

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.

Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

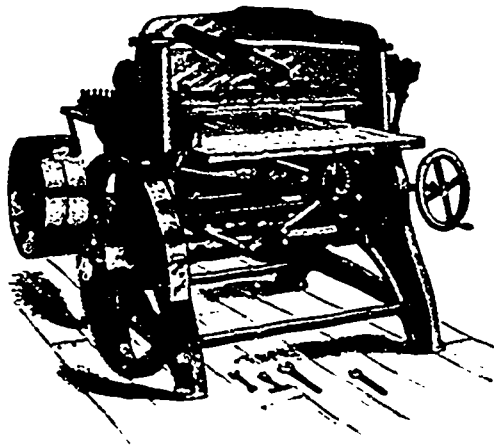
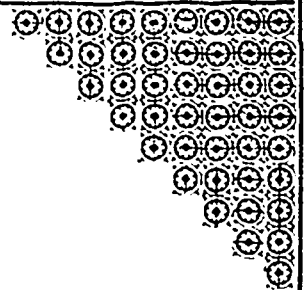


Vol. III. No. 6]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1894

1\$2.00 PER YEAR.

# BROWN & CARVER



# CUTTERS

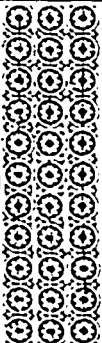
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

The Most Accurate  
And Rapid

Paper Cutting  
Machines



... IN THE MARKET



# Oswego Machine Works

SOLE  
MANUFACTURERS

OSWEGO, N.Y.

# Flat Papers

Some Leading Lines:

*Woodstock*

••

*Printers' Fine*

••

*Warwick Special*

••

*Elkhorn*

••

*Egyptian Vellum*

••

*Osgoode Linen*

••

*Old Boston Bond*

••

*Victorian Court*

Kept in all Weights

and in the Standard Sizes

Foolscap, English - - 13¼ x 16½

Foolscap, American - 14 x 17

Double Cap, English - 16½ x 26½

Double Cap, American 17 x 28

Large Post, English - 16½ x 21

Large Post, American 17 x 22

Medium 18 x 23

Royal - 19 x 24

BILL HEADS

LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS

MEMO HEADS

STATEMENTS

Made out of these well known Papers  
carried in stock

Special Patterns Ruled to Order

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES A Specialty . . .

Correspondence Solicited.

Samples forwarded on application.



# Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Manufacturing and  
Importing Stationers, etc.

TORONTO.

# CARDBOARDS

PASTED BLANKS  
and COATED BOARDS

... FOR

Of the Finest Qualities

## Printers and Lithographers

KEPT IN STOCK BY THE

MADE TO ORDER BY

Wholesale Houses

# Ritchie & Ramsay....

MANUFACTURERS OF Coated Papers and Cardboards

TORONTO, ONT.

The PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is printed on our Coated Book

# SAVE MONEY

Other machines may be able to set type- we not only set the type but we do it at a price that DEFIES ALL COMPETITION.

**SAVES \$97.80 PER MONTH WITH TWO MACHINES** Figured Against 20 cts. per Thousand For Hand Setting.

CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH CO., LTD., Windsor, Ont.

CHATHAM, ONT., May 5th, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,—I subjoin a comparative statement that will prove equally as gratifying to you as it is to us. As I said to you over eighteen months ago, the "Rogers," in my opinion, would be the machine that would be generally adopted and I believe subsequent events have clearly demonstrated the fact that it is rapidly coming into popular favor with the publishers.

Yours truly, S. STEPHENSON.

### STATEMENT

MARCH, 1894		APRIL, 1894.	
Total number of ems set	\$ 2 40	Total number of ems set	\$ 24 20
Rent of two machines	44 00	Rent of two machines	44 00
Oil, gas, tags, repairs, etc.	5 00	Gas, oil, repairs, etc.	5 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51 40</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$73 20</b>
PRODUCT AND SAVING.		PRODUCT AND SAVING.	
Composition of 22000 ems at 20 cts. per M	\$440 00	Composition of 22000 ems at 20 cts.	\$440 00
Wear of type per day saved at \$1000	25 00	Wear of type per day at \$1000	25 00
That saved	5 00	That saved	5 00
<b>Total cost handwork</b>	<b>\$470 00</b>	<b>Total cost</b>	<b>\$470 00</b>
Cost by Typograph	121 40	Cost by Typograph	121 40
<b>Saving for Month</b>	<b>\$348 60</b>	<b>Saving for Month</b>	<b>\$97 80</b>

It calls for no investment to use the Typograph, but cuts your pay roll in half.

Address all communications to

Correspond with us, we will do you good.

**Canadian Typograph Co., Limited**  
WINDSOR, ONTARIO



## THERE ARE SOME PRINTERS

Who "stand aghast" at the very thought of offering their customers anything but a set-up heading, the only variation possible to them being a suggestion that it might be printed in two or more colors. This may be at first sight a good position to take, as it keeps all the work in your own office, but DOES IT KEEP THE CUSTOMER?

That is the pertinent question. If you find that a man wants a special design for a heading, why should you drive him into the arms of some lithographer, as you assuredly will do if you try to force a type heading on him. You can give him a heading like this



and hold his trade, as a block such as above will print on any Gordon. We make plates for Bill Heads, Letter and Note Heads, Statements, Envelope Corners, Cards, and they don't cost a fortune either. Cut this advertisement out and paste it up where you won't forget it, so that the next time you are in a hole you can let us help you out. Send the wording for the heading, tell us what you want, and we will send sketch with price. ***This is how to hold business.*** If you ***want to get back some you've lost,*** watch your opportunity and let us duplicate their lithographed headings so that you can print them. We can do it. Write us for further information and samples.

**TRIP & Co. Engravers.**  
 201-203 YONGE STREET  
 Toronto, Canada

# Printer and Publisher.

Vol. III - No. 6

TORONTO, JUNE, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.**

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 5 cents

J. B. McLEAN,  
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

## CONTENTS.

A POST OFFICE RULING.  
HOW PULP MANUFACTURING HAS BEEN INJURED.  
PROGRESS IN PAPER MAKING.  
CANADA AND MAINE, by Edward Jack.  
PULP MILL CHAT.  
LIST OF CANADIAN PAPER AND PULP MILLS.  
A COMBINATION OF A DAILY AND A WEEKLY, by John A. McKay.  
NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.  
SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.  
THE TORONTO EMPLOYING PRINTERS' DINNER.  
A NEW PROCESS IN HALF-TONE WORK.  
AMONG THE SUPPLY HOUSES.  
OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY DINNER.

### THIS ISSUE.

This issue is devoted mainly to the paper making and pulp manufacturing industries, and is intended to show the strength of these two members of Canada's young manufactures. The disadvantages under which the pulp industry languishes are pointed out in detail, and some grave errors on the part of the Canadian Government are explained. The rapid advance made by domestic paper manufacturers during the past two or three years calls for explanation, and this is given.

This issue may reach the hands of a few not yet subscribers. Should such be the case, let it be understood that its subscription lists are open to all persons who believe that this journal is worth the price asked for it.

### A POST OFFICE RULING.

THE Post Office authorities have issued a circular letter to publishers, saying that after July 1st printed circulars soliciting subscriptions and printed envelopes will no longer be allowed to pass as enclosures.

The only permissible enclosures to newspapers passing free to subscribers are: bona fide supplements, and accounts and receipts sent to subscribers.

As the change will take effect from July 1st, dealers should make a note of this, and avoid having an edition sent to the Dead Letter Office.

This ruling seems to be due to the fact that a great many local papers on both sides of politics have been folding campaign sheets with their journals. A supplement is only bona fide when it contains "crowded out" matter. Campaign sheets are against the law, and after July First the law will, presumably, be strictly enforced. The mere naming and dating of a supplement to make it correspond with those of the paper in which it is to be enclosed does not make it a supplement.

Why printed circulars soliciting subscriptions should not be enclosed in sample copies on which postage is paid, is not very clear. Nevertheless, such is the ruling of the P.O. authorities, and it must be observed.

### A PRIZE WEEKLY.

The Picton (Ont.) Times leads the way for local news. In its May 27th issue there were 27,000 ems of locals, in April 15th issue 20,500, and in April 27th issue 20,000. Truly this is a magnificent showing, and we doubt if any local weekly in Canada can beat this record.

The matter was all entirely personal or concerning general events in the town, well written and live. The amounts mentioned do not include news from surrounding villages, of which there was also a great deal. The Picton Times is the banner local weekly of Canada until this record is broken.

### THE TORONTO MAIL.

The Toronto Mail seems to be anxious to be again the Ontario Conservative organ, and is attacking the Mowat Government with an asperity which the Empire cannot equal. In its issue of the 16th it had an article a "scoop," in fact - on Mr. Mowat and a vacant registrarship, which created much comment.

## PROGRESS IN PAPER MAKING.



All lines of paper making great advance has been made in Canada during the past five years. The finer grades are being made more and more, and domestic book, litho and ledger papers are gradually displacing the product of foreign factories. Coated papers are being produced to rival anything but the very finest of foreign manufacture. In cheaper grades of book and news the market is entirely controlled by domestics, and in writing papers about one-half of the total quantity consumed comes from Canadian factories.

A leading British paper manufacturer writes a Canadian dealer, recently, as follows: "We keep driving away with plenty of orders, but there is no life in business and no prospect of improvement until we get a stronger government and secure a settlement of the silver question. \* \* I fear it is only a question of time until you make all your own paper and perhaps send us the surplus." This light flattery has a groundwork of truth, and Canada is truly destined to be a great paper-producing country, owing to her inexhaustible stores of pulp woods.

Mr. Alexander Buntin is now figuring on the manufacture of papers to take the place of United States No. 1 and No. 2 coated, now imported and sold on this market at 13 and 14 cents. Just now he is taking orders for a new paper to be made on specially manufactured machinery, which is nearly equal to coated paper at a much lower price. It is a highly surfaced litho paper and will sell at from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb. He expects to have another machine ready soon to manufacture a better grade of the same paper to sell at 9 to 10 cents per lb. If these will do as well for catalogue work as imported coated papers, there can be no doubt that Mr. Buntin will find a quick inquiry for it, and the Government their revenue seriously diminished.

During the past year the Canada Paper Co. has been making a No. 1 Litho which is equal to any imported book paper, and

they are succeeding in breaking down the barriers of prejudice and having it introduced to the disadvantage of the imported.

The Toronto Paper Co. and the Canada Paper Co. have both been making engine sized writings for a number of years and the product is rapidly increasing in quality and quantity. Less and less writing paper is being brought from Great Britain and the States. The Rolland Paper Co. makes tub-sized papers, and their linen papers, especially "Superfine Linen Record," are equal in appearance and quality to the best imported ledgers. The only reason why they are regarded with prejudice is because they are cheaper and because they are Canadian. During the past year, however, users of this class of paper have, to a great extent, become convinced that this paper is as good as imported.

A good story is told—and it is true—of a certain party buying blotting paper last year. He wanted English buff blotting. He was offered Canadian at 10 cents, but would not take it. Another house took samples of this same Canadian blotting and told him it was English made, quoted him 18 cents per pound, and sold him a number of reams. He paid 8 cents per pound for his purchase, simply to balance his prejudices. Lovers of imported paper will soon learn that they are paying too much for their whistle.

During the past year Ritchie & Ramsay, of New Toronto, have made themselves a name in connection with coated papers.

The fact that there is now in Canada a paper company with new and improved machinery, which is selling cheap papers at prices which cannot be touched by the other mills, is driving the latter to better grades of paper. The live manufacturer, when he finds the life cut out of one class of paper, goes in for another class in which the competition is less keen. Canadian paper manufacturers are among the shrewdest of Canadian business men, and they are following this plan. There can be only one result: Canada will soon make all her own paper, regardless of grade.



## CANADA AND MAINE.

EDWARD JACK, of Fredericton, N. B., presents his views on the pulp question as follows: "From a point about three miles above the Grand Falls of the St. John to the mouth of the St. Francis river, the former river is the boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Where it reaches the St. Francis it follows that river for a number of miles, then striking off in a northwesterly direction, and crossing many tributaries of the St. John which have their sources in the province of Quebec. The St. John river is thus, for 80 miles, the boundary between the two countries. Two railways skirt the river—the Canadian Pacific from Grand Falls

to Edmundston, and the Temiscouata railway from Edmundston to Connor's Station, the latter distance being 32 miles; at Connor's Station, and from that place to the St. Francis, the strong deep current of the St. John has become still, and the river widens out, so that between the St. Francis river, which empties into the St. John about four miles above Connor's Station, and that station, hundreds of millions of feet, board measure, of saw-logs can be held at all seasons in the most perfect safety. From Connor's Station across the St. John to the State of Maine the distance will be but about fifty or sixty rods; consequently, the Canadian spruce logs can be held in the river

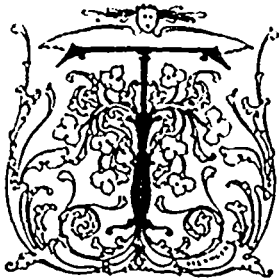
here to be made into pulp, or even sawn into deal, whence they can be transported to River du Loup, on the St. Lawrence River, a distance of 113 miles. The cost of the transfer of pulp from Connor's Station to Boston is 17c. per hundred; 118 miles from Connor's Station will place the spruce product of the upper St. John on the wharf at River du Loup, the whole distance being by rail, and at this wharf vessels from Europe can load and discharge. Thus the vast forests on the upper St. John, in Quebec, can be utilized in such a manner as to give manu-

factures of pulp in Maine, within fifty or sixty rods of Connor's Station. The output can go in bond to Boston via the Fenwick or Intercolonial and other roads, or it can be carried by barge up the St. Lawrence either to New York or to the cities on the lakes. Thus the duty will be saved. There are many millions of acres of spruce land on the St. John above Connor's Station, and at and above that station is the only place above the Grand Falls where logs can be held to any extent in the upper St. John."



### HOW PULP MANUFACTURING WAS INJURED.

AN ARTICLE SHOWING WHY CANADA IS LOSING \$2,000,000 WORTH OF TRADE EVERY YEAR.  
A GREAT TRADE DECLINE.



HERE were forty pulp mills in Canada some five years ago, and now there are about twelve running full time, although 32 are enumerated in a list given elsewhere. Why has this once prosperous trade declined? Why do our legislators allow Canada to lose \$2,000,000 worth of trade annually?

To discuss this question of trade on purely theoretical grounds with a free trader would be useless. He would simply say: "You must force no industry; let it grow naturally." Hence this article starts out with the assumption that its readers will admit that all the varying circumstances of friendly and hostile tariffs must be considered by the Canadian Government in their relation to each particular industry which the country affords. Free trade is a theory good when universally applied; protection is a theory good when applied under certain circumstances. These are the premises on which the following arguments are based:

Under the Mills Tariff Bill in the United States, pulp was on the free list. It was then that the pulp mills of Canada grew in number and capacity. Logs were cut into the well-known four foot lengths, and every day hundreds of cords found their way into the grinders and the digesters. It was free trade, and everything was prosperous so far as the Canadian pulp manufacturing was concerned. The American paper mills wanted Canadian pulp and they got it without a tax. The Canadian pulp mills drew on Canada's great stock of spruce timber and made the pulp. But suddenly all is changed.

The McKinley Bill was passed one day by the U. S. Congress, and \$2.50 import duty was demanded on every ton of wood pulp taken into the United States, and \$6 on chemical and \$7 on bleached chemical. Spruce logs could be imported free still, and hence pulp stopped going in, and the spruce logs began to go in in increased quantities, and the work of transforming this timber into pulp was then done in the American pulp mills, while the Canadian mills went idle. This is where Canada's adhesion to free trade should have stopped. Protec-

tion should have come in to the aid of a declining industry. But the Government has seen mill after mill close down, and yet refused to put an export duty on spruce logs. If they had issued a proclamation of this kind "The Canadian Government has decided, until further notice, to place an export duty of \$3 per cord on all spruce logs exported to any country imposing an import duty of \$2.50, or over, per ton on wood pulp," there would have been a different tale to tell.

What would have been the tale? Instead of shipload after shipload of pulp leaving Portland, Me., for England, enormous quantities of pulp would be exported from Montreal, Quebec, St. John and Halifax to supply the British market. Canadian spruce would not be taken into the United States, manufactured there, and then sent on to England. The Canadian vessel owners would have earned a few hundred thousand dollars extra; Canadian exports would have increased a million or more dollars; while Canadian labor would have smiled and grown fat.

To-day the Michigan and Wisconsin mills are buying spruce timber from Northern Ontario, cleaning the logs slightly, and then towing them across the lakes to the American mills, there to manufacture them into pulp. They save the import duty of \$2.50, \$6, or \$7, as the case may be, and they save the freight that would be paid to the Canadian railroads and freight steamers. The Canadian forests are being depleted, the Canadian vessel owners and railroad companies deprived of revenue, the Canadian working man driven to seek work across the line, and a great industry is lost to Canada.

How much spruce timber goes to the United States each year to be made into pulp? Probably 2,000 cords daily. This brings in a big revenue, but this revenue might be trebled and quadrupled by having the wood transformed into pulp before it is exported. Wood pulp is worth \$14 to \$15 per ton, and chemical pulp \$40 to \$50 per ton. The wood is worth \$2 to \$5 per cord, and a cord of wood will make about a ton of pulp. A glance will thus prove the assertion that the value of Canada's exports in this particular branch would be quadrupled by imposing a duty as has been suggested.

The trade with Great Britain is just beginning. Wood



pulp has long been regarded with much prejudice by British papermakers, but these are almost removed. Great Britain demands pulp. Canada is shipping a little. The United States is shipping more. With an export duty on spruce logs, Great Britain would buy all her pulp from Canada, because Canada has the only supply of suitable pulp wood on this continent.

In the Wilson bill, now before Congress, it is proposed to reduce the duty on pulp to 10 per cent. In the meantime let the duty on pulp logs be imposed, with a provision that it shall be reduced correspondingly when the U. S. tariff is reduced. The following clause is in the revised Canadian tariff for 1894: Wood pulp, 20 per cent. duty; provided that wood pulp shall be admitted free of duty into Canada when it is admitted to free entry when exported from Canada into the United States. This provision is all right, but it does not meet the circumstances of the case.

To show, in closing, the attitude of the paper manufacturers, the following is our report of a meeting held some three months ago: "The principal question discussed was the attitude of the Dominion Government towards the pulp mill industry. Before the McKinley bill was passed there were 28 pulp mills in operation in Canada. The McKinley bill closed 16 of these. American papermakers had purchased pulp wood limits in Quebec and in Ontario. Many of their pulp mills were dependent upon their Canadian limits for a supply of spruce wood. The Wilson bill has not effected any change in the McKinley tariff. The Canadian Government could force them to take off the duty on pulp by the imposition of an export duty on spruce wood. Pulp could be manufactured in Canada as cheap as anywhere in the world, and if the duty was removed by the Americans the pulp would be manufactured in Canada and exported at a profit."



PULP MILL CHAT.

**T**HE St. John, N. B., Board of Trade, recently considered as favorable a proposition to build a pulp mill in that vicinity. This was about two months ago, but nothing further has been made public.

The Albert, B. C., pulp mill is now in running order, fitted up with wood-barking, chipping, crushing and pulping machines.

Wood pulp has some new uses. Gun cotton is made from it in France. The Anarchist bomb throwers use it instead of sandust. It is used for swiftly stopping and repairing leaks in the sides of vessels, caused by holes or rents of any sort. This is put in dry and when wet it expands and fills every crevice.

The following clipping from a Canadian daily is about a month old: "The question of restoring wood pulp to the dutiable list is now being considered by Council, with every prospect of the change being made and the old duty of 25 per cent. restored. The argument is that a \$500,000 pulp mill was erected in Northumberland, N. B., on the strength of the protection of 25 per cent., by Toronto and Montreal capitalists. The output is fifteen tons a day, for which Canada affords a market for three tons and the United States for twelve tons. This is met with a duty of \$6.50 a ton. In addition the machinery, which is all purchased in France, has to pay a Canadian customs duty of 30 per cent. Under these circumstances it is claimed to be unfair to place wood pulp on the free list." The duty has since been fixed at 20 per cent.

The Paper Trade Review, in a recent issue, says: "Timber lands in Canada have already been largely bought by American papermakers and others, and the erection of pulp mills no doubt will follow in the course of time. Immense tracts of land have also been acquired in Newfoundland, and negotiations for the building of a sulphite mill are now pending. Speaking of Canada and Newfoundland, a correspondent writes that there is probably no place on the face of the globe in which are combined

more facilities for the manufacture of either sulphite or mechanical pulp. Not only is wood both abundant and good, but water powers of great utility could be obtained for a small consideration. Certain sites afford great facilities, and our correspondent instances New Brunswick, stating that a mill erected in the vicinity of the city of Fredericton would be in a position to compete with any mill in the United States. Connections could be made with the Canadian Pacific and also the Intercolonial railways. The St. John river provides a ready means for shipping pulp to the port of St. John, which is an open port in winter—a great advantage for a Canadian mill. Fifty thousand pounds would build a mill equipped with the best digesters and machinery for producing thirty tons dry sulphite pulp per day, at a cost of one and one-half cents per pound or less."

There are now fifty-nine ground wood pulp mills in Norway, of which one produces buckets, three pulp boards, and ten paper, in addition to pulp. There are also ten sulphite cellulose and four sulphate cellulose manufactories going; three of the former and two of the latter are connected with paper mills. The aggregate exports of cellulose from Norway during 1893 are estimated at 28,000 tons, dry, and 13,000 tons, wet, against 22,000 tons, dry, and 9,000 tons, wet, during the previous year.

Strong, tenacious wood cellulose is claimed to be the result of certain experiments lately carried out by Dr. Carl Kellner. The fibres of the wood cellulose are, according to the claims made, thoroughly intermingled, and are capable of being easily bleached. The material obtained by boiling wood cellular tissue under high pressure, afterwards working it in a known manner as in a rag engine, opening machine, or separator, and passing the product through a pulp strainer, is transformed into a thick pulp by the withdrawal of water therefrom, and is then subjected to a beating action in a suitable beating machine, mill course, or ball-mill.

## LIST OF THE PAPER AND PULP MILLS.



LIST of the paper and pulp mills in Canada, with information concerning their capacity, will show, as nothing else can show, the importance of the paper making and pulp-making industries. Canada can boast of many and large mills, the size of the country considered. These industries are growing rapidly, and deserve to have the full encouragement of the Canadian people. They should not, at least, be placed at a disadvantage by any legislation or lack of legislation. The summaries at the end of each list are instructive.

They should not, at least, be placed at a disadvantage by any legislation or lack of legislation. The summaries at the end of each list are instructive.

## PAPER MILLS.

Belleville, Ont. S. A. Lazier & Son, Moira Mills. Make straw wrapping paper. Capacity, 3,500 lbs. in 24 hours.

Campbellford, Ont. Northumberland Paper and Egg Case Co. Make strawboard and sheathing. Capacity, 20,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Cornwall, Ont. Toronto Paper Manufacturing Co. (John R. Barber, president, Georgetown; Charles Riordan, vice president, St. Catharines; E. Trout, sec.-treasurer, Toronto.) Make writing and book papers, with one 72-inch and two 90-inch Fourdriniers. Capacity, 24,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Dundas, Ont. Gore Paper Mills, John Fisher & Son. Make news, hardware, and manilla, with one 72 inch Fourdriner and one 64-inch double cylinder. Capacity, 7,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Frankford, Ont. Frankford Mills, Sills Bros. Make straw wrapping with one 64-inch machine. Capacity, 4,500 lbs. in 24 hours. They also have a flour mill, a woolen mill, and saw mill, and employ about 30 hands.

Georgetown, Ont. William Barber & Bros. (John R. Barber). Two mills. Make book, news, manilla and hanging, with a 60- and a 76-inch Fourdriner. Capacity, 10,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Glen Miller, Ont. Trent Valley Paper Mills, Miller Bros. & Co. Make building, straw, and wood pulp board with one 80-inch and one 72-inch cylinder. Capacity, 40,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Merritton and St. Catharines, Ont. (2 miles apart) Lincoln Paper Mills, A and B; Lincoln Paper Mills Co. (Pres., N. Phelps; vice-pres., J. Conlon; sec., W. H. Read; sec., W. D. Woodruff). Mill A (Merritton), makes manilla and wrapping with one 92-inch three cylinder, and a capacity of 6,000 lbs. in 24 hours. Mill B (St. Catharines), makes roofing, carpet lining, and wrapping, with one 62-inch double cylinder. Capacity, 9,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Meritton, Ont. Riordan Paper Mills; Riordan Paper Mills Co. (Chas. Riordan, pres.; J. G. Riordan, vice-pres.; T. H. Taylor, sec.-treas.) Make news and manilla with one 72-inch and one 90 inch Fourdriner and one 70-inch double cylinder. Capacity is 24,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Napanee Mills, Ont. Napanee Paper Mills, Napanee Paper Co., (John R. Scott, manager.) Napanee Mill makes news and book with one 66-inch Fourdriner. Capacity 8,500 lbs. in 24 hours. (Just being reorganized.)

Newburgh, Ont. Napanee Paper Mills, same company as above. Make news and colored with one 42-inch Fourdriner. Capacity 5,000 lbs. in 24 hours. (Just being reorganized.)

Newburgh, Ont. Canadian Paper Mill, James Thompson. Makes news and book with one 62-inch Fourdriner. Capacity 7,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Toronto, Ont. Don Paper Mills, Taylor Bros. Makes book, news, manilla, wrapping, carpet lining and roofing. Capacity 12,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

West Flamboro, Ont. Wentworth Paper Mills, James Stubb & Sons. Make straw wrapping and wrapping with one 54 inch cylinder. Capacity, 3,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

East Angus, Que. Royal Pulp and Paper Co. (E. P. Buck, pres.; Wm. Angus, vice pres.; W. S. Dresser, sec. treas.; Jas. D. Finlay, general manager.) Make book and writing with one 96-inch Fourdriner. Capacity, 12,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Hull, Que. The E. B. Eddy Co. (E. B. Eddy, president; W. H. Rowley, secretary treasurer.) Make book, news, manilla, tissue, tissue manilla, hanging, wrapping, writing and wood pulp board, with one 72-inch Harper, two 98-inch Fourdriner and one 80 inch six cylinder. Capacity, 70,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Joliette, Que. Alex. McArthur & Co. (650 Craig street, Montreal). Make blotting, hanging and manilla, with one 68-inch double cylinder. Capacity, 6,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Lachute, Que. Lachute Paper Mills, J. C. Wilson & Co. (700 Craig street, Montreal). Make manilla, wrapping and tissue, with one 78-inch double cylinder and two 78-inch Harper Fourdriners. Capacity, 18,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Montreal, Que. Windsor and Springvale Mills, Canada Paper Co. (Thomas Logan, president; John Macfarlane, vice president and manager; J. G. Young, secretary.) Make book, news, manilla, wrapping, writing and colored, with one 62-inch, two 72-inch and one 92 inch Fourdriners. Capacity, 40,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Montreal, Que. Kingsey Falls Mills, Dominion Paper Co. Make news, book, copying, colored, hanging and manilla, with one 72-inch and one 80-inch Fourdriner. Capacity, 20,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Portneuf, Que. McNaughton's Mills, J. Ford. Make wood board and pulp with one 60 inch wet machine. Capacity, 3,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Portneuf, Que. Ford and Glenford Mills, Joseph Ford & Co. Ford Mills make news, wrapping and roofing, with one 54 inch cylinder. Capacity, 4,000 lbs. in 24 hours. Glenford Mills make wood pulp board with one four cylinder and one wet machine. Capacity, 6,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Portneuf, Que. Montreal Paper Co. makes roofing, carpet lining, sheathing and wrapping with one 54-inch cylinder. Capacity, 8,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Portneuf Paper Co. makes straw board and sheathing with one 56 inch double cylinder. Capacity, 6,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Quebec, Que. Lorette Paper Mills, J. & W. Reid. Make news, roofing, carpet lining, hanging, wrapping and sheathing with one 64-inch cylinder and one 64-inch Fourdriner. Capacity, 14,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Sault au Recollet. Two mills Dominion Leather Board Co. (J. T. Wilson, pres.; J. R. Walker, vice-pres.; W. B. Gifford, sec.-treas.); P. O. address, 5 St. Peter street, Montreal. Sault au Recollet Mill makes roofing and sheathing with one 72-inch double cylinder, capacity, 5,000 lbs. in 24 hours. Dominion Leather Board Mill makes leather board with one 40-inch machine; capacity, 3,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Sorel Que. St. Lawrence Paper Mill; Montreal Paper Mills Co. (J. Lesdrie, president; A. L. De Martiguey, vice-president, Frank W. McCallum, general manager). Makes colored, manilla and news with one 62-inch Fourdrinier. Capacity, 6,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

St. Bazile, Que. St. Bazile Paper Co. (Jas. C. Bissett, Thos. Bishop, Emile R. Pepin). Makes roofing, sheathing, carpet lining and wrapping with one 62-inch double cylinder. Capacity, 8,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

St. Jerome, Que. De Lisle Mill, De Lisle & Co. Make manilla and strawboard, wood pulp and wood pulp board. Capacity, total, 10,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

St. Jerome, Que. Northern Mills, Rolland Paper Co. Make fine writing and book papers, with one 66 inch and one 62-inch Fourdrinier. Capacity, 12,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Valleyfield, Que. Valleyfield Mills; Alexander Buntin, proprietor. Make No. 1 and No. 2 book, news, manilla and writing, with one 84-inch and one 72-inch Fourdrinier. Capacity, 16,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Portage la Prairie, Man. Manitoba Paper Co. (R. W., J. W. and J. C. Paterson). Makes strawboard, wrapping and manilla, with one 42 inch double cylinder. Capacity, 10,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Alberni, B.C. British Columbia Paper and Wood Pulp Manufacturing Co. (Wm. Hewatson, manager; Herbert Carmichael, sec.). Office, 32 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Make news, manilla, tissue, roofing and wrapping with one 72-inch Fourdrinier. Capacity, 12,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

#### SUMMARY.

Total number of paper mills, 45; total capacity in 24 hours, 465,000 lbs.

#### PULP MILLS.

Cornwall, Ont. Toronto Paper Co. Two digesters; Kellner process, sulphite fibre; 10,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Dundas, Ont. John Fisher & Son. Chemical fibre; 4,000 lbs. in 24 hours.

Fenelon Falls, Ont. Napanee Paper Co. Chemical fibre (dry), 74-inch cylinder, 4,000 lbs.

Frankford, Ont. Sils Bros. Wood pulp (dry); 2,000 lbs.

Georgetown, Ont. W. Barber & Bros. Chemical fibre; 2,000 lbs.

Glen Miller, Ont. Miller Bros. & Co. Three runs of stone; wood pulp (dry), 16,000 lbs.

Merriton, Ont. Riordan Paper Mills Co. Four mills, Riordan pulp mills, Voeter grinders, wood pulp; 2,000 lbs. Sulphite mill, two digesters, sulphite fibre, 1,000 lbs.

Thorold, Ont. Jas. Davy. Four machines; wood pulp (dry), 14,000 lbs.

West Flamboro, Ont. Jas. Stutt & Sons. Wood pulp; 4,000 lbs.

Buckingham, Que. Buckingham Mfg. Co. Five grinders; three wet machines; wood pulp (dry); 15,000 lbs.

East Angus, Que. Royal Pulp and Paper Co. Chemical fibre (dry); 16,000 lbs.

Fraserville, Que. Canada Paper Co. One refiner; six wood pulp grinders; five wet machines; wood pulp (dry); 16,000 lbs.

Grandmere, Que. Laurentide Pulp Co. (P.O. address, box 660, Montreal). Twenty-four grinders; wood pulp (dry); 100,000 lbs.

Hull, Que. E. B. Eddy & Co. Three mills. Sulphite fibre mill; four digesters; one 72-inch wet, and one 84-inch machines; sulphite fibre; 30,000 lbs. Pulp mills; eight grinders, four wet machines; wood pulp (dry); 40,000 lbs.

Maddington Falls, Que. Dominion Paper Co. Two grinders; two 72 inch wet machines, wood pulp (dry), 5,000 lbs.

Portneuf, Que. J. Ford, proprietor. Woodboard and pulp; 3,000 lbs.

St. Antonin, Que. Florentine Soucy. Two grinders; two 60-inch wet machines; wood pulp (dry); 3,200 lbs.

St. Jean de Neuville, Que. Louis Dupont. One grinder; 4,000 lbs.; wood pulp.

St. Jerome, Que. De Lisle & Co. Wood pulp and wood pulp board; 6,000 lbs.

St. Raymond, Que. Thos. L. Jackson. Five grinders; two 72-inch wet machines; wood pulp (dry), 18,000 lbs.

St. Ursule, Que. Societe Industrielle. Two grinders; two 72-inch cylinders; wood pulp (dry); 6,000 lbs.

Valleyfield, Que. Alexander Buntin. Wood pulp; 4,000 lbs.

Chatham, N.B. Maritime Sulphite Fibre Co. Sulphite fibre; 40,000 lbs.

Mill Village, N.S. N. S. Wood Pulp and Paper Co. Eight wood pulp machines; 20,000 lbs.

Sheet Harbor, N.S. H. McC. Hart. One grinder and one 60 inch wet machine; wood pulp (dry); 5,000 lbs.

Alberni, B.C. British Columbia Paper and Wood Pulp Mfg. Co. Wood pulp; 24,000 lbs.

#### SUMMARY.

Number of wood pulp mills, 24; capacity in 24 hours, 325,200 lbs.

Number of sulphite fibre mills, 4; capacity in 24 hours, 90,000 lbs.

Number of chemical fibre mills, 4, capacity in 24 hours, 26,000 lbs.

Total capacity all classes, 441,200 lbs.



THE COMBINING OF A DAILY AND A WEEKLY.

BY JOHN A. MCKAY, WINDSOR RECORD.



**I** BELIEVE a better weekly can be published without the aid of the daily, notwithstanding the many advantages and conveniences the daily is to it. The foundation of the small daily is unquestionably the long established and old reliable weekly. And while the weekly is such an important factor in the success of a "Daily and Weekly" business, it is in very many instances given only a secondary consideration with the publisher. The daily too frequently occupies nearly the whole of his attention, and the weekly, so easily can the

foreman edit it from the daily, is often left to run itself. This weakness is frequently observed in the combining of the daily and weekly.

It is impossible, in preparing matter for your daily, which is constantly of course in your mind, to make it as adaptable for the weekly as you would if you were writing for the latter alone. For the daily you "spread." For the weekly you condense. In lifting the matter from the former every night to make up your weekly, which all the small daily publishers do, you fill your weekly with padded matter, which, as a publisher of a weekly alone, you would never think of doing. You cannot satisfactorily condense daily matter for a weekly. Articles taken from a daily are often so lengthy that in an eight-page weekly much good matter is crowded out, especially in the last forms to press. The daily, too, spoils the make-up of your weekly.

These are some of the disadvantages to be encountered in combining the two papers, and the only means we could find to offset these was by publishing a twelve-page weekly much too large and too costly for our constituency, but at the same time cheaper than re-editing and re-setting our matter to fit an eight-pager.

My experience has been that the success of the small daily lies almost altogether in its being local. The daily plate service now supplied is indispensable to it. With this, containing as it does the daily news of the world in brief and especially of our own country, the rest of the paper should be left almost entirely to local matter.

Touch everything local. Don't consider any little personal item too trivial to print. It may be considered "rot" by some, but if it will please one reader, put it in. We, perhaps, go into these minor locals more than any other of the small dailies. If a resident is painting his house, putting up a new fence, etc., we mention it in a line. The names of prominent men from the country when they come to the city, are always published. These little items make the local paper popular.

Discuss local affairs and have an opinion on all local questions, not after they have been decided upon, but lead local public opinion. Encourage correspondence on local issues. Have at least two or three news letters each week from correspondents in adjoining villages, daily if possible.

No day should be a dull day for news. If it is scarce, make it. Have special local articles ready.

Charge a good rate for your advertising and stick to your rates. Encourage c.o.d. advertisements. This class will be well satisfied, and you will secure a better figure for your space. Encourage the little "adlet" column; make them cheap; we charge 25 cents for three insertions of 15 words, and have a revenue of \$10 per week therefrom.

Never sandwich in paid readers among your local items.

Make your city local, CITY LOCAL. It's a mistake to mix foreign news with it.

Give an advertiser any position, if he is willing to pay your price for preferred position. The paper "cut up" with advertisements has a wide awake appearance as an advertising medium. Have a written contract with all advertisers.

Pay special attention to your lists. Keep your circulation on the increase. Give premiums, if you cannot do it otherwise. The offering of premiums is becoming indispensable to live publishers. Circulation is a corner stone to your business. You must have it. Get it. Use any legitimate means, but get it.

Some of the rules I have laid down are, perhaps, hardly worth chronicling. We have followed them, however, and notwithstanding our peculiar situation living right alongside a city with four large dailies, all of which have reporters in this city, and every edition of which is circulated here - they have led us to a measured success.

The Rogers' Typograph in an office of our dimensions is an unqualified success, and the publisher who does not use it is losing a great deal of money which he might just as well keep in his pocket. A comparative statement of what we do with the two machines and what the same could be done by hand, will be of interest:

MONTH OF APRIL.	
Set in 4 weeks, 930,000 ems at 8 cts	\$ 74 40
Cost of machine rented	20 00
Interest and wear and tear on machine purchased (1,500)	10 00
Gas, oil, rags, repairs, etc	12 00
	\$116 40
Hand composition, 930,000 ems at 25 cts	\$232 50
Wear and tear on type, estimated	10 00
	\$242 50
Saving by use of machines	\$79 60

This is not selected as a month when a particularly good showing was made, but is an average of our produce. We have been using the machines for over two years.

We find our machines of advantage on a late "take." Say at three o'clock a column of matter comes in that must go in that day. Our two operators by pulling out can have that in the form by 5.30, while it would take twice that time and a serious delay if divided among the composing staff. We believe, too, we save one man's services on the forms by the use of the machines. Our foreman, besides looking after the copy, the make up of quack advertisements, etc., makes up 40 forms weekly. A staff of compositors to keep in takes and the difference in handling type compared with the machine slugs, would require the services of two men.

We sell our space on the old scale system, viz., so many inches, three months, a year, etc., for such a sum, although we

find the scale plan—that is, so many inches to be taken out in a certain time for so much per inch letter. By this means an advertiser may run five inches one day and ten, twenty, or whatever he likes the next. We get 12 cents per inch on this plan.

For the daily, on the scale system per one inch one year, we charge \$25, six months, \$15, two inches, \$45 and \$30; five inches, \$90 and \$60; ten inches, \$150 and \$100, and a column \$260 and \$160. Extra for preferred position. Two-thirds these rates for c.o.d., and 40 per cent. for twice a week.

For the weekly we get \$12 a year for one inch, \$40 for five inches and \$150 a column a year.

Our foreign rate is as follows:

	D.	E.O.D.	W.
Two to five inches	15	10	10
Ten inches.....	7	5	5

We get 10 cents and 5 cents per nonp. line invariably for all legal ads., and 8 and 2c. for amusements and announcements; 10 cents for readers, on a 500 line contract, 7 cents; for 1,000 line contracts, 5 cents. Professional and business cards, \$10 daily and \$6 weekly; in both, \$13.

We use a special advertising book, and all ads. must be numbered before going to the news room. This is a rule that should be adhered to.

I find for the weekly that the cash in advance is the best system, after more than two years' trial. For a daily the monthly payment plan is the best here, but dailies' subscriptions are governed to a large extent by local conditions. The question of the delivery of the papers is one that is occupying much of the attention of publishers. In Detroit all the evening papers sell to boys direct. The morning use the route delivery system. We have been sticking to the latter plan, although we intend to sell our circulation out to one man at so much a hundred. This system is used on the other side. The only small daily I know of that sells to boys direct in Ontario is the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, and they speak very favorably of it.

I have covered pretty fully the work in a small daily office from my own experience. Much of it, perhaps, is unworthy of mention. It may, however, be of some service to a beginner.

But one last word. Steer clear of libel suits. Take a pointer from one deep in experience.



#### SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

THE printing trade is very dull just at present in Montreal. A reliable indication in this connection being the fact that several of the big job printing establishments have their staff of workmen on half time just now. The competition is as keen as ever, but in conversation with the manager of one of the larger establishments *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* was informed that it was his belief that the ensuing fall and winter would see a lot of these freebooters frozen out. He had been assured on pretty good authority that they were beginning to experience a financial stringency and he was not sorry. He felt differently when a hard working conscientious tradesman went to the wall, but if all of these unscrupulous traders were wiped out it would be a blessing to the printing trade.

The Quebec Press Association are considering the advisability of arranging an excursion this summer. They have never done so, but feel that an outing of this sort taken in a body would be a good thing both intellectually and physically to the hard worked members of the profession. The date under consideration is sometime around the 1st of July, which, as it occurs on a Sunday, would give the city members of the daily press practically three days, viz., Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. Some spot up the river in the Thousand Islands is the proposed objective point of the trip, but none has been definitely settled on yet.

The latest shuffle in the old Herald has become an accomplished fact. The new blood has been put in by Messrs. McLean and Rogers, formerly Quebec's printers at Ottawa, and is said to be in the vicinity of \$50,000. These two gentlemen have assumed control of the paper, and both being practical men, it is felt that they will make it a success if anybody can. There is some talk of running an evening edition in connection with it, but whether it will result in anything or no is very doubtful. The opinion of other members of the craft here is that

they had better get the morning paper on a good, sound basis before assuming any new obligations.

All the color printers here are now busy on summer hotel work. The Sabiston Lithographic Co. have secured several contracts for guide and description books of this sort, among others being the Roberval House at Lake St. John, the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, and other well-known summer resorts.

The city is now besieged by a regular army of canvassers and others at work on the new directories for the year. Their name is almost legion. There is Lovell's City Directory; Lovell's Business Directory; Hutlemeyer's Classified Business Directory, and Fulton & Richard's Citizens' Directory. Canvassers from the Wright Publishing Company, of Toronto, are also working the city on behalf of a directory of Montreal and the principal centres in Quebec and Ontario.

The competition for cigar label work has been keener than usual this spring. Several Toronto houses have managed to get some good contracts in this connection, notably Barclay, Clarke & Co., who have secured several first class contracts in this connection.

Geo. Flint, of the Linotype Co., has been West now for over two weeks on business connected with the company.

The bill regarding the publication of newspapers on Sunday, recently introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Charlton, has been attracting considerable attention down here. Though it is felt to be clinically right, the impression is that even if it becomes law there will be considerable difficulty in enforcing it. Though the majority wish to see the Sabbath respected, they point out that it is a question of actual morality that there is far more Sunday work on a regular morning daily coming out on Monday than on a paper got up on Saturday night but published on Sunday morning.

**THE CANADA PAPER CO.**

**T**HE Canada Paper Co. are doing a rushing business just now. Their paper mills at Windsor Mills, Quebec, have a capacity of 20 tons per day, and each day sees them running full. Their chemical pulp factory at Windsor Mills is not a small one by any means, and produces the very best of pulp. Besides, they have two mechanical pulp mills, one at River Du Loup, and one at St. Raymond. These three pulp mills have a total capacity of 24 tons per day.

The Canada Paper Co. employ 350 men at their mills, and a large staff in each of their warehouses at Toronto and Montreal. The success of the company is due to the fact that the management from the president down is live, active, and enterprising. There are no drones in the hive, and the best material is produced at all times.

The president, Jno. Macfarlane, when asked about the proposal to put an export duty on pulp logs, replied. "I have no hesitancy in saying that in common justice to manufacturers of pulp in Canada, as well as for the financial interests of the Dominion, an export duty should be imposed on all pulp logs except where pulp is admitted free by the country importing the logs."

**A NEW PROCESS.**

**P**OSSIBLY no branch of engraving has developed so rapidly or improved so much in a comparatively short space of time as that of half-tone engraving. Improved processes, instruments and appliances have been discovered and invented which have materially assisted in the perfection that has been attained.

The Toronto Lithographing Co., feeling the demand for a superior class of work in this line, have lately purchased an entirely new plant with all the latest and most improved machines, instruments and appliances, and at a very considerable expense have obtained control of the newest and best process known by which this work can be done to give the best results and with the least trouble to the printer, the work being deep and sharp. Their half-tone engraving is no longer a purely mechanical process, but is possessed of thoroughly artistic merit.

An advantage, they claim, is having in connection with their lithographic business a staff of skilled artists—specialists in their different lines—so that if a copy or photograph requires retouching, whether it be portrait, figure, mechanical or landscape, an artist best suited for the work takes it in hand. This is an exceedingly important point, as unless the copy or original is good it is impossible to get a satisfactory reproduction.

Their prices will be found as low as is consistent with good work. They have never, in any department of their business, aimed at turning out "cheap" work, but have endeavored in all cases to give good value; and their position as having the lead in their line of business in this country is a proof that their efforts to produce first-class work are appreciated.

No square inch price that will apply to all kinds of work can be made. "A yard of calico and a yard of silk—the price is not the same for both.

We are glad to know that it is not necessary to go to the United States when first-class work of this kind is required.

# PAPER

We manufacture on the most extensive scale

News, Book,  
Job, Poster,  
Cover <sup>and</sup> Writing

WHITE AND COLORED

Also the best quality of

**MANILLA**  
AND...  
**BROWN Wrapping**

We deal in every description of Paper and Paper Goods, and will be pleased to send samples and quote prices at any time. The attention of

# PRINTERS

Is particularly called to our new

No. 1 Litho  
Paper..

Which is unequalled for half tone and other fine work.

Prompt Shipment and Careful Attention to Letter Orders.

**CANADA PAPER CO.**

## NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

**J**AS. S. BRIERLY, of the St. Thomas Journal, had duly forwarded his acceptance regarding the defence of libel suits, but his name was unintentionally omitted from the list of subscribers given in last issue. The apathy of the members of the Press Association in this matter seems to have consigned the whole scheme to oblivion for the moment.

Orangeville has five newspapers.

Binghamton has a paper of its own.

The Clanwilliam Hustler is bran new.

The Wallaceburg Herald-Record has changed hands.

A Liberal paper is to be started in Minnedosa, Man.

Malpeque, P.E.I., has a new paper called the Reporter.

A new weekly paper is to be started in Wellington, B.C.

Another Saturday Night is on deck. This time at Halifax.

The Wallaceburg Herald has been sold to Mr. Cross, of Winton.

W. A. Myers, of the Gladstone (Manitoba) Age, was married recently.

The Family Record is the name of the new weekly in Moncton.

Hillsboro, N.B., a village less than 1,000, is to have a new weekly, the Star.

The Marmora Advocate after a years' existence ceased for "want of patronage."

Carier Troop has become manager of the Week, Canada's great literary weekly.

A small robbery disturbed the office of the Winnipeg Saturday Night recently.

H. Holmes, Rat Portage, Ont., has started in the printing and publishing business.

P. E. W. Moyer, of the Berlin News, has been seriously ill, but has almost recovered.

The Sydney (N.S.) Advocate has vastly improved in appearance. So has the reporter.

Waldermar Wallach, of the Montreal Star, and Mrs. Wallach are summering at Back River.

Stouffville, Ont., a small village, has two Liberal papers—the Tribune and the Free Press.

An effort is being made to organize a joint stock company to revive the Nanaimo Telegram.

The Fredericton Farmer has changed hands. Mr. McNutt will edit the Herald in that city.

Le Manitoba, the organ of the French speaking people in Winnipeg, has ceased publication.

A. S. Forster, editor Oakville Star, has been lately gaining some publicity as a prohibitionist.

The Tribune Printing Co., West Toronto Junction, is being wound up with considerable friction.

T. W. Robertson, of Ellis, Robertson & Co., publishers of the Globe, St. John, N.B., is dead.

The Chamber de Commerce, Montreal, will make all bona fide journalists honorary members.

The Allison Advertising Co., Montreal, has gone into liquidation on petition of Horace A. Hutchins.

The Edmonton Times of a recent issue contained the valedictory of the former editor and proprietor, J. B. Spurr. The

Times has been in existence since August last, under Mr. Spurr's management. The business will be continued by W. P. Evans, formerly of the Bulletin employ.

The Weekly Templar, Hamilton, has entered on its third year. It is a live and prosperous weekly.

David Sleeth, an old printer and one time night foreman on the Toronto Leader, died a few days ago.

The Nanaimo (B.C.) Telegram has suspended publication, and its manager, W. J. Gallagher, has assigned.

Hantsport, a small village in Hants Co., N.S., has a new paper call the Advance, issued by Oscar Dorman.

The monument of Horace Greely, erected by the Typographical Union in New York, was unveiled recently.

Geo. W. Stewart, of Miller & Richard, has been "doing" the lower provinces in the interest of that pushing firm.

The Washington Inventive Age for April-May contained elaborate accounts of the different typesetting machines.

Alex. Dunlop, one of Montreal's oldest printers, died last month. He was foreman of the Herald office for 25 years.

The St. John Workman, which was typographically the neatest paper in the lower provinces, has ceased publication.

J. E. Johnson, editor of the Leamington Post, has been at Harper hospital in Detroit undergoing treatment for his eyes.

L'Interprete, Montobello, has suspended publication. It was the French Canadian organ in Prescott and Russell counties.

A fire in the printing establishment of Charles Roddy, Toronto, damaged property to the extent of \$100 one evening recently.

D. D. Currie, of the Shelburne, (N.B.) Budget, died on May 13th. He was formerly a Methodist Minister in Eastern Canada.

The Pollard Printing Co., of Napanee, Ont., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to publish the Napanee Express.

Robert Baker, publisher of the Clarksburg Reflector for the last two years, has given up the newspaper business and gone to farming.

Mr. Cross, late of the Winton Echo, has purchased the Wallaceburg Herald-Record, and is going into the publishing business again.

W. McK. Dack, the clever editor of the Kincardine Reporter, is fighting for a chance to represent one of the Bruces in the Ontario Legislature.

C. Spooner has bought the plant of the defunct Fredericton Globe, and is starting a weekly at Hampton, N.B., a small village outside of St. John.

J. B. Ashley, an old newspaper man, having been connected with newspapers in Kingston, Napanee and Belleville, died in Belleville on 7th ult.

The St. John (N.B.) Sun has just put in four linotypes and the St. John Progress, one. The Hamilton Herald has put in three of the same make.

The famous case of Gallagher vs. Hurac, of Vancouver, B.C., mentioned in last issue, has been settled by Gallagher, editor of the Telegram, getting \$500.

On the death of John Swiger, the founder and managing editor of the Chicago Illustrated Century, C. Rowland Orr ac-

quired the publication and is now devoting all his energies to that magazine. Mr. Orr was at one time publisher of the Oakville (Ont.) Star.

Typographical Union 176 has passed resolutions condemning Mr. Charlton's Sabbath Observance bill prohibiting Sunday newspapers. The bill has since died.

Joseph Dent, a reporter on the Toronto Empire, a leading sergeant in the Royal Grenadiers, and a well known newspaperman died very suddenly last month.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., which has a population of 11,000, has three daily and four weekly papers. Now a bi-weekly has just started called the Prince Edward Islander.

Judge Tasehereau has granted the Dominion Paper Co.'s petition for a winding-up order for the liquidation of the International Railway Publishing Co., Montreal.

The Winnipeg Tribune makes serious charges of boodling against Mr. Luxton, editor of the Norwester, in connection with printing contracts under the Norquay Government.

McLean & Roger have settled their suit with the Dominion Government, bought the Montreal Herald, and started an evening addition to keep the morning edition company.

The Norwood Register has vomited its patent insides, and is now putting in home-made digestibles. The Register is much improved by this change and by the use of new type.

A complete newspaper and job printing plant has been sent to Rainy Lake City. The publication is to be called the Rainy Lake Journal. The proprietor is Fred. J. Bowman.

The Evening Record team, of Windsor, defeated the News nine, of Detroit, at baseball, on June 2nd, in the former city, by 10 to 9. Seven thousand spectators saw the game.

The Michigan Press Association will tour through Canada in July, calling at Toronto, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. They will be entertained and shown the sights at all these places.

John Innes, late of Vancouver, B.C., an old newspaper editor and artist well known from Winnipeg to Victoria, has returned to Ontario, and has decided to take up his residence in Toronto.

Geo. S. Hutchinson has severed his connection with the Kentville (N.S.) Chronicle. P. Lawson now sits in the editor's chair. The former has bought the plant of the defunct Valley Scribe.

On May 20th, Edmund Hodgson Yates, editor and proprietor of the London (Eng.) World, laid down the goose quill and departed for the land of All-Knowledge-Perfected. His was a great career.

Messrs. Appleton and Ketchum have bought the St. John Workman plant, and are going to start a new weekly paper at Woodstock, N.B., which will make three papers in a town of 3,000 population.

The Canadian Sun, the organ of the Patrons of Industry, which has been published in London since its inception, will shortly be removed to Toronto. Geo. Wrigley will continue to do the editorial work.

There are rumors that W. Gliddon, accountant at the Printing Bureau, Ottawa, will shortly be superannuated, and that W. McMahon, the present superintendent of printing, will take his place as accountant. This is said to be a change to

satisfy the demands of the Typographical Union, which claim that Mr. McMahon is not qualified for the office he now holds, as he is not a practical printer.

W. Degg, president and managing director of the Gebhardt Berthiaume Lithographing & Printing Company, Montreal, and T. B. Warren, editor of the Patriot, have left for a few days for Lake St. John and the Saguenay.

The St. John Press Club received from Chmo & Son a handsome portrait of the late Lieut. Governor Boyd. The portrait, which now adorns the walls of the Press Club, is framed, and is the first presentation made the club.

The Toronto Reprint is the name of a "patent" paper now issued by the Toronto Type Foundry. This establishment is now supplying "ready-prints" to country newspapers. The type chosen is brevier, clean cut, and legible.

"Light" is the name of a weekly home journal now published at Vancouver, B.C. It is a Saturday paper, or more properly speaking, a paper to be read on Sundays. It is a clean, bright sheet, but its success is a matter for future decision.

The Orillia Times came out on May 24th with its outside four set on the typograph. It contains a write-up and description of the Rogers' machine, and seems confident that the work will be satisfactory. The indications are that it will.

J. B. Jackson has completed the purchase of the Ingersoll Chronicle, buying the business, building and plant, the price being \$8,300. The business will be run by the Chronicle Printing Co., in which C. R. Patience will hold a large interest.

A circular, signed by 105 members of the British House of Commons, has been sent to the editors of the prominent daily newspapers throughout the United Kingdom, asking them to cease reporting sensational cases of immorality or brutality.

An Ottawa despatch says: "Le Canada, the only Liberal French-Canadian paper published in this section of the Dominion, has suspended publication, and I understand a good offer for the good will and plant has been made by the Conservative party."

Robert Bonner, owner of Maud S., says he only met one man who could set type as fast as himself. His name was Hand, and he was at one time foreman of the Toronto Colonist and one of the founders of the Hamilton Banner, nearly 38 years ago.

A recent number of the Export Journal, Leipzig, contains a notice of the 5,000 volume library of P. Gagnon, St. Roch, Quebec. It consists solely of books relating to the history of Canada. Besides this there are several thousand portraits, plans, views, maps and autographs.

Eddie Coombes, municipal reporter on the Toronto World, fell and severely injured himself a few days ago. He is able to be around again after a few days in the hospital. Coombes intends leaving the profession soon and will go out as advance agent for a theatrical company next season.

"Grinchuckle: a Fin de Siecle Journal of Wit, Humor, Sentiment, Fiction, Poetry and News," is the unassuming title of a new eight-page illustrated paper published at Montreal. Its proprietors will have to chuckle if they succeed in filling the big contract they have undertaken. Manitoba Free Press.

It is likely that the libel suit entered by Peter Ryan, of Toronto, against the London Free Press will be dropped. The Free Press admits that the offensive statement was untrue, and



expresses regret at its publication. It was a portion of a speech by T. W. Crothers, of St. Thomas, which the paper reported somewhat fully.

A letter of condolence has been sent by the President of the Canadian Press Association to the relatives of the late W. R. Clinie, editor of the Bowmanville Sun, and for fourteen years secretary of the Association.

The Spring Hill (N.S.) News, in announcing the fact that it will send out a man to collect subscriptions, says: "We must live, we cannot live on the wind." With a population of over 4,000, Springfield has only one paper. Years ago, when it had not 1,000, it had two or three papers.

Charles N. Smith, sporting editor of the News, was married last Thursday evening, at St. Michael's cathedral, to Miss Marie Theresa O'Donohoe, only daughter of James O'Donohoe. After a reception and supper at the Shakespeare, Mr. and Mrs. Smith left on a tour along the St. Lawrence.

The Sydney (Australia) Daily Telegraph has received twelve linotypes, the first typesetting machines in that country. These machines were ordered through Mr. Flint, of Montreal, and sent on from New York. They would have been sent from Canada, but the factory here had too many orders booked ahead.

J. W. D. Stearns, formerly editor of the Sydney (Cape Breton) Reporter, is now living on Sixth avenue in Brooklyn. He is associate editor of the New York Marine Journal, a position which requires exceptional ability as a writer, comprehensive knowledge of maritime affairs and much information of a technical character.

Word was received by the Warrimoo that the printers in Australia are making a great kick against the introduction of the typesetting machines taken over on her last trip. They are for the Telegraph and Star, of Sydney, and on the former paper 60 printers have received notice of dismissal and 40 on the latter. *Vancouver News Advertiser.*

C. Bruce McDougall is in Dorchester (N.B.) jail for publishing obscene matter in the Moncton Plain Dealer. The case will be tried in June, and promises to be intensely exciting. Bruce claims that in exposing great wrongs and iniquities, he is fighting in behalf of the brotherhood of man, and is willing to rest his case with any twelve peers of his country.

Rev. D. D. Currie died recently at Shelburne, N.S. He established the Budget there about three years ago, and conducted it up to the day of his death. He was seventy years of age, and in his time was one of the most eloquent preachers in the Methodist Church. His only son, Wendall Currie, is connected with the business department of the St. John Evening Gazette.

Hiram Wier, the energetic news editor of the Halifax Evening Mail, was married on May 23rd to Miss Stratford, daughter of Warden Stratford. Mr. Wier has been connected with the Mail for over 12 years, and is a hard worker, the result being seen in what is universally acknowledged the best daily in Halifax. *We wish the happy couple long life and prosperity.*

A. T. Freed, editor in chief of the Hamilton Spectator, has severed his connection with that journal to occupy the position of Inspector of Inland Revenue for this District, caused by the superannuation of E. H. McKenzie. Mr. Freed has been connected with the editorial staff of the Spectator for 18 years. He

will be succeeded by J. R. Cameron, the managing editor of the paper. Joseph Lewis has been promoted from city editor to managing editor, and E. W. Morrison promoted from the reportorial staff to city editor.

Amherst, N.S., a town of 3,700 population, seems to take the lead for papers. It has two dailies, one of which issues a semi-weekly, the Record, three times a week; the Gazette, weekly, from the same office; the Sentinel, weekly; a weekly temperance paper; and a monthly sporting paper; and now a job office is about being started. Truro will be the next town for a new daily.

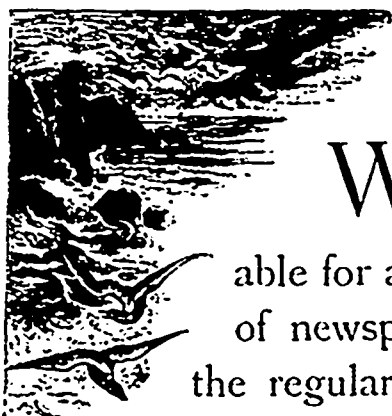
The second annual general meeting of the Montreal Herald Co. was held recently. The annual reports, which speak hopefully of the company's prospects, were unanimously adopted. The following were elected directors for the current year: E. Holton, R. Mackay, J. K. Ward, Jonathan Hodgson, J. N. Greenshields, Sydney Fisher, Alexander MacLean, J. C. Roger and E. G. O'Connor.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Type Founding Company, held recently, the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year: R. G. Starke, W. G. Murray, H. E. Murray, Ald. Peter Lyall, and James Simpson. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, R. G. Starke was re-elected president; W. G. Murray, vice-president, and P. A. Crossby, general manager.

The Political Science Course at the University of Toronto is attracting many young aspirants for journalistic honors. Two young newspaper men have graduated this year, the two being tied for second place in First Class Honors. Their names are S. B. Woods, Hamilton correspondent for the Toronto Mail, and W. H. Moore, of the Monetary Times. Although both were working at their vocation all through the season, they each succeeded in taking 86 per cent, and beating all in the class of forty, *with one exception. Both are men of good parts, and will give good account of themselves in their chosen profession.*

An Ottawa despatch says: Stephen Abbott, one of the Hansard reporters of the House of Commons, is a member of the Flying Roll Brotherhood, and a believer in the doctrine of "Prince Michael" Mills. It seems that the Flying Rollers hold Friday in especial veneration, and are opposed to labor on the evening of that day. On two or three occasions Mr. Abbott has not reported for work on Friday evening. On the last occasion he was warned that a repetition of the offence would be followed by his suspension, but the warning was of no effect. On Friday night last the debate had to be done with a staff of seven in place of eight men, as Abbott was absent. On Saturday morning he was served with a notice of suspension. Herbert Burrows, of Toronto, has been instructed to take his place on the floor of the House this afternoon. It is said that Abbott will be discharged. He was one of the first Flying Rollers in this part of Canada, and has long been noted for his religious views. His position as Hansard reporter is worth \$2,000 a year.

The so-called rice paper is not made from rice, as its name implies, but from the snow-white pith of a small tree which, so far as is known, grows only in Formosa, and belongs to a genus represented in the United States by the common sarsaparilla and the spikenard. The stems are transported to China and there the rice paper is made, which is used by native artists for water color drawings or dyed of various colors and made into artificial flowers.



**W**E have 300 half-tone engravings of famous paintings suitable for art supplements or special editions of newspapers, which we will sell for half the regular price. They are mounted on wood about 8 x 10 inches. Proofs of the entire lot will be sent on receipt of two dollars, and this amount will be deducted from the first order. Address

**The Art Engraving Co.**

*10 FRONT STREET EAST      TORONTO.*

## IMPORTANT AFTER-DINNER SPEECH.

At the annual dinner of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association A. F. Rutter occupied the chair and H. Bruce Brough the vice-chair. The energetic secretary, W. H. Apted, ably assisted the management. Among the visitors were Joseph Tait, M.P.P.; Fred. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Co.; Mr. Milne, representing Buntin, Reid & Co.; W. J. Wilson, president Toronto Typographical Union; Mr. Irving, of Bradstreet's, and J. A. Cooper, editor PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. The attendance was below the average, for which many reasons might be given. The speeches were good, however, especially that by the venerable ex-president of the United Typothetae of America. It will be read with much interest by Canadian employing printers generally.

In replying to the toast "Our Association," W. A. Shepard said that the attention of the business community of this city and of Canada had within the last few months been painfully directed to the demoralized condition of the printing trade, and to the many disastrous failures that have occurred. The causes of these failures were partly explainable by the depressed condition of the trade, and partly the unbusiness methods in use in these printing houses. But I submit, he continued, while the condition of the printing business has been most deplorable, while we have all felt the results of reckless competition, while we have all suffered from the fact that too many plants have been established by irresponsible persons, the printing trade is not in any worse condition than other trades. The fact is, there has been over-production all along the line. In all kinds of business there are usually double the number there ought to be—too many mercantile houses, too many manufactories, too many printers—and in a time of severe depression through which this country is now passing, there is a very natural desire on the part of business men to realize on their assets. The merchant has got to make some effort to pay his overdue bills, and what easier method to obtain money than to sell his goods at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than cost. The manufacturer has his warehouse stocked with raw material, and finding large bills becoming due, puts his products on the market at prices below cost. And the printer who finds himself in deep water sees a chance to obtain a few hundred dollars in ready cash, underbids his competitor, and temporarily tides over the evil day. Of course this is all wrong. It is demoralizing to the trade. It is introducing a vicious system which it will take years of the most careful and conservative policy to overcome. But one trade is as deep in the mire as another, and why the printing trade should be singled out and black-listed all over the country and the inner transactions of some houses opened up and laid bare to the public gaze, while other classes of trade, which have no better record than the printer are allowed to go scot free, is past finding out. In this connection we are asked what good is our society if it allows such a state of things to exist. Why cannot we do something to regulate prices and manage the machinery of individual offices so that everything may run smoothly and profitably?

It is pointed out by the critics that if the Employing Printers' Association cannot better direct and control the methods of conducting business—in fact, if we cannot make everything run smoothly over the roughest roads; if we cannot regulate matters so that in the dullest and hardest time we can help every printer

coin money, and compel him to pay his debts—we had better close up. Now our society is not responsible for the disasters that have come to some of our brethren. These disasters are the result partly on account of the great depression, partly on account of the unbusiness methods in use in many houses, and partly on account of the reckless competition which is incident to, and to a very large extent is the outcome of the depression which has prevailed from one end of the continent to the other, and also because there is such carelessness in preparing estimates. There is a woeful amount of ignorance manifested, as well as recklessness, in considering the details that enter into a job of printing. What would be thought of an architect who, in preparing his plans for a building, should leave out of his specifications the item of plumbing? Why, he would be called a fool, or it would be said he did not know his business. And when we find printers leaving out the item of ink in their estimates, or guessing at the cost of other materials, we have a right to pronounce them fools or knaves. It is not right, therefore, to condemn the association for the so called delinquencies or mistakes of individual members, and hurl anathemas against it because it does not perform miracles. I have contended, and still contend, that the Employing Printers' Association is destined, under good management, to do a large amount of good; that there are elements here which are capable, if rightly directed, of developing a high standard of thought and action, of elevating the business methods by coming together and talking over trade matters, by comparisons of figures, and consulting each other upon doubtful points—in short, by going to the practical school of experience and learning the invaluable lessons there taught. Mr. Shepard then referred to the educational work done by the association in matters affecting the trade; to the question of prices and estimating; to the system of apprenticeship; the tariff, copyright, and other matters of interest to the association, and concluded:

Now we must not be disheartened at the unfortunate disasters which have occurred to some of our members. These disasters should have the effect of causing us to avoid the suicidal practices indulged in, and to steer clear of the rocks upon which so many of our printing houses have been wrecked.

## AMONG THE SUPPLY HOUSES.

WHILE in conversation with James Brown, of the J. L. Morrison Co., who has just returned from a two weeks' trip east, he reported business as being very good in his line in Montreal, Ottawa and the intermediate towns that he called at.

In the famous Paragon check book case, Carter & Co. have again lost, this time before the Supreme Court.

A. F. Rutter, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, and wife, spent ten days of last month in New Orleans and southern cities.

The firm of J. B. Rolland & Sons, wholesale stationers, Montreal, has been dissolved and re-formed with Donatien Rolland as special partner.

Fred. Campbell, of the Canada Paper Co., was in St. Thomas and Loudon last week, and called on most of the company's customers in those cities.

The Dexter Folding Co. have now removed their entire plant to Pearl River, Rockland county, N.Y., and all communi-

SAMPLE SHEET OF "AZURE"  
**"Superfine Linen Record"**

(Pure Linen, Tub-Sized and Loft Dried).

MANUFACTURED BY

**THE ROLLAND PAPER COMPANY**

**MONTREAL, CANADA.**

This Sheet is a Sample of "Azure."  
17 x 22, 19 lbs.

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure)

Cap 14 x 17	Royal 19 x 24	Dbl. Demy 21 x 32
Dbl. Cap 17 x 25	Super. Royal 20 x 28	Dbl. Medium 23 x 30
Demy 16 x 31	Imperial 23 x 31	Dbl. Royal 24 x 38
Large Post 17 x 22		Dbl. Royal (long) 19 x 48
Medium 18 x 23		

cations should be addressed to the company at 49 Wall Street, New York. Pearl River is situated 25 miles from New York City on the N. J. & N.Y.R.R.

Collections from the Northwest continue very poor, and jobbers and manufacturers are not pushing sales in that direction as strongly as they might otherwise do.

W. C. Cunningham, traveler for Buntin, Gillies & Co., has been enjoying (?) an enforced vacation on the Pacific Coast, the floods having prevented him from coming east.

Mr. Gillies, of Boyd, Gillies & Co., wholesale stationers, Montreal, was in Toronto last week booking orders. He had just returned from an extended trip to Winnipeg.

The Ontario Wood Pulp Co., of New York, was incorporated in Albany, N.Y., the other day, with a capital of \$500,000. The company will manufacture pulp in Ontario and Quebec.

The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co. have decided to convert two of their present wood mills into another paper mill and a paper bag factory, and will build a new warehouse and one story paper factory.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are showing many new lines of wedding stationery, announcement folders, invitation cards, etc., for the coming season. The designs are unique, in great variety and of reasonable price.

The first book made of ground wood paper has been placed in the Berlin testing office for examination recently. It is said to be in good condition. As it was printed in 1852, very nearly half a century ago, the argument that wood paper has no durable qualities appears to be seriously shaken.

J. C. Morgan, who for 20 years was traveler under the direction of J. Y. Reid, of Buntin, Reid & Co., and since last December was city traveler under the present management of that house, has accepted a position on Warwick Bros. & Rutter's staff. Mr. Morgan is well and favorably known on the road, and expects very soon to renew acquaintance with many, perhaps all, of his old customers, who, no doubt, will be pleased to reciprocate.

Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto, are doing a large trade in cover papers owing to their generous advertising of them and the excellent range they carry. Not only do they draw from Canadian manufacturers, but they have also the best shown in Boston, New York, or Chicago. Their Serpentine cover has taken exceedingly well, while the inquiry for the Pigskin keeps up wonderfully. They note a fair demand for coated papers, for which the inquiry is normal. Across the line the trade in coated papers is demoralized owing to the fact that hard times has caused the manufacturer to offer direct to the consumer in small lots at terms usually reserved for large wholesale houses.

The Canada Paper Co. report that their mills are running steadily and are yet behind in delivery. During the past month their western manager, Fred. Campbell, has been obliged to refuse several large contracts offered at slightly cut prices. Fact that orders seem plentiful has stiffened prices so far as the Canada Paper Co. is concerned. A new lot of advertising cards is to hand at their Toronto warehouse. A pocket rule has just been issued which will be found useful to printers. It is six inches long and fits in the vest pocket. It also has a handy card scale by which the number of cards that can be cut from a sheet is ascertained at a glance. It is printed in pasteboard and celluloid. The celluloid ones are exceedingly handsome, and were printed by J. Rutherford's Sons, Owen Sound.

# Buntin, Reid & Co.

WHOLESALE STATIONERS, PAPER  
AND ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS

29 Wellington St. West

TORONTO, ONT.

## Headquarters for Everything in the Printer's Line

Our No. 1 and No. 2 Papers are unequalled in the market. Samples and prices cheerfully submitted. In cases where large quantities are required we are prepared to make liberal reductions, according to the quantity.

Label Papers. We are offering to the trade a special line for label work. Guaranteed to take varnish.

Cover Papers in endless varieties. We carry the largest assortment of Cover Papers in America. No old styles; everything of the newest.

Our new Sample Books, showing a complete line of these covers, will shortly be issued. Write for one to have handy for reference.

Specialties in Bond Papers and Linen Ledgers.

Agents for Canada for Wade's Celebrated Printing Inks.

Straw Boards, Mill Boards, Press Boards, etc., always in stock, in all stock sizes and weights.

Bill Heads, Statements, Letter Heads and Note Heads. Carefully selected lines carried in stock at all times.

SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION  
AND SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN  
TO MAIL ORDERS. . . .

## JANE JONES.

Jane Jones keeps talkin' to me all the time  
 An' says you must make it a rule  
 To study your lessons 'nd work hard 'nd learn  
 And never be absent from school,  
 Remember the story of Elihu Burritt,  
 An' how he clum up to the top,  
 Got all the knowledge at he ever had  
 Down in a blacksmithing shop?  
 Jane Jones she honestly said it was so'

Mebbe he did  
 I dunno'

O' course what's a keepin' me 'way from the top,  
 Is not never havin' no blacksmithing shop.

She said 'at Ben Franklin was awfully poor,  
 But full of ambition and brains ;  
 An' studied philosophy all his hull life,  
 An' see what he got for his pains '  
 He brought electricity out of the sky,  
 With a kite an' a bottle an' key,  
 An' we're owing him more n anyone else  
 For all the bright lights 'at we see,  
 Jane Jones she honestly said it was so'

Mebbe he did  
 I dunno'

O' course what's allers been hinderin' me  
 Is not havin' any kite, lightnin' er key.

Jane Jones said Abe Lincoln had no books at all,  
 An' used to split rails when a boy ;  
 An' General Grant was a tanner by trade  
 An' lived way out in Illinois,  
 So when the great war in the South first broke out  
 He stood on the side of the right,  
 An' when Lincoln called him to take charge o' things  
 He won nearly every blamed fight,  
 Jane Jones she honestly said it was so'

Mebbe he did  
 I dunno'

Still I am't to blame, not by a big sight,  
 For I am't never had any battles to fight.

She said 'at Columbus was out at the knees  
 When he first thought up his big scheme,  
 An' told all the Spaniards 'nd Italians, too,  
 An' all o' 'em said 'twas a dream,  
 But Queen Isabella jest listened to him,  
 'Nd pawned all her jewels of worth,  
 'Nd bought him the Santa Maria 'nd said,  
 "Go hunt up the rest of the earth."

Jane Jones she honestly said it was so'

Mebbe he did  
 I dunno'

O' course that may be, but ther' you'll allow  
 They am't any land to discover jest now'

Ben King, in the Inland Printer.

## MAKING HIGH CLASS GOODS.

**R**ICHIE & RAMSAY, of New Toronto, on request, have furnished *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* with the following interesting information: "We established our works at New Toronto for the manufacture of coated papers early last year. The building is large, and especially laid out with the view of economy in handling, being two stories high, 100x150 feet. We put in a complete new plant consisting of the latest improved machinery, especially constructed for the manufacture of the finer grade of coated papers used by printers and lithographers. We purchased this machinery in Germany and the United States, after a careful inspection of the principal mills in those

countries and in Britain. We brought our workmen from the leading mills in Britain and the United States.

"Our intention was to make papers equal to the best and thus to replace the lines that had hitherto been imported. At first we found considerable prejudice existed against Canadian coated paper owing to the inferior quality that had previously been made. But we have overcome that to a great extent by careful attention to the adaptation of the paper to the variety of purposes for which it is required, and we have now secured the confidence of the trade and can supply such goods at lower prices than it is possible to import them. Our trade is done principally through the wholesale houses, most of whom carry our goods in stock. The present capacity of our works is 30 and 50 reams per day for coated book and litho paper respectively.

"We have lately made extensive additions to our plant for the manufacture of cardboards of all descriptions, the machinery being also of the latest improved patterns. We are just beginning to market these and at lower prices than the same qualities have hitherto been sold. The capacity of this department of our business is 10,000 sheets of the regular size board per day."

## THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

**T**HE inevitable consequence of a disturbance in the business of the country, lack of confidence and indisposition to advance new enterprises, results in printers undercutting each other to the bitter end, so that at the present time they find themselves on the verge of disaster if something is not done speedily to make a reform possible. The employing printers in nearly all of the principal cities of the country are meeting in conference and accusing everyone except themselves for their small profits. They speak fervently of the evils of the middleman; how he goes about and beats down prices and takes all of the profit and leaves the poor printer to pay the bills. At Minneapolis one enterprising printer by a subterfuge got his confreres to bid on a bogus job and at the meeting flaunted the proof of their iniquity in their faces; but it is said that he is one of the worst butchers of prices in the city.

In regard to the middleman, I can assert, and I do not think that it can be refuted, that no printing office of any size can get along without the energetic middleman. I contend that he creates orders for printing, and that he is not a factor in cutting prices, but that the lack of stamina in the printers themselves compels him to go from one to another to get a bed rock price—a thing of which printers would not be guilty, and the material men and press builders will testify to that. My point is that the middleman is a man about town, in touch with the business community. He is generally alert and gentlemanly, and makes a study of the requirements and tastes of his customers. I know of one who was a chief clerk of one of our large railroads, but lost his position. He has an intimate and wide acquaintance in the railway world, and can figure rates and tariffs with the best. As a middleman his suggestions have caused the printing of many a tariff which would never have seen printer's ink otherwise, and his experience has simplified and expedited many a "rush" job, to the profit of the printer and, of course, his own emolument also. Do you think that the printer would pay an adequate salary to such a man? Forty dollars a week would be thought preposterous. He is content to earn much more than that off the printer—but does he not earn it?

Another printer's bugaboo is the high wages paid employees. The annual struggle to raise or lower wages is the most arrant

nonsense that can be conceived of. In the American Book-maker the spirit which should animate these factions has been enunciated again and again, but it does not seem to percolate through the brains of the over-reaching employee or employer that their blindness and greed are keenly observed by the public. Profit sharing seems to meet the demands of the situation, but it will not be brought about if these elements can prevent it in the printing business, for the simple reason that either will only accept the plan when it is modified to suit their desires and allow them the best of it. Profit sharing has received some attention and its merits have been discussed in a more or less confused manner in the daily press, and it is by no means a new thing; but a metropolitan paper recently published an editorial on the subject which explains its range and purpose so clearly that I am constrained to submit it here unchanged:

#### A NEW PROFIT SHARING CRUSADE.

An association, whose headquarters are in Boston, has been organized to promote the idea of profit sharing between employers and employed. Its object is to do away with the necessity of strikes and harmonize the feeling between the two classes, now unhappily so often at variance. The new society is known as the Association for the Promotion of Profit Sharing. At its head is Carol D. Wright, who at one time had charge of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. The claim of this organization is that wherever the plan it advocates has been adopted it has proved successful, and has operated to prevent strikes and maintain pleasant relations between capital and labor. Profiting by this experience it is now sought to enlarge the plan and have it so universally adopted that strikes or labor troubles of any kind will become a thing of the past.

Underlying the association's efforts is the principle that the interests of employers and employed are really one and the

same. Whatever advances the interests of the one should as an inevitable consequence promote the well-being of the other. The converse of this is also held to be true that whatever injures or threatens the prosperity of the employers is certain sooner or later to recoil and affect in a like injurious degree the well-being of the employed. Their interests are so intimately and inseparably bound up together that when one suffers the other must partake of its prosperity.

It is thought that now is the most opportune time to press the views of the association upon the industrial world. A general revival of business, with a consequent resumption of industrial activity, is almost universally anticipated. It is important to all concerned that nothing in the nature of labor troubles should occur to check this revival at its beginning. It is therefore urged upon employers generally that they should universally adopt this plan now. It can be adopted, it is further urged, without risk of loss to themselves. They assume no obligations except such as are to be discharged from profits actually made. Their prerogatives as managers and their rights as proprietors are in no way curtailed. On the other hand, the employees, responding to such an advance by the employers, can increase the quantity and improve the quality of their product under a deeper feeling of personal interest. By their diligence, care and economy they can create an additional profit, which is to be used in supplementing regular wages. The plan, it is claimed, has ceased to be an experiment and should be universally adopted.

Would it not be well for some action to be taken by the local committees of the employers' associations and of the unions to meet each month for discussion in temperance and calmness instead of waiting for a crisis to force them together? The union, the employers, and the Typotheta, have a strong resemblance to ostriches in their conduct, "burying their heads in the sand and kicking their heels at the amused stars."

## Boom Your Circulation

The Coupon system, in connection with a highly illustrated part book at low prices, has been the hit of the year. The best of these schemes is

### MASTERPIECES FROM THE ART GALLERIES OF THE WORLD

A COLLECTION of about 1,200 photographed reproductions of the best pictures in the public galleries and private collections of the world. They were originally intended to be issued in a part book, as is now being done, but at \$2.50 a part or \$100 in all; but they were purchased by a syndicate of newspaper publishers, and are being issued at 10 cents a part, to boom circulation.

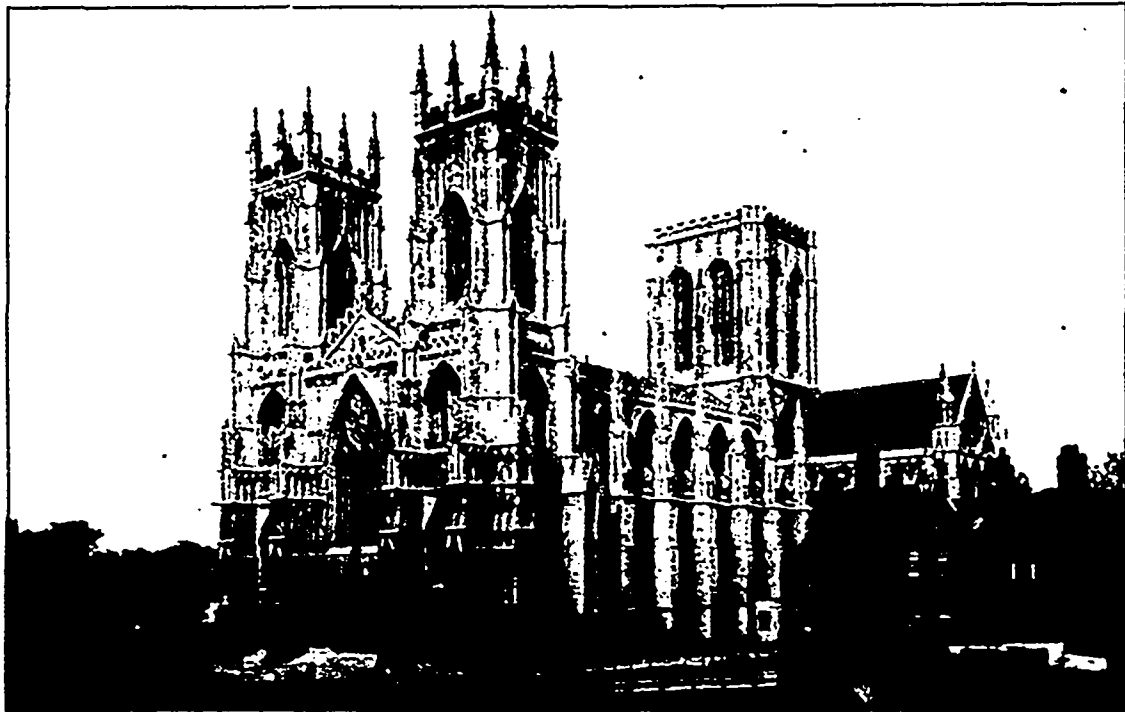
The newspapers that have taken up the "Masterpieces" have every one of them had a wonderful success, increasing their circulation, and making much money at the same time. They are so far ahead of anything else that has been offered that publishers who have the franchise can afford to smile upon opposition.

The subscription price is \$15 a year, or 35 cents for single copies, but papers can sell them, and make big profits, at 10 cents. No guarantee of numbers or money is required. We supply the books as papers, English or German, need them. Advertising matter, reading notices, etc., supplied. There are still a few cities and towns open in the United States and Canada. If you want the franchise wire at once.

Address \_\_\_\_\_

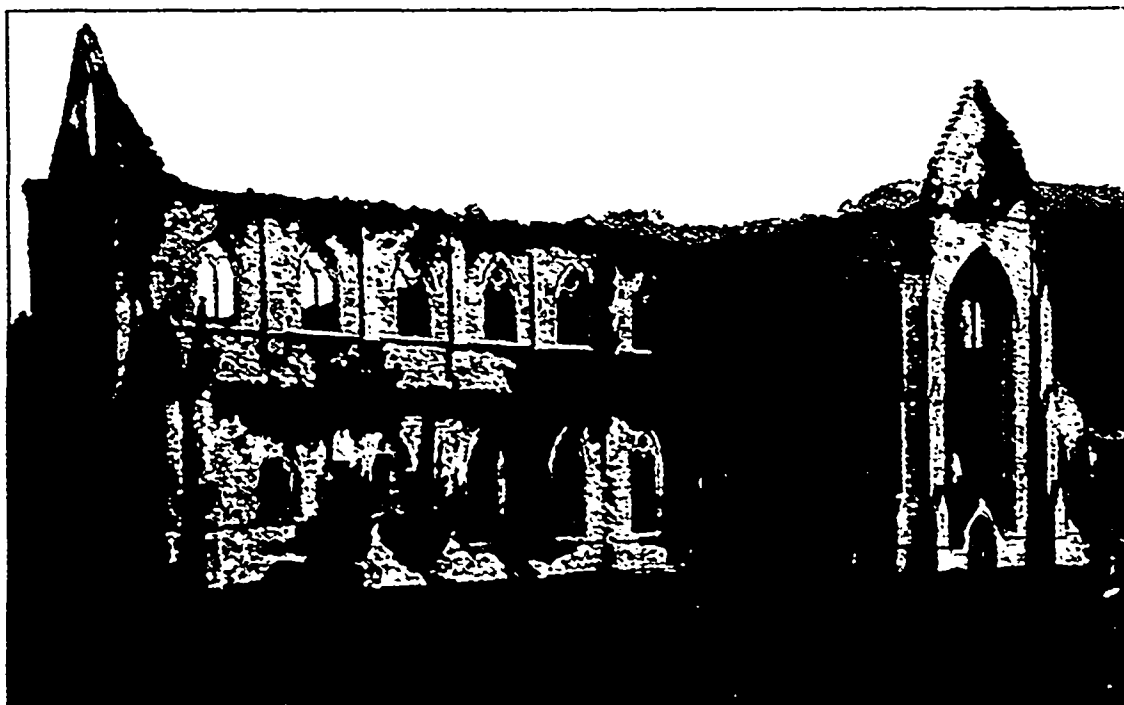
## ART ENGRAVING CO.

Times Building, NEW YORK



YORK MINSTER CATHEDRAL.

STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE BY THE  
"ASSOCIATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO"



HINTERS ABBE.

STUDIES IN ARCHITECTURE BY THE  
"ASSOCIATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF  
TORONTO"



# Bookbinders

Telephone 91.

Paging and Peforating neatly done.

PAPER RULERS, Etc.

Embossing and finishing for the Trade.

FINE LEATHER BINDING

of every Description, and

PAMPHLET BINDING

promptly done.



**MUNROE & CASSIDY**

(Successors to James Murray & Co.)

28 Front Street West, - - Toronto.

# ILLUSTRATIONS . . .

For BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS  
PORTRAITS  
LANDSCAPES  
BUILDINGS  
CATALOGUES

Our Photozavute work, which is executed on hard rolled copper, is equal to that of the best American houses.

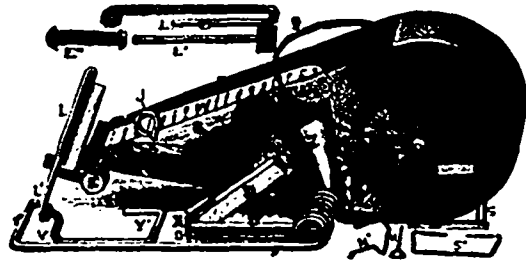
.. Prices Right ..

Write for quotation and specimen book to

**Desbarats & Co.,**

73 ST. JAMES ST.  
MONTREAL.

# Dick's Seventh Mailer



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, moulded, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.  
Over 8,000 Now in Use. PRICE, \$20.25, Without Royalty.  
Address, REV. ROBT. DICK ESTATE, Buffalo, N. Y.



# J. H. WALKER

Wood Engraver  
and Designer

181 ST. JAMES STREET . . .

**MONTREAL**

Established 1850.

# Printers' Stock

OF ALL VARIETIES.

**Buntin,  
Gillies & Co.**

HAMILTON, ONT.



### THE OTTAWA PRESS GALLERY DINNER.

It was not unfortunate although it was the thirteenth annual dinner, and the Press Gallery did themselves proud on the night of May 5th, at the Russell House, Ottawa.

Besides the fifty newspaper men present, representing the leading journals of the Dominion, were Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Col. J. R. Riley, American consul; J. G. H. Bergeron, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Senator Poirier, Sir James Grant, Deputy Minister of Public Works Gobeil, Deputy Minister of the Interior Burgess, Prof. Prince, Commissioner of Fisheries, and the following members of Parliament: Flint, Ross (Lasgar), McMullen, Machan and Sutherland. The menu was most elaborate and well worthy the reputation of Mr. St. Jacques.

The hit of the evening was made by John Lambert Payne, who sang this song:

'Tis nine years ago since I first sto'e in,  
My clothe neatly brushed and my face washed clean,  
The greenest young man who ever was seen  
In the gallery.

Three years after that came another young man,  
From the depot he rode on the old horse tram,  
'Twas Healy, just fresh from the Telegram,  
To the gallery.

One day later on, with a rip and a bang,  
Burrows dropped in to toil with the gang,  
The corridors soon with his piety rang  
And the gallery.

Meanwhile Freddie Cook the lodges beset,  
Into school board and council he also did get,  
And in time he'll be in the Cabinet,  
Not the gallery.

Old Phil and his system and Kingsmill's clothes,  
Krebs' corporation and Charlie Long's nose,  
Are objects not seen except in side shows  
And the gallery.

Here's a toast to you all, and may God bless  
The boys who write for the public press;  
I wish you more pay and all happiness  
In the gallery.

No little taste, literary and artistic, had been lavished upon the menu card. The design upon the cover was a pretty contribution by H. M. Russell, artist, of Toronto. Quaint quotations elaborated the bill of fare and toast list. The latter included the usual round, under cunningly devised appellations. After "The Queen" came "John Tamson's Bairns," otherwise the Conservative party, to which Deputy-Speaker Bergeron, Sir James Grant, and W. F. Maclean, M.P., responded, with songs between by J. E. Atkinson, J. A. Phillips, and C. Downing Fripp. "Our Peevish Opposition" (Hamlet) elicited a very pretty speech from Mr. Laurier, his usual happy contribution to the success of the press dinner, and responses from Messrs. Sutherland, McMullen, and Flint, members of Parliament. In the intervals John Lambert Payne sang an excessively funny topical song, and Messrs. John A. Garvin and Atkinson also contributed some very fine vocal selections. The toast of "Cousin Jonathan" evoked a pleasing speech from Col. J. B. Riley, Consul-General of the United States, and to that of "The Senate," Senator Pomeroy made a very happy reply. Then came speeches from E. J. Duggan, the orator of the Hansard staff, J. E. Atkinson and P. D. Ross to the toast of "The Demnition

Grind," and by W. A. Harkin, George Johnson, and Prof. Prince in honor of "The Eternal Feminine." The chair was occupied by Arnott J. Magurn, president of the gallery, while the vice-chairs were occupied by Robert M. MacLeod, vice-president, and Ald. Fred. Cook.

Here are The Toasts in full:

#### THE QUEEN.

First pledge our Queen! - Tennyson.

Scatter her enemies! - National Anthem.

" . . . The song on your bugles blown,  
England,  
Round the world on your bugles blown."

"JOHN TAMSON'S BAIRNS."

Seeing we have this Ministry we faint not. - II. Corinthians iv., 1.

"OUR PEEVISH OPPOSITION." - Hamlet, I., 2.

The Liberal deviseth Liberal things and by Liberal things  
Isaiah, xxxii., 8.

#### COUSIN JONATHAN.

In the United States the President reigns for four years, and the newspapers govern for ever and ever. - Oscar Wilde.

The death of our dear Prevost Paradol was an accident, brought about by the intense heat of Washington and by the surprise which the American regime of iced alcoholic drinks caused him. - Ernest Renan, *Memoirs du Journal des Debats*.

"THE DEMNITION GRIND." - (Mr. Mantalini.)

There was talk in the house. - Judith, ii., 1.

The Gallery thereof on one side. - Ezekiel, xli., 15.

A good report maketh the bones fat. - Proverbs, xv., 30.

As their work is carried on by night, little is actually known of their method.

- Morgan's "The Beaver and His Works."

I am weak with toil, yet strong in appetite. - Cymbeline, 3, 6.

"THE ETERNAL FEMININE."

Blister we not for busati? So when the heart is vent.

The pain of one maiden's refusal is drowned in the pain of the next  
\* \* \* Seek not for favor of women. So shall you find it indeed.

Does not the boar break cover just when you're lighting a weed?

- Kipling: "Certain Maxims of Hatiz."

Whoso findeth a wife, findeth a good thing. - Proverbs xviii., 22.

"Well," murmur'd one, "let whoso make or buy,

My clay with long Oblivion is gone dry:

But fill me with the old familiar Juice,

Methinks I might recover by and by."

- Omar Khayyam of Naishapur.

\* \* \* And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

--The Society Upon the Stanislaus.

The municipal council of Windsor Mills, Que., at their last meeting passed a by-law to give the Canada Paper Co. a bonus of \$10,000 in bonds, payable in 25 years, in consideration that they built a dam across the St. Francis River and enlarged their mills and made other improvements. It is expected they will expend \$75,000 or \$100,000 which will make one of the largest establishments of the kind in the Dominion.

## MILLER & RICHARD

Have now in stock a number of extra large second-hand power presses. If you wish to enlarge your paper, and your present press will not admit of you doing so, you can effect an exchange on liberal terms. Write for particulars.

They have also in stock second-hand Gas Engines, guaranteed in good condition.

Do you want an Electric Motor, the cheapest and most convenient power for a printing office? They deal in all sizes, from one-half horse power upward.

Do not forget that MILLER & RICHARD are now casting their celebrated extra hard metal Scotch Type on the **point system.**

If you require a new Specimen Book, advise them, and one will be sent by return mail.

**7 Jordan Street, Toronto.**

## THE COUNTRY DAILY.

HOW does a country daily pay? is a question frequently asked, but infrequently answered. Monument after monument has been erected to such enterprises—not plain wooden slabs, but of rich, costly granite, if the cost be taken into consideration. This is equally true of many metropolitan ventures, where the dollars chase each other into the madstrom, "so fast they follow."

The "storm center" of a daily newspaper is its business manager. It is he who makes or breaks the newspaper. The day has passed when the editor and business manager has the elements so mixed in him as to be a success at both vocations.

This is the era of the specialist in every profession, and in none is his presence so imperative as at the business end of a newspaper. The editorial conduct may be particularly learned and brilliant, but the balance wheel should be in the business office, and if that is lacking, it means total and often ignominious failure.

The country daily has its particular field. It dare not attempt metropolitan airs, any more than does the metropolitan paper dare adopt country ways. One-half of the readers of the city daily buy it for the general news; ninety-nine hundredths of the readers of a country daily buy it for its local news.

The bone and sinew of the metropolitan press must be the news of the world; of the country press, the local happenings. The editorial columns should be free and untrammelled. If protection be the battle cry, wage the war relentlessly; if it be a Tariff for Revenue, let there be the same vigor and earnestness; but let it be done in season, and let the argument be for measures, not for men, excepting as men represent those measures. It may be, in your adherence to principle, your vote will be against your neighbor; but this does not necessitate your indulging in personalities because he may differ from you. It is well to bear in mind that election day is but one day in the year, and that its elements of strife—and too often of bitterness should not extend beyond that day. In fact, these contests should be so moderated in tone as to cease at once when the apparent occasion for them has ceased. It is not necessary to believe that all the good die young, or that all good men are in one party.

When the local and editorial fields have been thoroughly covered, the country daily may very justly and profitably add to its standing as a newspaper by its condensed general-news service. In this age of progress the means are abundant for a fresh, crisp wire report—neither too much nor too little—which will add materially to its interest.

For years the Call has used a wire report, and to-day it has the exclusive franchise and reports of the Associated Press; yet not one dollar of its receipts can be traced directly to its wire service. Nevertheless, the paper has grown steadily, year after year, and for its success the wire service must be given its due proportion of credit.

The advertising columns of the country daily should serve as a reflector of its journalistic character. There is a class of pernicious, objectionable advertising that should never be found in its columns. It is distinctly a paper for the home circle, and neither the foreign nor the local advertiser receives merited benefit if his advertisement follows or adjoins this objectionable matter. Place on your space a legitimate price. It has a value according to the number, and more especially according to the character, of its readers. Stand firmly by that value, and the purchaser of

that space will not be slow to appreciate it. To the advertiser one thousand circulation in the home circle is worth five thousand circulation on street or elevated railroads.

Because some unscrupulous competitor magnifies his circulation, that does not justify you in doing so. Papers with "known circulation" are forging to the front, and the advertising agent must soon confine his dealings to such, or lose his customers.

You will find the unscrupulous agent as well as the unscrupulous publisher, and in both cases the advertiser is the loser.

Wise is the advertiser who places his business with a responsible agency, pays a specified amount for having it attended to, and authorizes its insertion in papers of known circulation.

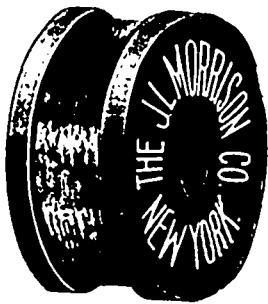
The agents are not in business for glory—they have their sphere of usefulness; but if they are to be led into competition among themselves for business, the business when placed will necessarily include low grade papers, with consequent loss to the advertiser. —J. W. MORRIS, Piqua (Ohio) Daily Call.

## THE LATE W. R. CLIMIE.

W. R. Climie, editor of the Bowmanville Sun, and one of the most widely known journalists in Canada, died on Thursday, the 7th inst., of paralysis, the result of an abscess in the head. The funeral, which took place on the 10th under Masonic auspices, was one of the largest seen in Bowmanville. Jerusalem Lodge, A. F. & A. M., had charge of the funeral, and six of its members were bearers. The principal mourners were his two sons John S. Climie, Chicago, and Wm. Climie, Bowmanville; J. D. Climie, Hamilton, a brother; Alex. Boyd, Toronto, and W. Climie, Listowel. The newspaper men of the district and the printers in the Sun, News and Statesman offices attended in a body. The floral tributes were very handsome. A pillow, "At Rest," was sent by the Ladies' Aid Society of Trinity church, in which he was an active official for many years, as well as leader of the choir.

The deceased was a journalist of long experience and varied literary ability. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Press Association, in which he held official positions more than twenty years, fourteen of which he discharged the arduous duties of secretary, during which period he conducted with great satisfaction the popular annual press excursions. He was for more than a quarter of a century editor and proprietor of the Canadian Statesman; and in 1883, after being six years out of editorial life, started the Bowmanville Sun, which he edited till laid aside from active duty last November. He was an active and zealous Reformer, being a fair public speaker and vigorous writer, and always ready to take his share of the work of promoting his party's interests. He was secretary of the Riding Reform Association for many years. He was also active in temperance work. He always enjoyed social life, and was very popular, and highly esteemed as a friend and citizen. He leaves to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and indulgent father, a widow and five children—Mrs. Wm. Quick, Bowmanville; Mrs. Alex. Boyd, Toronto; John and William Climie; and Miss Maggie, who resides at home.

It is proposed to form a joint stock company to carry on the old established wholesale stationery business of R. Miller, Son & Co., Montreal. The company will be known as the Robert Miller Co., with a capital of \$30,000, and notice of application for a charter from the Quebec Government has been given.



Perfection Wire

# THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE "PERFECTION"

# Wire Stitching Machines

New York:  
17 Astor Place  
::  
Toronto:  
28 Front St. West  
::  
Chicago:  
328-334 Dearborn St.

And ROUND and FLAT WIRE, all sizes.  
FOR BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER BOX MAKERS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

## ELECTRICITY FOR REGISTERING SHEETS

Is something you ought to know about.

Highest Award at Columbian Exposition.

Highest Grade Machinery.

Largest Output of Folding Machines.

# DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

Your own interests will suggest that you should at least send for our Catalogue before buying a Folding Machine.

Offices--Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and London, England.

Factory at Pearl River, Rockland Co., N.Y.

## DEXTER FOLDER CO.,

49 Wall St., NEW YORK, N.Y.

### MACHINES WANTED.

**PRESS AND FEEDER WANTED.**--A double feeder, seven column quarto, capacity 2,500 to 3,000, state size; also hand-feed folder for same sheet. Address Sentinel-Review, Woodstock, Ont.

## JOSEPH B. LOVELL,

ELECTROTYPED

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES. 25 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL.

## PRINTER AND PUBLISHER

*The only Journal in the interest of the Craft published in Canada.*

### THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

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

### Ours is Known all Over the Globe

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

We have a large advertising connection, and those who once try our columns stick fast to us.

If you want to cultivate a sound British and Colonial trade don't hesitate to give us your advertisement. We are the right sort. THE STATIONER, PRINTER AND FANCY TRADES REGISTER is read by everybody who is anybody in the English kindred trades; it has the largest circulation and is the finest medium for effective and judicious advertising for stationers, printers, bookbinders, publishers and manufacturers of fancy goods.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, post paid.

Specimen copy cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

160a Fleet St., E.C., London, Eng.

## CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY

F. DIVER, Manager.

83 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

**ELECTRO and STEREOTYPERS** READY SET NEWS PLATES  
**DESIGNERS** PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Etc.  
**MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LEADS AND SLUGS**

## BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

**The Printer's Art.** "Truly admirable little work." Full of good ideas, are some of the comments. 111 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

**Challen's Job Printer's Record.** Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (1/2), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one list all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-man, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$4.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

**Challen's Advertising Record.** Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (1/2), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an ad. begins and ends. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-man, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$4.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

**Challen's Subscription Record.** FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received, blank spaces for the subscriber's name and the post office. The right hand page has the date of expiration, amount and date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-man, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$4.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

By mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price.

## The J. B. McLEAN CO., Ltd.,

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

## PAPER MAKING IN 1894.

As Illustrated in Holyoke's Modern and Perfectly  
Appointed Mammoth Plant.

### THE NEW RIVERSIDE MILL.

GOING across the Connecticut river from the station at Willimansett to Holyoke, by the Boston & Maine railroad, a traveler sitting upon the left side of the car will have a very pleasant introduction to the manufacturing establishments of the paper city. Close to the end of the railroad bridge rise the symmetrical lines, handsome yet massive, of one of the city's newest and most creditable industrial buildings. He will pass close to the base of a chimney, 160 feet in height, yet so designed and constructed as to make it rather a work of art than the ungainly brick column which so often rears its angular form into the air like a black and threatening presence. Through large, handsome windows, the glimpse will be had of busy workmen, of myriad sheets and piles of snow white paper, of revolving shafts and whirring machinery—then the train has rounded a curve and the vision, half comprehended, is lost.

Crossing the river, either on foot or in carriage, by the new Willimansett bridge which has scarcely yet ceased to be a matter of contention between the rival cities of Chicopee and Holyoke—one will come even closer to the structure, upon its opposite side, and may more at leisure admire its graceful contour, receiving an entirely different though not less pleasing picture. From whatever point of view it may be admired, the experienced beholder can but exclaim, "That is, in truth, a magnificent mill!" And the assertion will be fully justified, for he will be in contemplation of Holyoke's latest and newest paper mill, certainly one of its best, handsomest and most complete—the Riverside Paper Co.'s Mill No. 2.

This elegant plant, as intimated, is located just beside the little station of Riverside, which naturally takes its name from the company's original mill, and covers most of the ground between the railroad and Cabot street. There is, however, on the railroad side, ample room and a very desirable location for a handsome office building, which the company may erect some time in the future, while on the Cabot street side there is just room for a driveway, leading around to the rear of the mill buildings. The mill thus occupies the first or northernmost position on the third level canal, from which its water supply is drawn through three immense steel penstocks. This position gives to the mill many elements of convenience, both of access and the advantages of light, air and water, which more and more are being taken into consideration in these later years.

The officers of the Riverside Paper Company early became aware of the desirability of this site for a fine paper mill, both in the abstract and from its position with relation to their No. 1 mill. At the proper time, therefore, they made sure of the privilege, and then proceeded to develop a mill scheme expressly adapted to the site. This was evolved by Mr. Toole, the company's efficient superintendent, in connection with Ashley B. Tower, the world-famed paper mill designer, and the completed plant stands as a sufficient attestation of the thoroughness of their work and their perfect understanding of what was required in such a plant as it was proposed to construct. The contract for the excavation was let to Daniel O'Connell & Son,

of Holyoke, who began operations in June, 1892. This portion of the work proved the most trying encountered in the whole process of construction, as the soil was decidedly unfavorable, much hardpan being encountered, with other perplexing elements, while the work had to be carried far below the level of the river and close to the water's edge.

The contract for the stonework of the foundations and the head-gates was awarded to George L. Bosworth; that for the brickwork to Baker, Cavanaugh & Co., both of the contracting parties being of Holyoke, and well schooled in the matter of mill construction. That which they have wrought well attests their capacity, and the justification for the trust reposed in them. The stonework wrought under the direction of Mr. Bosworth is largely hidden from human sight, save as one makes his way toward the bowels of the earth in an inspection of the massive foundations and lower works of the mill; but each of the 6,000,000 bricks laid in the construction of the several buildings seems staring at the beholder as he glances along the hundreds of feet of handsome walls, built with enduring strength, yet without that appearance of ponderous heaviness which so frequently furnishes the only relief from ugly plainness.

The woodwork was done by Casper Ranger, of Holyoke, another expert in this line, the iron trusses and girders which were required in so large numbers were supplied by the R. F. Hawkins Iron Works of this city; the roofs were placed by A. Grant & Son, also Springfield parties. Through the winter of 1892-3, so far as weather permitted, the work was carried on, and in the spring following it was taken up in earnest, and pushed with as much energy as due regard for thoroughness and care would justify.

In the early summer machinery began to be placed, and the weeks were counted till the making of paper would begin. But unfortunately a change came over the industrial conditions of the country, and as the plant approached completion, the advisability of putting it in operation decreased. A general slackening in effort was permitted, and during the autumn and early winter the equipment stood practically completed, ready for turning on the water at any time, but waiting for such conditions in the business world as would justify setting the wheels in motion and inaugurating operations in the various departments. It was not until the latter part of January, 1894, that the rag sorters began their work, and on the last day of that month the first paper was produced. So admirably did every thing operate that within two hours from the time the beating engines were emptied of their stock, some of it was hanging in the drying lofts as paper. It is probably too much to claim for any plant that it has operated perfectly and satisfactorily in every respect from the first turning of its wheels, but certainly the new Riverside has come very near to making such a record, and to day its mammoth machine is turning off paper which is a delight whether viewed by reflected or transmitted light, or subjected to the sense of touch in any manner known to the skilful paper maker, or to any other test which may be applied.

The buildings are arranged in the form of a quadrangle, but are constructed in such a manner that after one enters at the front of the mill he has no consciousness of passing from one building to another, but simply pursues his way through apparently endless space till the rounds have been made and he emerges from the point of entrance. What we must from its location and facade call the main building, though it is by no means the largest, faces the canal, has four floors, and is 182 by 48 feet in



MILLS OF THE RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY.

size. This building has two towers, one 48 by 21 feet, the other 47 by 14 feet, from which access is had to the roof, affording a fine outlook over the city and its surroundings, which are perhaps nowhere more picturesquely seen than from this point. From each flank of this building others run back at right angles 208 feet. That upon the east side, facing the Boston & Maine railroad, is devoted to the finishing department. It is sixty five feet wide, and has four floors, the same as the front building. That upon the other side, parallel to Cabot street, is the machine room. It is of the same dimensions as its opposite, but naturally has only two floors—the machine room proper and the storey beneath. The south building, which faces the river, and is so close to it that there is only room for a spur track from one of the railroads between, is also of four stories, and is 202 by 75 feet. It has a tower 16 by 38 feet, and there is also a tower on the east side of the plant, 36 by 40 feet. All of these rise above the buildings to which they are attached, and effectually relieve any tendency to stiffness in the lines of the several structures. Elevators of the most improved construction run in all these towers, and are supplemented by generous stairways; while convenient stairways in various portions of the building give ready access from one floor to another.

Near the south-east corner of the plant stands the boiler house, 60 by 45 feet, and at a proper distance the graceful chimney rises 160 feet into the air, though from the proportions of the mill its apparent height is much less. A railroad track brings coal by the carload to a convenient dump close to the boiler house door. The boiler house, by the way, is equipped with a battery of Babcock & Wilcox boilers, of the latest pattern, not only adequate to heat the mill and furnish steam for the processes of manufacture, but adapted, if the emergency should ever arise, to feed the great reserve steam engines which will be mentioned later.

The present power arrangement consists of two 51-inch Hercules water wheels, furnished by the Holyoke Machine Company, while a pit has been placed for a third wheel, of 33 inches, which will be put in whenever the plant is stocked with its second set of machinery. One of these wheels is entirely adequate to run the machinery now in the mill; but in case of high water, which sets back into the tail-race and hampers the effectiveness, both are run, giving great capacity and steadiness. It is worthy of mention that the wheel pit, which is of generous size, though naturally supposed to be the darkest portion of any mill, is in this case almost as light as any of the upper rooms. As a measure of precaution a magnificent Improved Greene steam engine of some 400 horse power, from the Providence Steam Engine Company, has been placed in an adjacent room, which is also fitted to receive another engine of like size, whenever it may be deemed necessary. This engine, though it has not yet been put into use, and may not be for years to come, is a matter of much pride to the managers of the mill. It is regarded as one of the most perfect which modern science has been able to produce, and is alone capable of driving all the machinery now in the mill. Its driving belt, 150 feet in length and four feet in width, weighs 1,200 pounds; it was furnished by the B. F. Nichols Belting Company, who supply all the leather belts in the mill. It is one of the advantages of the Riverside site, that even if the Holyoke Water Power Company's great dam was to be swept away, the mill could continue running, through the agency of its steam engines, as the

water of the river fills the tail-race of the mill, and all the water required could be pumped to the filters, boilers, and other portions of the establishment where required.

The outfit of pumps, supplied by the Knowles Steam Pump Works, is complete and perfect. The list includes two boiler feed pumps, an automatic receiving pump, and a large suction pump, with twelve-inch cylinder and ten inch stroke. These are in addition to the stuff pumps, two in number, which aid in supplying the paper machine. There is also, most notable of all, what is known as an Underwriter's fire pump, a handsome and powerful machine, capable of throwing a thousand gallons of water a minute. This pump is provided with four delivery pipes of one and an eighth inches each, and is capable of sending its deluge of water, not only over both mills of the Riverside company, but all of the surrounding property within a radius of two hundred yards, reaching as far as the Franklin paper mills. A certain head of steam is kept upon the boiler at all hours of the day and night, so that this pump may be ready for service at an instant's notice, when ever its aid shall be required. The mill is also provided throughout with automatic sprinklers and other appliances for subduing an incipient conflagration.

While in the lower section of the plant, among the ponderous enginery which may be denominated the "vitals" of the establishment, one should give at least a passing glance at the five great filters, put in by the New York Filter Co., which take the ordinary Connecticut river water by the million gallons and transform it into a fluid of sparkling clearness, such as is indispensable in the production of the high grade paper turned out from this plant.

The ventilation and warming of the entire mill is done by the Sturtevant heating system, in which a seven-foot fan, drawing air through a system of steam pipes, by which it is warmed, forces it to all of the rooms, maintaining any degree of temperature necessary for the comfort of the inmates. Of course this does not apply to the high temperature required in the drying lofts, which are heated by a system of steam pipes of their own. The Sturtevant fan also answers an opposite purpose in summer, when it can be made to bring cool air in the same manner, thus keeping down the heat and maintaining a perfect system of ventilation, without the necessity of opening windows to invite dust and draughts.

Having taken this general survey of the plant and some of its special departments, we are ready to accompany the "raw material," as it is unloaded from the cars at the doors of the mill, and makes its interesting way through the several stages of manufacture. The storage capacity of the plant, at present, is practically unlimited, but the front or northern building is designed expressly for this use, and it alone is capable of receiving an immense supply. After the rags have passed through the dusters, which do their disagreeable work very efficiently, they are taken to the sorting tables, where they are carefully inspected, everything which will not make paper being removed. A certain amount of cutting is necessarily done here, the tables being provided with the regulation cutting knives; but most of this work is now done by the two cutting machines through which the rags are next passed. One of these cutters does the work of a small army of women, with equal or even greater perfection.

Through the floor the chipped rags are fed to two rotary boilers, having a capacity of five tons each. These rotaries



were made by Coghlan's Holyoke Steam Boiler and Iron Works, and they are located in a high and roomy apartment, where the fittings, tanks and stocks are easily accessible from every direction. The washing and beating engines are located in the southern building, occupying the first floor. There are three of each, and each has a capacity for 1,200 pounds of stock. They were made by the Holyoke Machine Co., and are further perfected by a copper lining and a patent lock valve made by the P. P. Emory Manufacturing Co., of Springfield. The twenty drainer pits, which are fine specimens of their kind, are located in the basement beneath the washers, and are fitted with the Snell patent filtering bottoms, which are regarded as the one thing indispensable for the purpose.

Having gone from the washers to the drainers and back again to the beaters, the material makes its way to the stuff chests. These are two in number, twenty-two feet in depth and thirteen feet in diameter: with one of them a Marshall refining engine is connected, for giving that fineness of finish which is its special province. The stuff-chest room is adjacent to the engine room, and is 65 by 37 feet, light and pleasant.

The machine room is an apartment of which any mill might justly be proud. It is 175 feet in length by 65 feet in width. It contains at present a single 100-inch Fourdrinier machine, manufactured by the Rice, Barton & Fales Machine and Iron Company, but there is ample floor space for the second machine of like size, which will be added in due time. This machine, which is capable of making a web of paper fully 91 inches in width, is provided with all the latest attachments, including a Marshall driving train, while the motive power for this machine comes from an Improved Greene steam engine of 75 horse power, which is located in the engine room adjoining.

There are four drying lofts, occupying two floors over the finishing room proper, with a capacity for receiving the full output of ten or a dozen tons daily of which the mill will eventually be capable. These are fitted with poles and racks of the most approved form, and when filled with paper are kept at a temperature of from 102 to 105 degrees. Two or three days and nights in this temperature prepares the paper for the subsequent processes. Adjoining the drying rooms are two apartments of similar size, usually designated as "jogging" rooms: but they are more generally spoken of as storage rooms, the company say, their machine working so nicely that very little "jogging" is required.

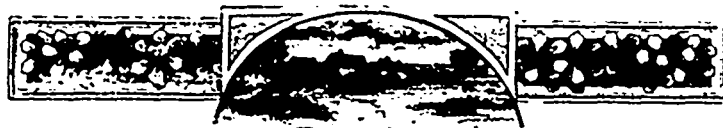
The finishing room is a charmingly light and attractive apartment, facing the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad, and having generous windows upon two sides. The machinery here is of the very best grade which can be made, and with the exception of the Cranston cutters, is principally from the Holyoke Machine Co. The calenders are fine affairs, and a line of them will eventually extend along one entire side of the room. The hydraulic presses are also in this department. The paper is now completed, and ready for loading upon cars. The facilities for

shipment are admirable, as branch tracks from New England's two greatest systems, the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, run to the doors of the mill, either for the receipt or the delivery of freight.

In the construction of such a perfect plant as that of "the new Riverside," it is a matter of pride to have contributed even a minor portion of the outfit, and the names of a few of those interested may be mentioned, in addition to those which have already been given. The elevators were furnished by the Holyoke Hydrant and Iron Works; the steam and water piping was done by Kennedy & Sullivan, under the personal superintendence of Thomas F. Kilbride; the rubber belts came from the establishment of Chase & Gooledge; the electrical appliances, which are arranged for lighting the entire plant, are the work of R. T. Oakes & Co.; the loft poles were made by W. Ely & Son; B. E. Fox & Co. furnish the galvanized iron ventilators; the copper water piping is by the P. P. Emory Manufacturing Co., of Springfield, and the knife grinders are from the Horner Machine Co.

The mill is now equipped throughout to supply its one machine, and all arrangements have been made for adding another machine of similar capacity at any time in the future, with the machinery constituting its complement. The foundation work for this enlargement has all been done, and no additional buildings will be required. The necessary machinery can be added at a cost not exceeding fifteen per cent. of that already invested in the plant. The date when this will be done has not been fixed, and all will depend upon the general business condition and the paper market. The machine now in operation is capable of turning out five tons a day of the high-grade papers made by the company; and both mills combined have a capacity of from ten to twelve tons daily, depending upon the class of product being manufactured.

The Riverside Paper Co. is a Massachusetts corporation, established in 1866, with the late Charles O. Chapin as its president. Julius H. Appleton, of Springfield, now its president, purchased in 1872 the interest of William Whiting and William K. Baker, then agent and treasurer respectively of the company; James W. Toole came from Dalton in 1881 to become superintendent, which position he still holds, and is one of the directors in the company; about the same time, or a little later, W. N. Caldwell, of Springfield, entered the employ of the company, in which he is at present a director and its treasurer. His capacity for the business was early manifested, and his honorable and rapid advancement was faithfully earned. Jere Horton, formerly of Westfield, and well known in the paper trade for at least a quarter century, is the western agent. The product of the company has a reputation too firmly established to need indorsement at this late day; while the business energy, sagacity, and application of the officials of the Riverside are sufficient guarantee that the honorable success of the past will be flatteringly augmented through the work of "the new mill" and its magnificent equipment. —The Paper World.





Facsimile of Label used on Magna Charta Bond Paper, Manufactured by the Riverside Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass.  
See description on following page.

**THE MAGNA CHARTA OF KING JOHN.**—*Cardinal Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, presenting to the Barons of England the Charter of Liberties granted by Henry I.*

*The Barons are here represented swearing to support it and to procure its confirmation from King John.*

*This photograph is made from the painting by W. Martin, preserved in the picture gallery at Oxford, and was taken from the original painting by representatives of the Riverside Paper Co., after an extended search for the painting in the Oxford College Art Galleries, England. It is said to be one of the most correct designs, in its costumes, etc., ever produced in the history of the Magna Charta, as it permits the identification of most of the principal characters by their armorial ensigns.*

*The scene is laid at an altar in front of the tomb of St. Edmund the King, at the Abbey of St. Edmund's Bury. An aged Prelate is holding the instrument and several other ecclesiastics appear in the background. On the right of the Archbishop stands a figure intended for William Marshall the younger, and on the left appear Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex and Gloucester, with Robert Fitz-Walter standing between them, all of whom were afterward Securities for carrying the Charter of King John into effect. On the left in front is Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, next to whom is Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and others of the principal Barons are assembled in the background.*

---

**RIVERSIDE PAPER COMPANY**

. . . . . HOLYOKE, MASS.

*Manufacture and carry in stock the following brands of High-Grade Pole-Dried Writing Papers:*

<i>Magna Charta Bond</i>	<i>Dundee Record</i>	<i>Melrose Superfine</i>
<i>Universal Bond</i>	<i>Pure Linen Stock</i>	<i>Rialto Extra Fine</i>
<i>Dundee Bond</i>	<i>Deerfield Laid</i>	<i>Stationers' Linen Ledger</i>
	<i>Riverside Extra Superfine</i>	

**TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.**

55 KING STREET W.  
ENTRANCE ON BAY ST.

BEST FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES

**BEST CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES**

**OUR PROCESSES**  
WOOD ENGRAVING  
PHOTO ENGRAVING  
ZINC ENGRAVING  
HALF TONE  
WAX ENGRAVING  
DESIGNING

F. BRIDGES MGR.

**Telephone 2893**

**YOU LOSE MORE THAN WE DO BY NOT ADVERTISING IN THIS JOURNAL**

**CANADIAN PHOTO ENGRAVING BUREAU**

BEST PROCESSES

MOORE & ALEXANDER PROPRIETORS

PHOTO ENGRAVING  
ZINC ETCHING

10 ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO.

**TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.**

LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

LITHOGRAPHING  
STONE & WOOD  
ENGRAVING

ALL THE NEW ROSES

# SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS

We have a large line of Rebuilt Machinery, and desiring to reduce the same, offer the following bargains:

33 x 46	Cottrell Intermediate, air springs, tapeless delivery—a fine press. . . . .	\$850 00	7 x 11	Universal . . . . .	\$100 00
32 x 48	Campbell, thoroughly rebuilt . . . . .	600 00	8 x 12	Globe . . . . .	65 00
33 x 46	Chicago Stop Cylinder. . . . .	400 00	9 Col.	Washington Hand Press . . . . .	115 00
19 x 24	Standard Babcock, air springs and tapeless—good as new . . . . .	500 00	8 Col.	Washington Hand Press. . . . .	95 00
31 x 46	Improved Fairhaven . . . . .	450 00	7 Col.	Washington Hand Press. . . . .	80 00
15 x 19½	O. S. Nonpareil, no throw-off. . . . .	175 00	6 Col.	Army Hand Press. . . . .	45 00
13 x 19	Peerless, steam and fountain. . . . .	300 00	30 Inch	End Lever Peerless Cutter . . . . .	120 00
13 x 19	O. S. Gordon, steam and throw-off. . . . .	290 00	32 Inch	Centennial Cutter. . . . .	100 00
13 x 19	O. S. Gordon, steam, but no throw-off. . . . .	250 00			
9 x 13	Peerless, with steam . . . . .	130 00			
8 x 12	Peerless . . . . .	120 00			

In addition to the above we have many other especially good bargains in rebuilt machinery, and if you are in the market we shall be pleased to hear from you.

All our machines are guaranteed to be thoroughly rebuilt. Have you one of our specimen books of type, etc.? Our discounts are attractive to close buyers.

## MINNESOTA TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

DEL. T. SUTTON, Manager.  
C. P. STINE, Treasurer.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

### All COLORS and GRADES

# Letter-Press



# Lithographic

. . . Specimen books and printed samples furnished free upon application . . .

# THE *P*RINTER AND *P*UBLISHER

to whom close prices, liberal terms, reciprocal trade, and good paper are inducements, will find it to his advantage to get quotations and prices from

## THE **E. B. EDDY** CO.

### HULL, CANADA

**HAVING THE LARGEST PAPER MILLS IN CANADA  
WITH AN AVERAGE WEEKLY OUTPUT OF 240 TONS**

Being first in enterprise and commanding influence, backed up with capital and energy, we merit the attention of everyone using paper, and are in a position to offer inducements second to none.

#### BRANCHES

318 St. James St., MONTREAL  
29 Front St. West, TORONTO

Writing	Cover
Envelope	Poster
Book	News
Print	Manilla

### PAPER

#### AGENTS

F. H. ANDREWS & SON,	Quebec
ALFRED POWIS,	Hamilton
J. A. HENDRY,	Kingston
A. P. TIPPET & CO.,	St. John
J. PETERS & CO.,	Halifax
TEES & PERSSE,	Winnipeg
JAS. MITCHELL,	Vancouver
E. A. BENJAMIN,	St. Johns, N.F.
Resident agents not yet appointed	Sydney, Aus. Melbourne. "