrapping papers especially is reported as a result of an improvement in the retail trade, and renewed activity of publishers. A fair trade in all lines of paper makes it somewhat easier to do business.

Wood pulp—Ground wood continues in fair call, and prices range as they have at \$15 f.o.b. for state product.

Wood fibre—There is a fair call for goods, and in imported lines primary markets have advanced for both soda and sulphite, with bleached sulphite well sold up. Domestic soda is selling at 17½ to 2c. Domestic sulphite is quoted at 1½ to 2c., as to quality, for unbleached, and 2¼c. for bleached. Foreign grades are quoted as follows: Unbleached pine, soda process, 1¾ to 2½c.; bleached, same process, 2.30 to 3¼c.; unbleached, sulphite process, 2.05 to 2.55c.; bleached, do., 3 to 3¾c.; bleached straw pulp, 3½c.

PUZZLES.

PUZZLES ONLY 25c. A 1,000 WITH YOUR AD. ON. LINE SAMPLES AN Ad-age 10 weeks for 10 cents. The Ad-age, 572 Ad-age Bldg., Boston.

BARGAINS IN

Second-Hand Re-built Machinery

- No. 15 Scott Web, Class U, No. 15 Works 4 and 8 pages of other 7 or 8 columns and cut pages, 27 1/2 inches long, half page fold, new stereotype machinery.
- 29 Scott-Potter Angle Bar 4 and 8 pages, length of sheet 27 inches, seven columns to page, 1/4 page fold, width of sheet, 46 1/2 inches, with stereotype machinery.
- 32 Scott-Potter Web 4 and 8 pages, 7 and 8 columns to page; columns around cylinder; 1/4 page fold, parallel folds; sheet, 27 1/2 inches long; new stereotype machinery.
- 33 Bullock Web 4 and 8 pages, 7 columns to page, sheet, 27 inches, parallel folds, 1/4 page fold, stereotype machinery.
- 34 Bullock Web 4 and 8 pages, 7 and 8 columns to page, sheet, 27 1/2 inches, 1/4 page fold, new stereotype machinery.
- 40 Scott-Potter Web, No. 10 Columns along cylinder 4 and 8 pages, 6 columns of 1 1/2 ems per 4 page, or 7 columns of 1 1/2 ems per 4; length of sheet, 27 inches; delivery, with 4 parallel folds, sheet, 27 1/2 inches, with stereotype machinery.
- 43 Scott-Potter Angle Bar 4 and 8 pages, sheet, 27 inches long, width of sheet, 46 1/2 inches; 1 column to page, 1/4 page fold, with stereotype machinery.
- 53 Goss Web 4 pages, 7 columns to page, sheet, 27 1/2 inches wide, 27 inches long; delivery with 2 parallel folds.
- 54 Scott Web, Class U, No. 14 27 1/2 inch; works 7 and 8 columns, sheet, 27 inches long; with stereotype machinery.
- 67 Goss Web (Clipper) 4 and 8 pages, 7 or 8 columns to page, 27 inches long; folds to 1/4 page size, with stereotype machinery.
- 63 Hoe & Co. Rotary Type Web 4 or 8 pages, 7 columns, 1 1/2 ems per 4; 1/4 page fold delivery.
- 22 Scott Drum Cylinder Press, Class C, No. 5 Bed, 27 x 42 inches; tapeless delivery; rack and screw distribution; air springs.
- 64 Whitlock Drum Cylinder Bed, 27 x 27 1/2 inches, air springs, tapeless delivery; table distribution.
- 46 Hoe Drum Cylinder Bed, 27 x 42 1/4, two rollers, wire springs, tape delivery; one extra fountain.
- 58 Hoe Double Cylinder Bed, 27 x 4 inches, wire springs.
- 61 Hoe Double Cylinder Bed, 27 x 4 inches, wire springs.
- 62 Babcock, Single or Double Feed, "Dispatch" Drum Cylinder Bed, 27 x 42 inches; speed up to 2500 per hour, with Kenold folder attached; four folds.
- 60 Babcock, Single or Double Feed, "Dispatch" Drum Cylinder Bed, 27 x 42 inches; speed up to 2500 per hour, 4 folds and pasteur; with Dexter folder attached.
- 65 Potter Two Revolution Press Two-roller, bed, 27 1/2 x 47 1/4 inches.
- 69 Scott Two Revolution Pony Press Two-roller; 27 x 47 inches.
- 75 Campbell Two Roller Two Revolution Pony Press Bed 27 x 47 1/2.
- Colt Armory Universal Press Size, 45 x 7 1/2 inches inside chase, with fountain, steam and overhead fixtures.
- 57 Brown Newspaper Folder 4 folds sheet up to 36 and 48 inches, three and four folds.
- 74 Hoe & Co., No. 3A, Lithographic Stop Cylinder Press Size of stone, 47 1/2 x 47 1/4 inches.
- 66 Koenig & Bauer Lithographic Press Stone bed, 27 x 47 inches, fly delivery.
- 71 Scott Lithographic Stop Cylinder Press Stone bed, 27 x 47 inches, used three months.
- 68 Scott Lithographic Stop Cylinder Press Stone bed, 27 x 47 inches; used one month.
- 73 Scott Lithographic Stop Cylinder Press Stone bed, 27 x 47 inches.

In order to get more room in our Factory, will sell the above Machinery at LOW Prices.

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NEW YORK OFFICE, TIMES BUILDING.
CHICAGO OFFICE, MONSIEUR BLOCK.

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BOSTON OFFICE, CARTER BUILDING.

NOTES FROM THE TRADE.

THE recent visit of Mr. Taylor, of the Riordan paper mill, to Europe has been productive of good results. The Riordan and Lincoln mills are doing a very large business in fibre lining, and find the European market especially favorable to them.

Trenton, Ont., is the latest Ontario municipality to agitate for a pulp mill.

A pulp mill is among the possibilities of the near future for St. George, N.B.

The Niagara paper mills have succeeded in producing 85 different colors.

Large quantities of pulp wood are being got out in the district around Thessalon.

The electric power from Niagara Falls is supplied in Buffalo at \$36 per horse-power.

The St. Croix Paper Mills Co., Hartville, N.S., is putting in an electric lighting plant.

Wm. K. Oliver has succeeded J. T. Ryan as superintendent of the Niagara Paper Co.

The Sault pulp mills report that the largest consignment shipped this season was 62 cars.

A pulp mill with a capacity of 100 cords of wood daily has been erected at Webbwood, Algoma.

Mr. James Davy, of Thorold, was in Toronto recently on business connected with the pulp industry.

A third dividend of 4c. on the dollar has been declared upon the estate of the Montreal Paper Mills Co.

The Niagara paper mill made quite a hit during the Presidential campaign with its patent paper flags, bunting and banners.

The Maple Card and Paper Mills Co. has purchased the machinery of the Sorel Paper Mills Co., Sorel, Que., and transferred it to their works at Portneuf.

An Ontario mill has made a contract with the South River Mercantile Co. of Manitoba, to supply 2,000 cords of pulp wood at a reduction upon the prices of last year.

A deal is about closed for an English company with a capital of \$375,000 to manufacture pulp on an extensive scale in Canada. Unless a hitch occurs, we will be able to announce full particulars in next issue.

W. J. Foley, G. B. Morley and H. C. Power, of Saginaw, Mich., have been in Toronto interviewing the Ontario Government. They are prominent lumber men, and their mission was in connection with timber limits.

Since our last issue J. D. Rolland, of the firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, paper makers, has been appointed to the Legislative Council of Quebec. Mr. Rolland has also been elected president of the Dominion Travelers' Association.

A public reading room is the most recent attraction at Windsor Mills, Que. Mr. A. A. Briggs, assistant superintendent of the Canada Paper Co.'s works, is the president. Mr. McFarlane, president of the paper company, is honorary president.

The Laurentide Pulp Co. have commenced to increase the output of their pulp mill at Grande Mere, Que., by changing the 39 in. Hercules water-wheels to new ones of 42 in. diameter without changing the iron flumes. They are also putting in

new grinders, and have the first row of six finished and connected up with the new water-wheels, and their output has now reached as high as 77 dry tons per day. This increase in the size of the water-wheels gives them 20 per cent. more power than they had before.

The Cornwall Street Railway Co. are extending their tracks to the Toronto Paper Co.'s mills, about three-quarters of a mile west of Cornwall. This will enable the company to haul their freight to the G.T.R. by means of an electric locomotive, at a reduced cost.

The Canada Pulp Co., at St. Raymond, Que., is shipping large quantities of pulp by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. It is transhipped from the cars at the Louise embarkment and finds ready sale in England at advanced prices over the Norwegian article.

General Manager Ivins, of the Traders' Paper Co., is turning out a carload of white-lined board per day, and is going to make some experimental shipments to Canada. He entertains the idea that he can pay the 25 per cent. duty and still find a ready market here.

At the annual meeting of the Niagara Falls Paper Co., the following officers were chosen: President, J. L. Norton; vice-president, Lewis A. Hall; treasurer, Richard F. Rankine; secretary and general manager, J. C. Morgan. D. O. Mills and Ogden Mills, of New York, were also elected directors.

W. H. Rowley, secretary of the E. B. Eddy Co., has managed to secure sufficient time to give his valuable assistance in straightening out the tangle into which the diocese of Ottawa and Ontario fell respecting the division of the funds rendered

GROUND SPRUCE PULP

Sault Ste. Marie Pulp & Paper Co.

Maple Card and Paper Mills

MANUFACTURERS OF

Book, News, Writing Manilla, Cardboards. A full line of
Fino Papers, Brown and Manilla Wrapping Papers.

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.. LINENS ..
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Special Bargains in Coated Book and Label Papers.

Our Papers

Especially our printing and blank book papers contain the best stock, the result being a sheet of long fibre presenting a perfectly even and non-absorbent surface.

Your Printing

Will look best on The Eddy Co.'s paper because it is superior to any kind made in Canada. The combined result being the desideratum striven for by every printer, viz: "a good job."



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Tees & Pears, Winnipeg.
James Mitchell, Victoria and
Vancouver.
John Cowan, St. John's, Nfld

HULL, QUE.

318 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
38 Front Street West, TORONTO.

necessary by the splitting of the old diocese. The commission sat at Kingston, and succeeded in arriving at an equitable division of the securities.

Mr. Jno. R. Barber, of Wm. Barber & Bros., Georgetown, is in England on a trip in which business and pleasure are combined. He is pursuing investigations in certain lines of machinery with a view to securing better results from the use of sulphite and greater economy in the production of paper.

The grinders of the new pulp mill of the Canada Paper Co. at Windsor Mills, Que., are now running full time. The company is now putting in an electric plant to transmit auxiliary power from the St. Francis River dam to the upper mill which, when completed, will be one of the most extensive in the country.

Hon. A. G. Jones, who has a large interest in the Milton Pulp Co., of Milton, N.S., is now in England on a political mission. He is associated with the Canadian High Commission in London, Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Sanford Fleming, in the Canadian delegation to the Pacific Cable Commission.

The pulp mills owned by the Canada Paper Co., at Fraserville, have changed hands. The new company is applying for a charter. The provisional directors of the company will be: John Macfarlane, manager; George White-Fraser and Edward Hobson Barker. The company, which is to be called the Fraserville Co., Ltd., will have a capital stock of \$50,000.

Mr. Edwin Haynes, of London, Eng., has been making a tour of Canada for the purpose of writing up the timber resources of Canada for The Timber Trades Journal. Mr. Haynes was very forcibly impressed with Canada's great wealth

in timber, and his articles upon what he observed while here will doubtless result in improving the demand for our lumber on the English market.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

THE Scandinavian Wood Pulp Manufacturers' Association has resolved to put up prices for sulphite eight to ten knoners for contracts over next year. They feel encouraged to do this from the fact that a great portion of their output for 1897 has been contracted for. The stocks on hand are very low, notwithstanding that the output has been 25 per cent. larger in 1896. The mechanical wood pulp mills are anxious to advance prices, but circumstances have not yet warranted it. American and Canadian pulp is being enquired for, especially in Scotland, and one firm is reported to have sent a representative to Canada and the United States to make enquiries concerning the possibilities of an export trade. There are many people in the trade here who look forward to a large trade with Canada in the near future.

The outlook for the coming winter in the manufacture of chemicals is not encouraging. Many of the works are running only five days per week, with no prospects ahead for the better.

The rumor that a powerful American syndicate has secured a controlling interest in some paper mills on the Thames, with the view of introducing the American system of paper making in England, has caused a considerable amount of discussion. So far, no details have been published, but the report is generally accepted in the trade.

The Brockville Times,

NOV 11 1896

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AND
BOOKBINDING

Brockville, Ont.

Dec 2nd 1896

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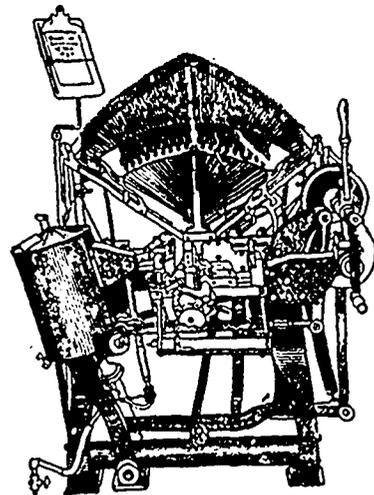
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Sets type at
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DECEMBER, 1896

I **INCREASING** Business makes it necessary to remove to larger quarters—and rather than take down and re-erect the present large stock of printing machinery, which is a costly business, I prefer to sell off the whole stock at reduced prices and on liberal credit. Here is the list of machinery on hand. Pick out what you require and let me know what terms you want, and I will endeavor to meet your views. The prices will be low. Every machine offered is warranted to be in first-class working order. I can send photo of any of these machines.

Acme Cylinder
Prints eight column folio; bed 30x43; runs easily by hand.

Babcock "Standard" Two Roller Drum Cylinder
22x26; air springs; tapeless delivery.

Babcock Optimus, Four Roller, Two Revolution
Bed 39x52; table distribution; front delivery; air springs.

Babcock Regular
Bed 33x51; air springs; tapeless delivery; table distribution; back up. Good as new.

Campbell Two Roller Job and Book Two Revolution
Bed 33x46; table distribution. In first-class condition.

Campbell Country Cylinder
Bed 31x46, with fine distribution. As good as new.
Bed 32x47; prints six column quarto.

Campbell Two Roller Oscillator
Bed 33x48; prints six column quarto. Good condition.

Campbell "Economic" Two Revolution
(Late build.) Four rollers; bed 47x64; table distribution; tapeless delivery. Good as new.

Campbell Two Revolution
Four rollers; bed 41x56; double ender inking apparatus, table distribution; tapeless delivery.
Four rollers; bed 34x50; double ender inking apparatus, table distribution; tapeless delivery.

Campbell Book and Job
Four roller, two revolution press; bed 37x52. Good order.

Campbell Intermediate Two Revolution Press
Bed 38x53; tapeless delivery; prints seven column quarto.

Cottrell & Babcock Four Roller Two Revolution
Bed 35x52; table and rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work.

Cottrell Two Roller Two Revolution
Rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery; bed 42x60. Reluilt by Cottrell. This is a fine press for book or newspaper work.

Cottrell Drum Cylinder
Two rollers; bed 32x46; air springs. In good order. Prints six column quarto.

Cottrell Drum
Bed 24x30; rack and cam distribution; air springs; tapeless delivery.
Bed 18x22; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs.

Cranston Pony Drum
Bed 21x28; rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery.

Falhaven
Eight-column folio; rack and screw distribution; tape delivery.

Hoe Drum Cylinder
Two roller; tapeless delivery; prints seven column quarto; rack and cam distribution.

Hoe Railway Cylinder. Bed 31x46; prints six column quarto.

Little Wonder Cylinder. Bed 24x19½. In good order.

Payne Wharfedale
Bed 36x46; will print seven-column quarto, short columns.

Payne Wharfedale. Bed 29x29; four rollers; patent flyer.

Potter Drum Cylinder
Four rollers; 36½x52; table, and rack and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; good register. Good as new. Will print a seven column quarto.

Miller & Richard Quad Royal Wharfedale
Fine machine.

Potter Drum Cylinder, Extra Heavy
Two rollers; bed 29x42. Will print double royal sheet. In splendid condition.

Potter Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder
Bed 33x46; prints six column quarto; tapeless delivery.

Potter Drum Cylinder.
Bed 33x51; rack and cam distribution; good press.

Scott Job and News Drum Cylinder
Two rollers; bed 33x51; rack and cam and table distribution; tapeless delivery; air springs. Good order.

Brown Folder. Four folds; trimmer, etc., takes five column quarto.

Washington Hand Press. Eight column

Universal Job Press. Bed 13x19. Built at Colt's Armory.

Peerless Job Press. Bed 11x16; steam fixtures and throw-off.

Old Style Gordon. Bed 10x15.

Old-Style Gordon. Bed 7x11.

7 Horsepower "Reliance" Electric Motor
With extra Armature. Cost \$430.

30-Inch Westman & Baker Paper Cutter

30-Inch Eclipse Paper Cutter

1 30-Inch Sheridan Power Cutter.

1 32-Inch Power Cutter

28-Inch Shears. Iron frame.

Rosbach Perforator, 10 Inch.

Hand Embossing Press. Takes 5x7 inches.

Hooie Paging Machine. 5 Wheel.

Hickok Head Compressor

Perfection C Wire Stitcher.

Clamp Pad Press

Small Wire Hand Stitcher

15-Inch Job Backer

Printers' Plow Cutter

Two Seal Stampers

Hickok Power Sawing Machine

Thompson Power Wire Stitcher, ½ inch

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3 13x19 New Style Westman & Baker Gordons
3 10x15 " " " " "
2 8x12 " " " " "
3 10x15 Old Style " " " "
1 8x11 Chandler & Price Old Style Gordon
1 10x15 Challenge Old Style Gordon
1 10x15 Bicycle " " "
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1 30-inch " " "
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