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Vol. VIII—No. 9

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER, 1899.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

THE EXCURSION ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

A RECORD OF THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION'S WESTERN TRIP.

BY ONE WHO WAS ALL THERE



TO ORGANIZE a holiday party of 100 journalists and their ladies; to transport that party over 2,500 miles and back again; to "feed and drink" them during 25 days—that is no small task. By accomplishing it, the present officers of the Canadian Press Association have won for themselves a prominent place in the history of that organization and a warm spot in the heart of every person who

enjoyed the benefit of their energy, their foresight and their unceasing thoughtfulness.

The association has not had an annual excursion for a number of years, and, though the matter was discussed at various annual meetings, there seemed every reason to believe that the last one had been held. However, through the persistent work of Robert Holmes, M.P., and A. G. F. Macdonald, the Department of the Interior suggested to the C.P.R. that it would be a splendid idea to take a party of Ontario journalists to British Columbia, in order that they might see the wonderful development of the West. Accordingly, Mr. Shaughnessy said he would be delighted, and the arrangements were at once taken into consideration. These were worked out by Mr. McNicoll and Mr. Kerr, for the C.P.R., and the president, Mr. Willison, Mr. McKay and the secretary for the press association. Two special conferences were held in Montreal, and a 23 days' trip was planned. To the credit of the C.P.R. and the press committee be it written (and printed) that their programme was carried out absolutely. Only once was a change made in the drafted time-table—and the result was far from pleasing in that instance.

The party left Toronto on August 8, in a special train of C.P.R. sleeping cars—Quebec, Toronto, Nippon and Pekin drawn by a Grand Trunk engine. About 90 persons were aboard, eight others afterwards joining at North Bay, Port

Arthur, Rat Portage and Winnipeg. The full list of the party is as follows:

W. S. Dingman, Stratford.
 E. J. B. Pense, Kingston.
 C. W. Young, Cornwall.
 Geo. P. Graham, Brockville.
 Mrs. Graham.
 W. Ireland, Parry Sound.
 Dr. Sylvester, Toronto.
 Mrs. Sylvester.
 B. Way, Hamilton.
 Mrs. Way.
 B. McMillan, Orangeville.
 Mrs. McGulley.
 H. S. Scott, Toronto.
 Geo. Wrigley, Toronto.
 Mrs. Wrigley.
 W. H. Keller, Cambridge.
 Ed. E. Cameron, Toronto.
 Mrs. Cameron.
 A. F. Pirie, Dundas.
 Mrs. Pirie.
 H. F. Gardiner, Hamilton.
 Mrs. Gardiner.
 J. W. Eedy, St. Marys.
 Mrs. Eedy.
 Wm. Watt, Jr., Brantford.
 Miss Watt.
 A. T. Willgress, Brockville.
 Chas. Clark, Kincardine.
 Miss Weir, London.
 H. B. Elliott, Wingham.
 A. McNece, Windsor.
 Mrs. McNece.
 Thos. P. Harri, Waterloo.
 Mrs. P. Harri.
 John A. Cooper, Toronto.
 D. Williams, Collingwood.
 Mrs. Williams.
 W. M. O'Brien, Stratford.
 Chas. N. Robertson, Ottawa.
 Mrs. Robertson.
 Mrs. Williams, Toronto.
 H. Hough, Toronto.
 A. G. F. Macdonald, Alexandria.
 A. W. Law, Toronto.
 J. M. Walker, Perth.
 G. J. Gibbard, Toronto.
 Mrs. Gibbard.
 W. W. Cliff, Carleton Place.
 Mrs. Cliff.
 George Sawle, Welland.
 A. J. Matheson, Perth.
 C. W. Rutledge, Markdale.

Representative Dept. of Interior,
 Representativly C. P. R.,

Mrs. Rutledge.
 Jas. K. Little, Owen Sound.
 D. F. Burk, Port Arthur.
 J. S. Murray, Halifax.
 W. S. Gray, Millbrook.
 H. Mathison, Belleville.
 W. H. Mills, Toronto.
 D. H. Price, Avonlea.
 St. Goodspeed, Toronto.
 Mrs. Goodspeed.
 Wm. Buckingham, Stratford.
 Miss Buckingham.
 Miss Lizzie Hayercraft, Bowmanville.
 T. H. Preston, Brantford.
 Mrs. Preston.
 W. H. Siselo, Arnprior.
 D. M. Grant, Huntsville.
 W. J. Taylor, Tynes.
 Chas. E. Chapman, Rat Portage.
 Geo. E. Scroggie, Toronto.
 Mrs. Scroggie.
 Mrs. Sprague, Toronto.
 Miss Sprague.
 C. A. McArthur, Toronto.
 Thos. Green, Toronto.
 A. F. Wallis, Toronto.
 J. J. Bell, Toronto.
 Mrs. Bell.
 Miss Ida Simpson, Toronto.
 C. A. Matthews, Toronto.
 Mrs. Matthews.
 J. H. L. Patterson, Toronto.
 Fred Cook, Ottawa.
 Mrs. Cook.
 Andrew Miller, Ottawa.
 F. D. L. Smith, Toronto.
 Miss Cameron, London.
 Mrs. Magurn, Windup.
 Mrs. Weld, London.
 Miss White, Exeter.
 Miss White, Brandon.

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 R. A. Short, Montreal.
 Miss Gunn.
 Robert J. Harper, Montreal.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP ASSOCIATION.

L. S. Chinnell, Sherbrooke.
 J. G. Holland, Stanstead.

W. J. WHITE.
 A. E. LAFANOE.

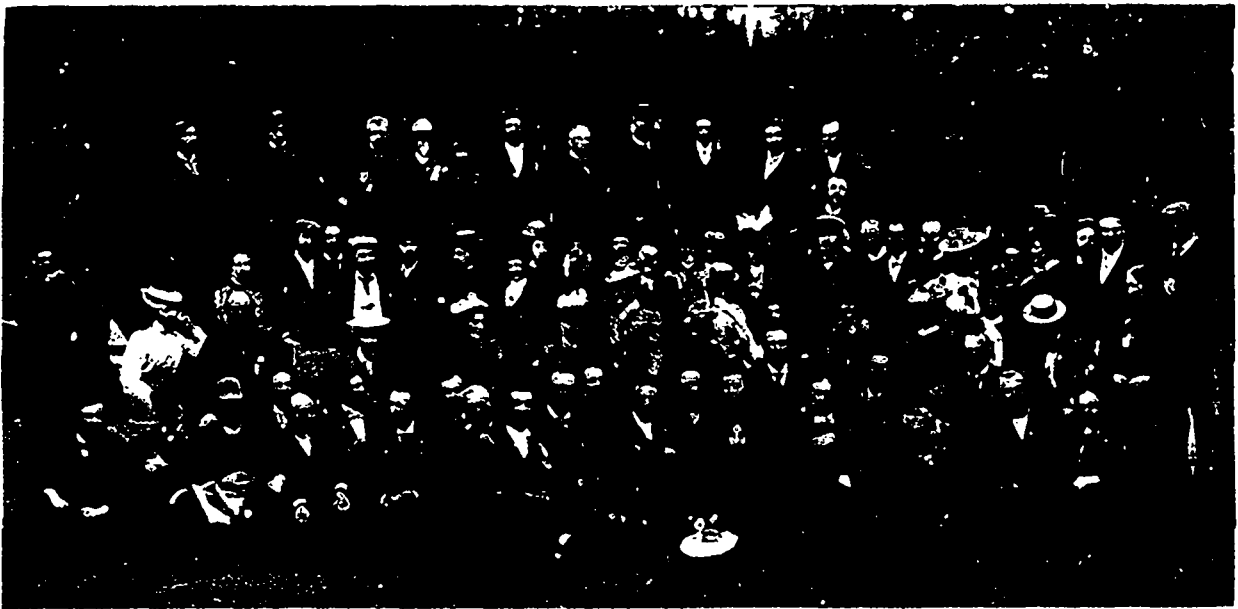
From the union station to Gravenhurst was the first run. At the latter place, the party was transported to the Minnawaska hotel for supper, and then taken for a sail on Muskoka Lake by The Muskoka Navigation Co.'s Kenozha. Mayor Mickle and Mr. Cockburn did the honors, and everybody wondered at the beautiful scenery of the region—wondered why they hadn't come to see it before. There was a brass band

aboard, and Mr. Pirie paid it a graceful compliment when he said that he had heard all the great bands of the world, but he had never heard a band that played like that band. Some thought Mr. Pirie was sarcastic, but those who know him best ridicule the idea that he is ever humorous at other people's expense. It was near midnight when the party got aboard the cars, ready to be drawn by special G.T.R. engine to North Bay. Everybody went to bed at once, except those who stayed awake to entertain two fine chaps, A. H. Notman and W. T. Dockrill, of the C.P.R. These gentlemen went as far as Huntsville, and were there the victims of a practical joke. The train stopped a quarter of a mile from the station, waiting for a semaphore to be turned down, and the journalists persuaded Mr. Notman and Mr. Dockrill that they were at the station. The two trusting gentlemen got off in the dark and had to walk the quarter of a mile to the station. Fortunately, the train was held for orders, and when the C.P.R. gentlemen came up their wrath was appeased with some special mineral water that the secretary had provided for such emergencies. Then the boys

In the evening a reception was held at the Northern hotel. At 9 o'clock we left.

Next morning (11th) Rat Portage came in sight. So did Mr. Chapman, of *The Miner*, Mayor McArthur, and a dozen big hearty chaps from Winnipeg. After being decorated with badges from Rat Portage, the Western Canadian Press Association, and Winnipeg, we went on board the *Keenora*, where dinner was served later on. The beauties of the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake, the possibilities of this mineral region, and the bracing effect of a good sail were the features of the day. Incidentally we saw the *Sultana* and the *Mikado* mines, and had the pleasure, at the latter, of learning all about stamp mills. A dance and a few speeches at the opera house brought 12 o'clock and the train.

The next morning (12th) we found ourselves in Winnipeg. After an easy morning, some little worry about hotels and baggage and a hearty luncheon, we were taken about the city on a special electric train. Mayor Andrews had come down to Rat Portage to get acquainted, and afterwards, when at home,



THE CANADIAN PRESS PARTY AT GLACIER

gave them a hearty series of cheers as they left them at Huntsville.

Next morning when we awoke we were at North Bay. Mr. Paelps, of *The Times*, and his wife were on the platform, waiting to decorate us with a buttonhole bouquet and to direct us to the Pacific hotel for a jolly good breakfast. Afterwards, the dining car *Tuleries* was attached and did good service until the train reached the Rockies.

Next day (9th) was spent covering ground between North Bay and Port Arthur. The speed made along this piece of the C.P.R. is about 45 miles. It was not a very pleasant day, for the scenery is somewhat monotonous. Some rain fell, and the members were not yet thoroughly acquainted with each other.

On the 10th we had a much pleasanter time. Port Arthur gave us a royal welcome, and made matters very lively. Mayor Marks of Port Arthur, Mayor Jarvis of Fort William, and our own true friend and brother, Dan Burk, showed us the towns, the river, the elevators, and everything else worth seeing.

he treated us as friends. Lieutenant-Governor Patterson received us; and the luncheon in the evening was much better than the speeches, which showed that our members had been affected by the very cool weather. However, Mr. Magurn, of *The Free Press*, and Mr. Turnock, of the *Telegram*, showed us that all the newspaper talent is not in Eastern Canada. Winnipeg's hospitality will long be remembered by the members of our party, the programme being more varied, and the welcome almost more enthusiastic than at any other point. Canada's Chicago is inhabited by a class of broad minded and plucky citizens.

After a quiet Sunday, we left at 7 a.m. Monday (11th) for *Portage la Prairie*, and before we completed the 56 miles every person knew something of the appearance of a Manitoba prairie. At Portage this knowledge was broadened and deepened. At the station were a score of single and double rigs, and the party was driven out into the country to see the fields of growing grain, the neat homes and comfortable outbuildings of the

farmers who live in that unequalled wheat district. By 12 o'clock we were all back to the hotels eating luncheon, and by 1 o'clock were off for Brandon, soon exchanging the flat for the rolling prairie. Here we had another drive, and after dinner in the dining car, we wandered about enjoying the beauties of this picturesque town and the music of its excellent band. The citizens were out to spend the long twilight with us, and every other man drove a horse and trap and wore a smile and a look of active content.

On the morning of Tuesday (13th) we pulled into Regina, and after a few minutes were taken up the branch railway to Wascona, a station marked only by two huge elevators. Here we were met by a score more farmers' traps and driven across the rolling prairie. Coming back we were laden with wild roses and other prairie flowers, and memories of shacks, back setting, breaking, original prairie, broad acres of wheat, and comfortable farm buildings. We got back to Regina by eleven, and were then driven over to Government House in mounted police and other wagons. The secretary presented us to His Honor and Madame Forget, after which we had coffee and a very strong brand of sherry. I believe His Honor discovered later that the maid had opened whiskey instead of wine. But the error did not lessen our appreciation for the hospitable French Canadian couple who paid us the highest honor in their power. From Government House to the barracks was not a long reach, but there was plenty of room between the two establishments for a pasture field for the old ox that Governor Royal drove before his water cart. The old chap browsed away and took no notice of the brains and pride paraded before him. The mounted police received us with honors. They showed us Riel's cell showing us two so as to save time, the real cell being at the blind end of a corridor and difficult to get at. They would have sold us some of the rope, but said they had disposed of five miles of it already. From there back to the town hall for a few words and then on to Calgary.

Coming into Calgary next day (16th) we had our first glimpse of the foothills, our first glance at the Bow River, and our first view of one of the most picturesquely situated towns in Canada.

That evening we came up the mountains to Banff, in time for a short dance at the N.W.M.P. post. But the next day was one of the banner days of the trip. A dip in the tepid sulphur bath, a drive half-way up Tunnel Mountain, a walk about the hotel and a view of the falls made everybody ready for luncheon.

In the afternoon it was the same programme over again with variations. Those of us who were from Ontario simply revelled in the grandeur of the mountains all about us, the beauty of the small but rushing torrents, the warm sun-kissed valley within sight of the snow capped peaks, and the well served and strikingly situated C.P.R. hotel, where we finished up with a dinner and a dance.

To Laggan we went next day, all tired and lame. Some went to Lake Louise, while others stayed in the cars and wrote letters. Late in the afternoon we crossed the Great Divide, saw the waters descending Pacificward, and at last felt that we were making progress. At Field, seventeen miles from Laggan, we had the meal of the trip—an enticing and cleverly served dinner, which would beat anything in the Toronto or Montreal hotels. After a few songs and a short dance we all went to bed, with the exception of the boys of car Quebec. They were exceptions in nearly everything—the only outsider who could get their money being a ruddy faced chap from Dundas.

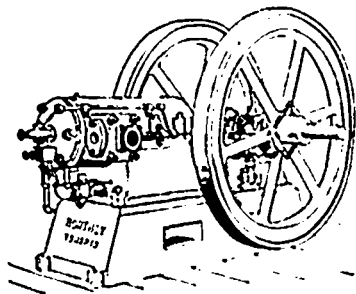
The Glacier was the attraction next day. We saw it after a rough tramp of over two miles, we stood in the fissures in the ice, we came out and looked up again to where it touched the sky, we picked up a stone and went away to think over the glacial theory again. H. S. Scott wrote some fool-saying on a piece of paper and planted it amongst the rollers. This is the inscription he wrote. "All intelligent people read The Globe." And somebody ventured to wager a dollar bill that he hadn't read it himself for several days.

We had our pictures taken with the glacier in the background, and then set out for Vancouver. We dined at Revelstoke, breakfasted at North Bend, serviced under Dr. Goodspeed in car Quebec, and reached Vancouver at 1.40 p.m., 20 minutes ahead of time.

The four days (20-24th), we spent in Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster were very pleasant, albeit we had a cold, blue Monday. The Quadra took us over to Victoria, where we saw the prettiest residential city in Canada, west of Toronto. The Quadra took us up to Esquimalt to see fortifications which could not be seen, and the Warspite which was seen and inspected with the assistance of the gentlemanly little middies. Here, I may remark in parentheses, that Messrs. Dingman, Cooper and Macdonald were seen emerging from the Admiral's cabin with rather damp-looking moustaches. The two latter were rather unconcerned, but the president looked very guilty. Next day the Quadra took us back to the mainland, up the Fraser river and

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deposited us in a cannery at New Westminster—one of the 40 odd canneries that line that 20 miles of fish-stuffed stream. From here we returned by electric cars to Vancouver, where we were banquetted by His Worship Mayor Garden, at the Vancouver hotel. But we shall not soon forget the Quadra, nor Capt. Walbran and Commissioner Gaudin. They made our visit to the Coast a memorable one, and here's to their kindness and their British qualities.

On Thursday (24th), we were off for home. Not all of us, however, for we were reduced to 79 in number, the rest having scattered. All day Thursday we traveled, and all night. At early dawn on Friday we transhipped from train to boat, and had the most pleasant sail the heart of man or maid could desire. Nor Norway nor Switzerland could furnish the equal of this mountain-locked lake. At Robson we took the train for Rossland, and climbed and climbed and climbed till at last



THE EXCURSION TRAIN.

It consisted of four sleeping cars, a diner and a baggage car.

above us we saw the dim outline of Red Mountain bedecked with the electric jewels which keep in Rossland a continuous day. Next day we saw the Le Roi and the War Eagle, the mines that have made Red Mountain famous. Then, back down the mountains with five minutes at the Trail smelter. Two of the party took six minutes and got a bad scare. They afterwards apologized—to themselves. On, then, to Bannington Falls, 35 miles from Rossland, but supplying that mining camp with all the electric power it can possibly use. And wonderfully picturesque falls they are, surpassing even Niagara in beauty, though not in amenity.

And after dark on Saturday evening, we reached Nelson, one of the prettiest little towns in Canada. Here we were accorded a reception second to nothing on the trip. A splendid banquet, a sample set of minerals neatly boxed, a pamphlet with maps, some excellent speeches, and, above all, a hearty welcome, which made us feel at home, and which prepared our minds for the quiet Sabbath which followed. Mayor Goodeve of Rossland, and Mayor Neelands of Nelson, are two men worthy of their positions and of the great mining country which these two towns represent.

Some members of our party—17 of them—left Nelson Saturday night, so as to be home on August 30. There was a landslide on the Crow's Nest railway, and we who remained

behind caught them at North Bay. For further particulars of their adventures, see Mr. Wallis, Mr. Scroggie, or Mr. Matthews. We who remained in Nelson until Sunday evening had a pleasant sail down the lake. The boat had 21 berths and we had 21 ladies, so, every man slept in his clothes that night. They were head to heel all over the cabin. We reached Kootenay Landing just after breakfast, and took the train for home. Owing to the landslide, we did not get our own cars and our own diner until dinner time. But it was a happy crowd that swung into those cars at Crow's Nest, for it was like getting back home. Mrs. Lud Cameron screamed for joy when she saw the smoke-blackened streamers that had distinguished our train on the outward journey, and we were all in humor to imitate her. Twelve days in the same car, when it is one of the C.P.R.'s palatial sleepers, makes one feel at home. But instead of four sleepers, we had now only two, and instead of 98 members we had but 54. One-half of this party went straight through to Montreal and Toronto, and the other half remained over at Winnipeg to take the Friday boat from Fort William.

One of the stirring events of the trip was the presenting of addresses on board the steamer Rossland coming down the Arrow lakes. The recipients were the three men who done the most to make the trip a success: Mr. A. E. Lalande, of the C.P.R., and our president and our secretary. Mr. Lalande was also given a sterling silver tea service as a memento of the party's love; Mr. Cooper, a case of spoons, and Mr. Dingman, a set of knives. The latter is to be accompanied by an illuminated copy of the address. Three gentlemen read the different addresses and three ladies made the presentations. The following is the text of the addresses:

TO MR. LALANDE.

Mr. A. Lalande, Traveling Passenger Agent C.P.R.:

The members of the Canadian Press Association excursion desire to take advantage of this opportunity of expressing their high appreciation of the entirely satisfactory management by you of the trip afforded by the Canadian Pacific railway to the Coast.

Your uniform courtesy and untrifling efforts to contribute to the pleasure and comfort of the excursionists, together with your readiness to afford all information in your power regarding the scenic beauties of the route, the wonderful engineering skill displayed in the construction of the railway, and the splendid natural resources of the country through which this great national highway runs, have made the excursion the most memorable in the annals of the association.

The pleasures of the journey, both going and coming, have been greatly enhanced by your presence, and the affability you have constantly shown to one and all.

We trust that you may long remain in the service of this progressive and enterprising institution which plays so important a part in bringing Canada before the eyes of the world, and that you may attain to still greater prominence on the staff of the railway.

You have touched a tender and sympathetic chord in all our hearts, and we venture to offer you this trifle as a slight evidence of our affectionate regard.

TO THE PRESIDENT

W. S. Dingman, Esq., President Canadian Press Association

DEAR SIR,—As we are now approaching the point where our jolly party of excursionists will experience a partial break up—a feeling steals over us that this is an opportune moment to present our respects to the head of our association.

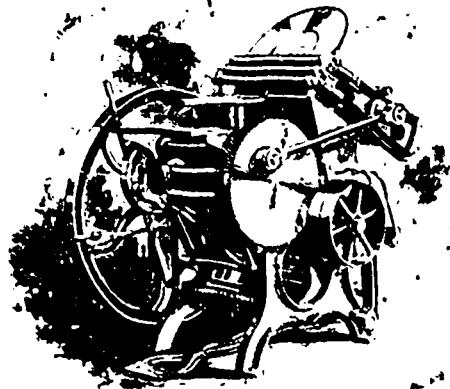
The trip, on the return portion of which we have now entered, has been one of unalloyed pleasure, and will ever remain a green spot in the memories of those who, during its vicissitudes, have been under your fatherly care and protection. We realize the vast amount of labor involved in planning and perfecting such an outing, and assure you that your kindness, patience and self-sacrifice will never be forgotten.

The dignified manner in which you have represented the association at the different places of entertainment has not only pleased us all, but has reflected much honor upon the newspaperdom of Eastern Canada, and as a body we feel that to you in a great measure is due the favorable impression which has found expression in the many compliments paid our association on the journey. You have shown yourself an ideal president and a prince of chaperons.

Being assured of our gratitude and kind wishes, Mr. President, again honor us by accepting the small token accompanied by the unanimous wish that your trip may be heaped with the good things of life, and that in the hectic incident

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505 Board of Trade.

to journalism, you will at times pause to think with kindly recollection of those who, under your guidance, crossed the "Great Divide" in 1899.

TO THE SECRETARY.

John A. Cooper, Esq., Secretary Canadian Press Association:

DEAR SIR,—When the trip of the Canadian Press Association was mooted, we felt that the arrangements were safe in your hands, and, as the miles rolled away from us under the car wheels on our long journey, every minute has confirmed our first impressions. Nothing has been neglected that you could do to contribute to our comfort and enjoyment. Some of us have wondered how you got time to sleep, and we feel under obligations to you that we can never discharge.

Not in any sense as a quit claim, but just to show there is no hard feeling, we ask you to accept this slight memento, and trust that you will cherish it in remembrance of a delightful trip that all of us will never forget.

That you may long continue to occupy the position you fill so well, and that we may all meet again some other day under equally happy circumstances, is earnest hope of your well-wishers.

NOTES.

"We are paving the Northwest with meals and speeches"—a wise remark made by A. F. Wallis at Winnipeg, August 13, 1899.

At Regina, on the return trip, the party was met at the station by Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., statesman and journalist. We all flocked out to shake hands with him. Alex. Pirie was in the drawing-room of the "Toronto" with his coat off and a full-house in his hand, but, with lightning speed and a careless disregard for the stakes, he was soon on the platform shaking hands with his old friend. Just then, Mrs. Pirie came up, and her admiring husband presented her with the appropriate words: "Allow me to introduce mine." The gallant statesman removed his hat, and, with a profound bow from the hips, remarked: "I am delighted to be introduced to the wife of the wittiest man in Canada." And then the aforesaid "wittiest man in Canada" proved his claim to the title and his appreciation of his Irish friend's wit by exclaiming: "What! is she your wife, too?" And the train pulled out with three cheers for Mr. Davin.

When Mr. Davin was standing on the platform at Regina, being introduced to the ladies of the party, he remarked that he was sorry he hadn't brought his wife down. "For, you know," said this bold Irishman, "I think she is the best piece of calico in the Territories."

They tell of many witty remarks made by George Graham, M.P.P., Brockville. One night, some of the people in car "Quebec" were raising a row about the lateness of the porter in making up the berths—although George was usually ahead of time with all his work. Mr. Graham hearing of this, exclaimed: "Oh, well! A kick about the make-up is to be expected on a press train." But perhaps his best retort was when he turned the tables on his brother wag from Dundas. It was just after the presentations and when everybody was looking bored and sheepish, that Mr. Pirie sprang up, seized a jug of ice-water and made a long speech in presenting it to Mr. Graham in the hope that he might some day learn to use it. Mr. Graham replied in a clever speech ending up with the suggestion: "In the life hereafter I shall remember his thoughtfulness and when the Dundas editor cries out for water, I shall take it down to him in this pitcher."

The honor of being "chief lady" on the trip, owing to the absence of the president's wife, fell to Mrs. Pirie, and she bore her honors and bouquets with becoming sweetness and dignity.

When the gaily-decorated electric train stopped in front of Winnipeg's pride—the brewery—the party all trooped out and over to the buildings with wonderful alacrity. The president

and the secretary alone remained behind, torn by contending emotions—a hatred of beer and a duty to look after the party. Finally, the president took the other young man by the arm, and they followed the crowd.

It is well that that they have a few good eastern journalists in the West. The reception at Rossland would have been very flat without John B. Kerr, his hearty welcome, and his generous "tips."

At Regina, the train was taken ten miles north to Wascana (Pile of Bones). When the party had returned to Regina and had been driven over to Government House, it was discovered that the president was lost and had not been seen since the train left Wascana. It was a rather difficult task to explain to His Honor that the company had marched off without its captain, but at length this was accomplished and the presentation proceeded. An hour or so afterwards the president was seen coming across the plain on a buckboard drawn by two weary-looking bronchos. No doubt, he will send in his bill to the association to cover the expense of that ten-mile ride.

At Revelstoke, the party received several boxes of British Columbia plums and a box of cut flowers. These were sent by Thomas A. Sharpe, superintendent of the experimental farm at Agassiz, to prove to the excursionists that British Columbia is not all a sea of mountains.

Eight gentlemen and one lady, Mrs. Fred. Cook, rode on the cowcatcher from the Summit to Field, a magnificent scenic trip.

One of the young ladies—so The Vancouver World says—composed the following:

Why do the married men of car "Quebec"
So awfully their faithful wives henpeck?
Why do the men who left their wives behind
Such pleasure with other ladies find?
Why do the single men at ladies shy
As if 'twere leap year, and a parson high?

Dr. Sylvester was anxious for a free ad., so he arranged to have two men who were working on a bridge knocked off and hurt. Then he stayed over for a few hours at Golden, fixed the men up, and caught up with the party at Revelstoke. While at Golden he performed an operation on a child that was suffering from appendicitis. Late information says—wonderful to relate—that the child has recovered.

THE TORONTO PRINTING TRADE.

It is said that the new scale of wages agreed upon between the employing printers of Toronto and the union will mean nearly \$30,000 per year paid out by all the offices in the city. The new scale provides an advance of \$1 per week, and adopts a flat rate of 34c. for all piece composition, instead of 28 and 33½c. as heretofore. Definite agreements as to overtime and the number of working hours per week have been reached. The new scale comes into force on October 2.

The bookbinders and the employers are discussing the question of an increase in wages. Meetings have been held with this object in view.

It is understood that steps are being taken to amalgamate the Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Associations. They will form one body, probably under the name of the Toronto Typothetæ. A committee has been formed to promote the project, which will probably go through.

THE CANADIAN

Brown & Carver Cutter . .

BEST IN
THE WORLD.

IN simplicity of mechanism, accuracy of work, speed, ease of handling, and elegance of design the Canadian Brown & Carver cutter is unequalled.

The compact arrangement of parts, solidity of frame, noiselessness of operation, and the uniformly positive stroke of knife, determined by a crank motion, are its distinguishing features.

Interlocking clamp and back gauge allow work to be cut to one-half inch.

Removable plate under clamp for fine work.

Clamp is balanced to run entire distance up or down with one spin of wheel.

Grooved table keeps sheets from wedging under gauge. Smooth table to order.

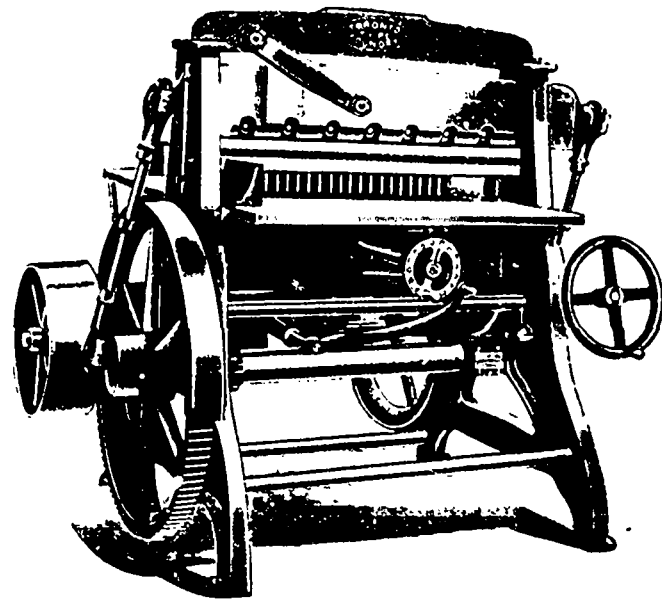
Screw and wheel divided to sixteenths for moving back gauge.

Simple and quick adjustment of knife by a turn of the connecting rods outside.

Back gauge in two parts on stock machines; in three parts to order.

Cut gears, friction clutch, steel shafts, brass rule, case-hardened bolts.

All machines subjected to a running test before leaving the works, and guaranteed on every kind of work, from tar-board to the finest lithograph or label work.



SPECIFICATIONS.

SIZE OF MACHINE.	APPROXIMATE SHIPPING WEIGHTS.	PELLEYS' DIAM.	BELT WIDTH.	SPEED OF PELLEYS.	FLOOR SPACE.		PRICE OF KNIVES.
					WIDTH.	DEPTH.	
38"	3,400 lbs.	20"	3"	190	5' 8"	6'	\$15 35
50"	4,700 "	24"	4"	175	6' 8"	7'	22 95

Each cutter furnished complete with knife, oil can, and wrenches, and delivered skidded and boxed for c. b. cars Toronto, Ont. No overhead pulleys or fixtures of any kind are included. **PRICE ON APPLICATION.**

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited

44 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

MONTREAL—787 Craig Street.
WINNIPEG—175 Owen Street.

BRANCHES

VANCOUVER, B.C.—119 Columbia Avenue.
HALIFAX, N.S.—149 Lower Water Street.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE LOW SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

By an oversight, the opinion of Mr. Fawcett, of *The Leader and Recorder*, was omitted from the "symposium" on the subject of a 50c. weekly, which lately appeared in these columns. Mr. Fawcett says: "I notice in a recent issue of your excellent journal some kindly references to *The Leader and Recorder* by Mr. Albert Dennis, of New Glasgow, N.S., one of the most enterprising publishers in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Dennis says he does not agree with you that '50c. per year is too dangerously near the profit-margin point.' It may look presumptuous on my part, but I am bound to say that I do not agree with either of you. Circumstances alter cases. For instance, the best move I have made since locating in the county of York was when I decided to reduce the subscription rate of *The Leader and Recorder* from \$1 to 50c., but I would never dream of publishing *The Streetsville Review* at less than \$1 per year. This sounds funny, when one realizes that the former is just twice the size of the latter, and contains many times more original home matter. But so it is. *The Leader and Recorder* has a very large field, and must secure a certain amount of advertising at good rates to make it pay; consequently, it is absolutely necessary to have a large circulation. To secure a large circulation, it is necessary to issue a paper at almost the actual cost of production, and, with fast presses, electric power, paper at very close prices and type set by machines, it is possible to issue a newspaper of large circulation at 50c. per year, cash in advance, without loss. Moreover, the subscription price is 50c. per year, when paid in advance and not at the end of the year. Subscribers who do not pay in advance must remit \$1, that being the credit price. This means that the great bulk of subscriptions are paid in advance, thus lessening bookkeeping expenses and bad debts, very important items, as my brethren of the press will admit.

"But the same rule would not apply in the case of *The Streetsville Review*, where the field is necessarily limited. (I am now speaking of my own experience when publisher of *The Review* a few years ago.) In this case the circulation being limited and the advertising rates low, the subscriptions proved a very important part of the revenue, and it would have been folly to have charged less than \$1 per year. Supposing I had reduced the subscription price to 50c. it would not have added 50 to my list and it would have seriously reduced my revenue. But in the case of *The Leader and Recorder* the reduction to 50c. was a move in the right direction, for reasons already stated."

APPEALS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The writer clipped the following from a weekly newspaper published within 50 miles of Toronto: "One reason why editors seldom go to church, says an exchange, is that the presence of so many delinquent subscribers, from whom they are unable to collect a cent, puts them in anything but a religious frame of mind. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule." It is a fair sample of the trash which is altogether too frequently seen in the columns of our country weeklies. Some-

times the appeal has a little humor in it; sometimes it is sarcastic, but generally it has the sound of bitterness that is so evident in this piece. If editors or proprietors of newspapers gave the matter a little thought before publishing such items, they would be more rarely seen. What good can result from their publication? A paltry subscription or two may be paid in as a result, but I have grave doubts on that score. The fact should always be remembered that the world rarely offers to help the man who is down. It gives its hand rather to the man who is up, and boosts him farther up. Therefore, instead of endeavoring to create the impression that the newspaperman is "the poorest paid man on earth" in the hope of attracting sympathy, there is more to be gained by creating the impression that the newspaper business is a paying and honorable one and that subscriptions must be paid, just as a man pays for anything else of value he gets in this world. The proprietor who cannot collect his subscriptions, and is forced to appeal to the pity or the good graces of his subscribers is — well, the least said is soonest mended.

MAKING A FEATURE OF NEWS.

Although the publisher of *The Clinton New Era* is now an active politician and M.P. he has not been tempted to alter the distinguishing characteristic of his paper—news. *The New Era* is an example of the success with which the weekly can work up the news of its district, keeping an eye continually to condensation and the omission of wordy nonsense. There is a rather catchy little original rhyme which the editor uses to impress on his readers the fact that news forms the staple and purpose of his publication:

You'll find the news in compact space—
You'll find it in a handy place;
You'll find it fresh, and bright, and clean;
You'll find near all—but nothing mean.

It has been demonstrated that a country weekly pays. But to do so it must cover the news of the locality and thus secure a hold upon the people which the outside paper—daily or weekly—cannot shake off. This does not mean that a country publisher's personality should not also be a factor in working up the value of the property. If, for instance, his editorial utterances are looked for with interest in the neighborhood, as well as those of *The Globe or Mail*, so much the better. But the local publisher cannot be a universal genius—newsgatherer, editor, capable manager, writer and art printer. Some of these things he will do better than others, and the news department, next to the printing, is a vital factor.

HASTY MAKE UP.

It is not only the display headings of Canadian dailies that show signs of hasty make-up. On the contrary, there is no criticism to which the Canadian press is more open than this fault—haste in make-up. There are few, if any, of our dailies in which one does not frequently see full lines which the linotype operator has pied left in position, or a line out of place, or the sense of an article spoiled by a line or two of entirely irrelevant matter. To lay the blame for this on the proper person would necessitate pretty ingenious reasoning. Whether the fault lies with the city editor, who may not send copy up in good

time; with the proofreader or the make-up man, either of whom may be careless, or with the mechanical foreman, who may hurry his men too much, would be difficult to determine, but the fault is there, and leaves the paper open to one criticism which is frequently uttered in emphatic terms. The weekly press is not altogether free from this fault either. As the use of the linotype is not common in the weekly newspaper office, the evidence of haste is not of the same nature as is shown in the daily. But the number of typographical and grammatical errors is greater. It is not a rare thing where plate is used, to see a double-column heading left in a single column sideways. This saves the trouble of cutting the plate, but in no wise does it improve appearances. Last week, in "going through" a number of exchanges, the writer noted an advertisement upside down in one paper, and a small cut on its side in another. Possibly, this was done intentionally, but it looked like an error in both cases, and neither was an improvement to the paper it was in. Care in the typographical appearance of any paper, daily or weekly, contributes to the value of the paper and the standing of its publishers.

A NOTED JOURNALIST IN COURT.

JOHAN MILNE, a London publisher, has sued David Christie Murray, the well-known novelist and journalist, for damages alleging breach of contract in connection with the publication of a book called "The Resurrection of Soapy Smooth." The defendant did not appear, nor was he represented. It was stated for the plaintiff that Mr. Murray entered into an agreement with Mr. Milne some time ago for the writing and publishing of a book with the title named above. The work was to be brought out in forms that promised to prove very profitable to the plaintiff. Mr. Murray failed to keep the promise in regard to the writing of the book, and the plaintiff, in addition to being put to certain expenses in the production of catalogues and so forth, announced that Mr. Murray's book would shortly be issued; and in consequence of the defendant failing to carry out his part of the contract, the plaintiff had been considerably damaged in the eyes of his patrons. Nor was this all, for Mr. Murray obtained £50 on account from the plaintiff, and this money had never been repaid. From time to time the defendant wrote excuses for not supplying the work, on one occasion asking the plaintiff to have patience, as he was "just through the agonies of house changing." Altogether the plaintiff had suffered considerably, alike in reputation and pocket, and counsel asked the jury to award substantial damages. Mr. Murray had not thought fit to appear to defend the action, and although he might write very beautiful letters he had signally failed to carry out the commercial part of the contract. The plaintiff, in bearing out the opening statement of counsel, said the arrangement with Mr. Murray was that "The Resurrection of Soapy Smooth" should be published first in a half-crown edition, and later in shilling edition, and that the defendant should receive 15 per cent. on the profits. Witness estimated that there would be a sale of at least 10,000, and that his own profits on such sale would amount to £180. The production of catalogues announcing the publication of the book had put him to an expense of £8. Mr. Murray drew £50 on account of royalties. Witness had suffered materially in reputation through the book never having appeared. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, damages £150.



THIS CUT REPRESENTS AN OAK CABINET CONTAINING A COMPLETE RANGE OF

Samples
of . . .
Printers'
Stock.



Buntin, Gillies & Co.

HAMILTON

ARE SUPPLYING THESE TO CUSTOMERS.

UNITED TYPOTHETAE MEETING.

PLAN FOR RAISING PRICES.

THE Canadian delegates to the annual meeting of the United Typothetae of America, held at New Haven, Conn., September 12 to 15 were: From Toronto—Messrs. J. T. Johnston (of The Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited), Major Horn, Atwell Fleming, Fred Diver, E. E. Sheppard, E. J. Hathaway, John Murray and R. L. Patterson; from London—Alfred Talbot and George M. Reid.

The meeting unanimously adopted the following resolution on the question of employing only union men: "Resolved, that the members of the United Typothetae of America, in convention assembled, reserve to themselves the right to employ whomsoever they see fit in the management of their respective offices."

Kansas City, Mo., was chosen as the place of the next convention, the date being left to the executive committee and the Kansas City Typothetae. The following officers were elected: President, Franklin Hudson, Kansas City; secretary, J. S. Cushing, Boston; treasurer, Thomas E. Donnelly, Chicago, and an executive committee.

A. Talbot, of London, Ont., was elected fourth vice-president, representing the Canadian trade.

The following motion, introduced by George H. Ellis, of Boston, and seconded by George E. Cole, of Chicago, was passed without debate:

"Resolved: That in view of the increase in the cost of printing the United Typothetae of America recommends to all local Typothetae the immediate consideration of an increase to the consumer."

TO PREVENT RATE CUTTING.

Plans for the prevention of rate cutting were presented by C. W. Hornick, of St. Paul, and Nathan Bellstein, of Baltimore. They were referred to a committee.

In St. Paul, Mr. Hornick said that they had a plan which was working well. Most of the printers in the city had organized a small parent company with a capital stock of \$10,000, which is taken by the members in greater or less quantities according as their plants are more or less valuable. When figures are asked for on a large job, the members who bid report to the manager, and he tells them what the price shall be for the work. The same price is asked by all, and the work falls as it will. There is no competition among the members, and the one who gets the contract pays 2 per cent. of the amount into the treasury of the company. When the expenses are paid, if there is any money in the treasury a dividend is declared.

This plan of organization brought out considerable discussion, and many questions were asked Mr. Hornick by the members present. He said that the effect of the plan had been to raise prices, but that it was intended to raise them still further this Fall.

He said that the members of the typographical union in St. Paul were very friendly, and that they have offered their cooperation to the employers in their endeavor to get higher

prices. Mr. Hornack thought that the two bodies should work together.

Mr. Billstein's paper was as follows:

"Considered from an economic standpoint the printing business seems to have passed through the stages of evolution common to many manufacturing industries, and it is now at a point where some new development is about to take place. The lowering of prices can no longer be compensated by the employment of improved methods and faster machinery, their advantages have all been expended in the contest for trade and have gone to the consumer. At many places the printer is confronted by increased cost of many of the things he is constantly buying, by combinations of labor, type foundry, paper-makers and others. Prices must be raised, and the problem is how to bring about this increase. You cannot successfully raise prices on those customers who continue their work at rates long established and who do not ask for estimates. The attempt to do so will very likely result in the loss of the customer. Even if the entire trade agreed on a general advance to all their customers it would result in more or less shifting of work and a detrimental disturbance of the business.

"There seems to be no hope of accomplishing anything in this direction through individual action. A concerted movement depending upon individual execution would be a practical failure because of the lack of confidence we see manifested so often and so certainly. United action which can be controlled and regulated seems to be the most feasible, if not the only way in which the trade as a whole can be benefited.

"In the early part of this year two members of the Baltimore Typothetae, Mr. John H. Williams and Mr. W. Ross Wilson, issued a pamphlet describing a plan based upon that of the fire insurance board of underwriters for an associated interest in the trade. It attracted much attention and brought the authors considerable correspondence from different parts of the country. Two things have resulted.

"1. A more or less widespread belief that a plan of combination was in successful operation in Baltimore.

"2. A consideration of the subject which has resulted in the discussion of objections and the formulation of a new plan which is now being prepared for practical operation and submission to the Baltimore Typothetae at its October meeting.

"Almost all of the trade has been sounded on the plan, and it has so far met with favor by every eligible concern but one.

"The fundamental principles of the new plan are:

"1. The organization to be confidential.

"2. All estimates amounting to \$50 or over must first be submitted to the general-manager of the association, who will fix the price which various bidders shall submit to the customer, keeping the relative positions of each as they were originally, so that the lowest bidder will remain the lowest and the highest bidder the highest. The printer receiving the order must pay to the association the difference between his own estimate and the figures fixed by the general-manager. The fund thus accumulated, after paying from it the salary of the general-manager and the expenses of the association, is to be divided annually (or at any other convenient period) among the members, in proportion to the total sales of each for the same period.

"The general-manager will be governed in revising estimates by tables of rates to be fixed by the executive committee,

Windsor Mills Special

The quality of this favorite flat paper is carefully maintained; it is absolutely uniform. The public know the paper and appreciate it; it will pay you to carry it in stock and avoid complaints.

The regular sizes and weights always on hand.

CANADA PAPER CO., Limited.

which would meet two or three times a week. These tables would be amended and changed, and increased gradually so as to include almost all the items commonly entering into estimates. All other items would be determined by the general manager.

"3. Every member must be bonded by a regular bonding company, so he can be forced to keep his obligations to the association and be prevented from evading its requirements.

"Each member's interest in the accumulated fund could be arranged as a further safeguard. Rules and regulations or by-laws can readily be devised and adjusted as experience in operation will dictate from time to time. The question of the whole trade in Baltimore acting under one organization, arranged in groups doing like kinds of work, or the formation of entirely independent organizations for each group has not yet been settled. We have the usual book and job offices: some making labels only; some doing railroad and poster printing. The former appears to suit our conditions best, and it may be advisable to work in groups under one organization, the label men would then share only in the returns from their own line, the book and the job men in return received only from them, etc. The expenses would be divided proportionately to the receipts from each group. A little more bookkeeping is all that could be required.

"The principal advantages of the plan are:

"(a). It secures absolute control for the purposes of the organization without interfering with the individuality of the printer.

"(b). It permits the printer to retain entirely the control of his own affairs and trade.

"(c). It can be set in motion easily and quickly without the necessity of raising any money.

"(d). It insures a money gain to its members.

"(e). It retains competitive methods satisfactory to consumer and printer.

"(f). The 'price cutters' will be the largest contributors to the funds.

"(g). The profits earned by special facilities or methods would remain in the pockets of the printers or go into the funds.

"(h). It would eliminate estimates made in error.

"(i). Doubtful pay could be partially controlled, resulting in smaller losses from bad debts.

"There is a certain amount of printing done annually in Baltimore by her printers. Under almost any circumstances much the greater part of it would be done by them and it would be safe to say that under a reasonable advance in prices by the trade in general in Baltimore all of it would continue to be done by them, if the advance was confined to the work for which estimates were called for. Printing is made a difficult and laborious business by a factor which at the same time constitutes one of its greatest, indeed, if not its greatest opportunity. That is the constant change taking place in the character of a large part of the orders. Herein lies the chance for the correction of rates and making of a profit, especially now when so many things are being advanced in price.

"Under this plan we are not afraid of losing a part of our business by competition of other cities, as Baltimore is known as the lowest market in the United States. But if ever we should look to the Typheta of our neighboring cities to protect us as far as possible, and to organize on our plan as soon as we demonstrate its successful working, then we could cooperate through our general managers, and thus assume a wider control of business.

"The general rise in prices now taking place, occurring because of the nine-hour system going into effect, makes this an especially favorable opportunity for inaugurating a plan for raising our prices to a legitimate point.

"In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that the movement begun in Baltimore was concerned solely with a view of saving to her printers the loss occasioned by the competition of that portion of the trade which, either from ignorance of how to figure or from other causes, led to a large portion of work being done at much less than legitimate prices. It is not the purpose of the movement to exact exorbitant rates from customers."

After a visit from the President of the International Order, J. H. Bowman, the pressman of Montreal have reorganized their union. A meeting was held and attended by French and English representatives. Addresses were given by Messrs. J. H. Bowman, Jos. McCallum, H. Rush, L. Z. Boudreau, and others, and the organization is being put on a new basis.

PRINTING SIXTY YEARS AGO.

NOT long ago Mr. James Duncan, of Dundee, Scotland, gave some experiences of his in the printing business in Scotland many years ago. He related that when he commenced his apprenticeship with the late Mr. James Chalmers, bookseller and printer, about sixty years since, the younger apprentice's principal work then, he said, was rolling the types before an impression was taken by the pressman. There were no printing machines in those days, nor for a long time afterwards. The presses were the Kuthven, a wooden press, and a foolscap press, besides a lithographic press. The wooden press had "The Elizabeth, 1788," painted on it, but the pressman who worked it declared it was much older than that. In fact, he used to say it accompanied the army of Prince Charlie in the '15, and printed his proclamations. (Laughter.) The authority for this was uncertain, and it would have to be taken with a considerable grain of salt. This wooden press, though clumsy and ungainly, was worked very quickly by those who got accustomed to it. As many as 250 demy quarto bills per hour were easily thrown off. In 1852, a Columbian press was put in its place, and he never saw a press like the old one until some years ago, when he visited the Plantin Museum at Antwerp, where he was shown two presses identically the same. These wooden presses were universally used in the 18th century.

The wages when he first joined the trade were very low. Foreman compositors had 20s. a week, and journeymen 16s. The hours were 60 per week, with no Saturday half-holiday. In the factories the hours were even longer— from five in the morning till seven at night— while the shopkeepers' hours were from half-past seven in the morning till nine at night. Trade was then dull. The country was ground down by taxation, and masters and men had to exert themselves in every way to make both ends meet. The Chartist and Free Trade agitations were in full activity. The working classes supported Chartism and the middle classes Free Trade. They once had instructions to put out a poster of one sheet the largest size they could make for a meeting of the Anti Corn Law League, and Richard Cobden, John Bright, and other prominent speakers were at that meeting. The building trades at that time were also dull. Masons (journeymen) received from 13s. to 15s. a week, and joiners about the same. On the whole, he said, the working, as well as all classes, had now much to be thankful for compared with the conditions which prevailed 60 years ago, not only in the actual increase of earnings, but also in the greater leisure and facilities for enjoying the comforts these earnings gained.

FREE ADS. TO THE UNDESERVING.

Some mild controversy has been going on in Eastern Ontario with reference to this paragraph in 'The Kenfrew Mercury':

Most of our country pressmen are real Christians. They turn the other cheek to the smiter. We notice that many of them within the past week have given \$2.50 worth of local advertising for 25c. worth of patriotic post cards from a firm that has done more to eat into the country printers' trade than any other in the Dominion.

The Sudbury Journal retorted as follows: "The Kenfrew Mercury last week found fault with the newspapers which it

said gave \$2.50 worth of advertising for 25c. worth of post cards, and in the same issue it gave a \$1.50 notice to a book which retails at 15c. and isn't worth half that price. Consistency, etc."

The Mercury, in turn, explains its position in these words: "It may be admitted that consistency is just about the hardest virtue in this world to achieve; but The Mercury has not been so terribly inconsistent this time, after all. It gave a notice to an old friend and confrere, who has not harmed the trade, but who is struggling to make a place as a book publisher. Our friends who seem hit were making a gift to one who has cut-throat their own trade. Finally, we did not 'find fault.' We simply paid our brethren a compliment."

This, after all, is reasonable. There is no hard and fast line to be drawn in many of these matters.

PLATES FOR BILLHEADS.

We have received from The Toronto Engraving Co., 92 Bay street, Toronto, a handsome brochure giving illustrations of their new method of producing designs for letter-heads, billheads, envelopes and stationery in general.

The samples are remarkably clean and sharp and cannot be distinguished from fine lithographs.

These plates, which can be handled by any printer with ease, are etched in a special way on extra hard metal and will print in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, even on long runs.

These plates are not expensive, but are comparatively cheap, and the fact that the printer owns the plate enables him to obtain repeat orders with little trouble.

It will be readily seen that the cultivation of this class of work, for which there is a steadily increasing demand, will open a new source of revenue, which, in the hands of a live and enterprising printer, will become more and more valuable.

We would advise all interested to write for a copy of this brochure.

Mr. W. J. Healy ("Tim"), so well known in Ottawa and Brockville during the past seven or eight years is now with The Winnipeg Free Press.

C. F. Campbell, of The Warton Canadian, is preparing a souvenir publication of Warton and vicinity. It will contain about 75 pages and be well illustrated.

CANADIAN ADVERTISING is best done by THE E. DESBARATS ADVERTISING AGENCY, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

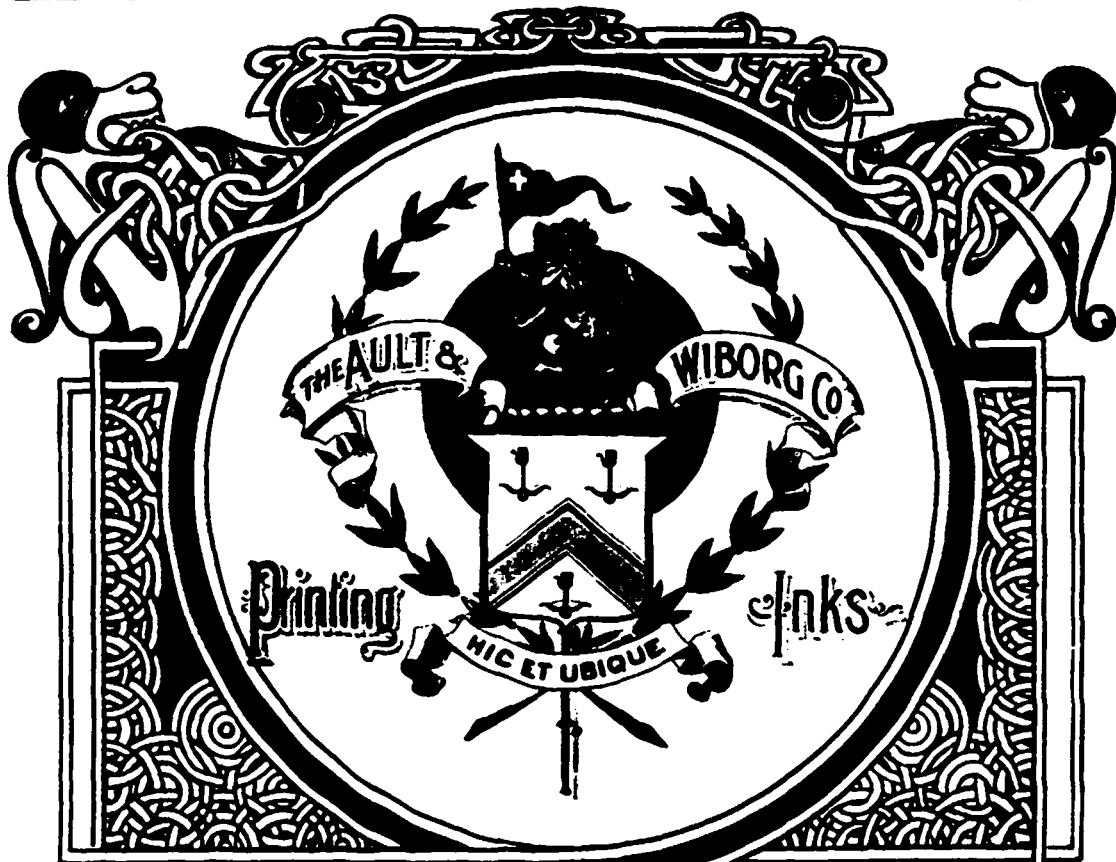
FOR SALE—Cylinder Press, Taylor—will print 5-column quarto; perfect order; does nice work; hand or power. Very cheap for cash or suitable time. Apply PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Toronto.

CATCH PHRASES IDEAS.

1000

FREE

A little hard work is worth the trouble to find
to fill with Write Ads, Show Cards, Cit-
ations or other Business Literature.
The price is low, but you can get it
by simply filling out one of our
blankets, which will be sent you
promptly on request. Address
The Advertising World, Columbus, Ohio.



Why Not Have the Best?

What pressman can turn out good work with poor ink? The price of the best inks is such that every good printer can afford to buy them.

Ault & Wiborg's are the best and the cheapest. They have the superior working qualities and fineness that are required to turn out the best grade of printing. They give entire satisfaction to all who use them.

Ault & Wiborg.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

Sole Agents for Canada. Limited

☛ A full stock kept at all branches.

THE IMPERIAL COPYRIGHT BILL.

THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT IN NEWS.

THE text of the Imperial Copyright Bill, as amended by the select committee of the House of Lords, has been issued in London as a Parliamentary paper. The bill will come up for adoption next session. The bill is accompanied by a memorandum, signed by Lord Thring, which states that the bill relates only to literary copyright, leaving artistic copyright to be dealt with in a separate bill. The alterations made by the measure in the existing law are in the main based on the report of the Copyright Commission which was appointed in 1875 and reported in May, 1878.

Literary copyright is divided into three parts—(1) copyright, properly so-called, or the right of multiplying copies of books; (2) performing right, or the right of publicly performing dramatic or musical works; and (3) lecturing right, or the right of orally delivering lectures. The bill adopts the recommendation of the Copyright Commission and makes the term of copyright in a book to last during the author's life and 30 years after the end of the year in which he dies, and no longer. The term of copyright in dramatic and musical works is assimilated to that of books, as also is the term during which a lecture is proposed to be protected.

Clauses 7 to 12 of the bill contain special provisions as to anonymous and posthumous works, joint authorship, plurality of authors, copyright in encyclopædias, reviews and magazines, new editions, and newspapers. The noticeable proposed changes in the law are that, according to the recommendation of the Copyright Commission, a term of 30 years from the date of publication is, in the case of posthumous works, substituted for the term of 42 years under the existing law, and in the case of contributors of articles to periodical works their right to republish them in a separate form is much accelerated by providing that they may issue them in a separate form after two years from the time of their publication in the periodical work, instead of after the lapse of 28 years, as is the case under the existing law.

Clause 12, which deals with copyright in news, is as follows:

"The proprietor of any newspaper or news agency in the British Islands, who has obtained specially and independently news of any fact or event which has taken place beyond the limits of those islands shall be entitled for the space of 18 hours immediately succeeding its publication to the exclusive right of publishing such news, and any person in the British Islands who publishes the same without the assent of the proprietor who has obtained the news shall be liable to a penalty, to be recovered summarily or by action, not exceeding the amount of £1 for every copy in which he publishes the same, and not exceeding in the whole £50. Where two or more of such proprietors have obtained news of the same fact or event specially and independently they shall all have equal rights as against all persons who have not obtained the news, but all rights shall cease 18 hours after the first publication of such news."

It may be noted that in the chairman's memorandum the

penalty for breach of copyright under Clause 12 is stated to be £2 for each copy, and nothing is said about a maximum.

With respect to Clause 12, Lord Thring says:

"This clause adds to the law by making 'news,' independently of the form in which it is conveyed, the subject of copyright, and imposing an efficient penalty for its infringement. The whole subject is fully discussed in the evidence of Mr. Moberly Bell, given in 1898 (862-1,072), and of Mr. Whorlow, given in 1899 (1,639 1,690 and 2,545 2,680). A similar provision to that in the bill has been enacted in Natal, New Zealand, and Tasmania. There seems no reason why news acquired by the exercise of great ability on the part of special correspondents and at great expense, should not be protected by copyright as much as a letter or article commenting on the news so acquired."

It is interesting to Canadian publishers to observe that, while the proposed law as to copyright in books applies to Canada, the clause relating to copyright in news does not. It only covers newspapers and news agencies in the "British Islands."

THE OLD HAND PRESS FOR SALE

An old hand press for sale—old, but in perfect order, and able to do good work yet.—Georgia Exchange.

They're sellin' of the old hand press—that's what the papers say—
The press the editors have "pulled" until their locks were gray;
The press the "Old Subscriber" loved in days that are no more—
That printed all the country news from Jinks' to Jones's store.

They're sellin' of the old hand press. The office boy is old—
The last of all its editors has joined the heavenly fold;
No more 'twill welcome "Major Green and family to town,"
Or tell us of the melon crop from Billville up to Brown.

They're sellin' of the old hand press. Full many a breezy day
When they came to whip the editor we've seen him blaze away
With his double-barrelled shotgun—till they fled in deep distress
From the buckshot as they rattled round the old hand press!

It looks so lonely and forlorn! Oh, heartless auctioneer,
Be careful when you cry it out to read its title clear!
For though they have it up for sale I do not love it less,
For the editor has whaled me on the old hand press!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE CIRCULATION BOOMER.

We have some cheerful circulation liars in Canada, but "the old folks at home" can beat us even in this. For nearly three days a London jury was occupied in hearing a charge of fraud against the owners of two weekly papers now defunct, *Anecdotes* and *Domestic Life*, who let advertising spaces therein to Messrs. H. T. B. Browne, Limited, receiving £92 1s. 2d. per month. Each month a guarantee was given of a circulation of 155,000 copies per week for *Domestic Life*. The first week 77,330 copies only were printed, and on May 7 and July 4 the numbers were 4,251 and 4,004, respectively. The sale of *Anecdotes* was certified at 245,000, while the actual numbers printed never exceeded 26,000.—Can. Mil. Gaz.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Seven hundred members and guests signified their intention to be present at the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists at Liverpool this month. The president of the year is Sir Wemyss Reid, L.L.D.; and Mr. Charles Birchall, the chairman of the Liverpool district, is actively assisted in the work of the reception committee by the two Liverpool journalists who are past presidents of the institute, Sir Edward R. Russell and Sir John Willox, M.P.

ONTARIO NAMES BY AN ONTARIO EDITOR.

THE industry and love of research which have inspired Mr. H. F. Gardiner, editor of The Hamilton Times, to write his "Nothing But Names" are entirely creditable to him. This handsome volume is an excellent work of reference, and comprises 561 pages, 29 of which comprise the index. It is published by Morang & Co., Toronto, and a substantial reduction in the price is made to newspaper offices. The copious index is a feature which all who use books of reference will appreciate the value of, and it may probably prove to be the most complete index ever attached to a work of the kind. A glance at this part of the volume is enough to show the comprehensiveness of Mr. Gardiner's purview. It is delightfully personal in the sense of touching on personality, as the author is too thorough a newspaperman not to know how much depends on a judicious use of the names and doings of people. A random look at the index shows us:

Sir M. Bowell.	John Bunyan.
John Bright.	Calvin.
Julius Caesar.	King Caractacus.
Cedric the Saxon.	Archdeacon Farrar.

To bring a group of personages like this reasonably together in Ontario is a feat which surely could only be accomplished by a clever man. In his researches, Mr. Gardiner has discovered how the interest of places broadens out as we begin to inquire into their origin and past history. Starting with the sentence on the title page, "Names are the pages of history," he proceeds to take Ontario by counties and townships, and he gives a most interesting introduction in which he instances, so to speak, various groups of origin, such as: (1) Names of distin-

guished persons; (2) names of famous places in the Old Country; (3) names that have obtained notoriety and fame through events that have happened in the neighborhood. Ontario county and township names have been taken from places in England, Ireland, and Scotland; from names and titles of British statesmen, many of whom had official relations with the colonies, from soldiers and sailors who helped to save Canada to the British Crown; from King George III. and his 15 or 16 more or less interesting children and their titles; from governors, judges and officials, while not a few are derived from men whose title to fame in their persistence in land grabbing. There are other origins, such as scriptural and botanical names, names of animals, Greek, Latin, French and Spanish names, etc. A book on the lines indicated will be continuously interesting as a work of reference. The ingenuity with which Mr. Gardiner has found a rhymed couplet or verse for every county or township is surprising. Thus, the title of Barrie township, named in 1822, is decorated by the distich:

To the west of Lake Simcoe, a good place to tarry
On Kempenfeldt Bay is the nice town of Barrie,

which is credited to the Muskoka rhymist. On the opposite page is a couplet from Byron, and we have quotations also from Shakespeare, Burns, Crabbe and Samuel Wesley, the latter furnishing the couplet on Radcliffe township.

When Radcliffe fell, afflicted Phyllis cried
How can my power? and languished at his side,

which shows that while the genial poet was not writing hymns he could fill in the time with some very neat epitaphs. Mr. Gardiner has produced a valuable work and has collected in permanent form a mass of facts that were floating in the memories of elderly people who are one by one passing away.



Toronto Engraving Co.

92 BAY ST.

Would like every newspaper publisher in the land to ask them about their New Process Half tone Newspaper Plates.

QUALITY FIRST-CLASS. PRICES RIGHT.

Phone 2893.

THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

NEWSPAPERS WITHOUT INK.

THE recent announcement of a discovery in science that, when improved and developed, may lead to the printing of newspapers without ink, causes an English paper to remark: Think what it will mean. First, in cleanliness. When printing ink is abolished from the printing office one of the dirtiest parts of the business goes. An even more important cleanly effect will concern the readers of newspapers, for no longer will our fingers be made black and dirty by a copy of the paper hot from the press, on which the ink lies thick. There is no pigment in the new printing.

A further revolution will be caused by the cheapness of the new method. For there is no new expense to correspond to the money which is at present expended on ink and rollers, and those two items are very heavy ones. It is reckoned, too, that printing can be done at much greater speed by the new process, because the type will not have to be covered by ink each time. But how is the paper to be printed without ink? That is the question. The long and short of it is that all paper which is to be printed without ink will have to be treated with special chemicals, and in that lies a fortune for someone. Then an electric current is passed through the type, causing the paper when it touches it to change its color at the point of contact. The effect is practically the same as that produced by the sun on a photographic negative. The paper is made sensitive, and so records any electrically-charged impressions which may be made upon it. In the new printing process there is, of course, no subsequent development, as there is in photography. When the type touches the paper the operation is completed. At present, two colors are obtainable by this process—a black and a brown. Other colors will doubtless be secured in due time. It will not be a difficult matter for the chemist to decide what chemicals will become blue, red, green and so on, when under the influence of electricity. The electric current, it should be said, is connected with the printing-cylinder and also with the form which holds the type. One is positive and the other negative, and the action of the machine completes the circuit at each operation, thus creating "the vital spark" which is to burn up all printers' ink and rollers. It would be of little advantage for a printer to save on ink and rollers if he had to pay more for a specially-prepared paper. But it so happens that the chemicals which are necessary to make printing paper sensitive to an electric current do not add materially to the cost of the paper.

If this method, then, is once proved to be really practicable and adaptable to our great newspapers and weeklies, we ought to see some extraordinary results. Paper for printing will no longer have to be damped, and, as a result, there will be no "set-off"—the wet ink of one sheet will not come off on to another, and make it impossible to read it. Electricity has made many wonderful scores this century, and is "not out" yet; but it seems as if this latest application of the "winged lightning" would be one of its greatest triumphs.

Another invention is also just announced which promises to have equally great results in another direction. At the present

time, if one wishes to print a picture which contains seven colors, the picture has to go through the machine seven times—once for each color. But an ingenious Russian has just made a machine which will print any number of colors at one operation.

PRINTING IN SEVEN COLORS.

In referring to the possibility of printing without ink, a contemporary also refers to the Russian invention of a press for printing seven colors at once. A model of it has recently been set up in London. A representative of The English Stationery Trades Journal says of it: "We saw the press at work recently in London, and it certainly performed its task very satisfactorily, so far as the set of blocks used on this occasion were concerned. We noticed, however, that these blocks were somewhat of a stencil-like nature, in which overlapping colors were evidently avoided as far as possible, and the blocks were engraved, not "processed." What we should have liked to see would have been a set of three or four-color half-tone blocks. It is claimed that there is no doubt about the machine printing such work, but we must reserve our opinion as to the complete merits of the machine until we have seen this performance. Nevertheless, the machine is highly ingenious, and even wonderful, in the perfection of its mechanical arrangements, and we must express our great admiration of the evidently painstaking work of the inventor in bringing a most intricate idea to a successful realization. Briefly described, the printing surfaces are ordinary blocks, but are curved around a large cylinder, and in addition to one block for each color to be printed there is another block, which is simply a plain copper-plate. Each block, after being inked, transfers its impressions to a large composition roller. When this has received all the impressions it transfers the complete color design to the plain plate before mentioned, and this in turn transfers the picture to paper. These operations go on continuously, delivering a colored print about every three seconds. The only doubt we have as to the practicability of the machine is whether wet colors can be printed upon others still wet, a difficulty we referred to last month, but we must say that we can find no fault on this score with the print we saw run off. The sheet is held on the cylinder very securely by a pneumatic gripping arrangement, but it is to be noticed that the accuracy of feeding in the sheets is not of great importance, as the colors are all transferred at one impression. There is no chance of the register being at fault owing to bad feeding, unequal shrinkage of the paper, or any other of the usual causes."

SUBSTITUTES FOR CUT-OUT OVERLAYS.

W. J. Kelly, in The American Pressman, seems to have given the gist of most of the secret overlay processes now in use. The shellac overlay consists of 1 oz. of white lac dissolved in 2 oz. of methylated spirits, forming a pasty mass, which may be reduced to the proper consistency by the addition of 2 oz. of

The Simplex *ONE-MAN TYPE SETTER*

WATERTOWN DAILY TIMES.

WATERTOWN N. Y. July 1 1899

THE UNITYPE COMPANY, New York City

Gentlemen. Replying to your favor of the 29th inst. we would state that we do not know what more can be said than we have already written in regard to our satisfaction with the Simplex machine. It certainly does all, and more, than you claim for it.

We are averaging about 1,000 solid brevier per day of eight hours using two people on one machine and figure the cost of the composition about 12 cents per thousand. One of the teams has reached as high as 1,000 in eight hours. Of course as you know it depends a great deal on the operators. The machine is capable of doing all that you or we expect of it. We certainly would recommend it for any office situated as we are. It is certainly very easily managed much more so than we expected. We are more than pleased with our new Simplex machines.

If there are any other points that you desire covered, let us know. We would state that we have written a letter of recommendation for your machines at least every other day since you put the machines in, which we hope will do you lots of good. We are thinking strongly of getting up a circular letter as it is becoming quite laborious to write so many.

Yours very truly,

THE BROCKWAY COMPANY.

BERKSHIRE COURIER.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS., June 17 1899

THE UNITYPE COMPANY, New York

Gentlemen. Replying to yours of the 14th inst. would say to you as I have said to a good many newspaper men whose inquiries I have answered concerning the Simplex:

It's all right at least it has been all right so far. We've been running it under disadvantageous conditions—an irregular power but yet have gotten excellent results. We put it in charge of a boy who had been doing fairly good work as a compositor. He soon attained a good speed but quit us rather suddenly because of objections he had to our teaching a young lady to also operate the machine. She had only begun practice upon it, but at once developed such speed that we were not seriously troubled in the matter of getting our paper out as though nothing had happened.

I think the Simplex is just the thing for an office like ours. The cheapness with which matter can be set is an item, but an even more important one with me is the fact that we can handle the later news to so much better advantage.

I've been scattering good opinions concerning the Simplex by mail for several weeks, receiving an inquiry every day or two from some newspaper man.

Sincerely yours

J. E. CLAREY.

The Simplex will save a lot of money in offices having 75,000 ems or more per week to set.

The Simplex will make it possible to cover important news more fully and handle late news thoroughly without delaying publication.

The Simplex will increase the advertising income by the ability it gives to handle big special advertisements, which always come in at the last minute and can not be held over till next issue.

The Simplex will make it possible to get out a better paper at less expense.

The Simplex is easily understood and operated by the ordinary help around a "country" office.

The Simplex will save more than enough to make its own payments—that is, pay for itself and make a profit besides, while doing so.

“For they themselves have said it!”

These are not claims but FACTS—they are taken from the letters printed above; and we have plenty more like them.

Surely this is a matter which calls for the immediate attention of every enterprising publisher who wishes to better his paper, increase his income and decrease his expenses.

Write us to-day for illustrated catalogue and full particulars, sending us a copy of your paper by same mail.

THE UNITYPE COMPANY,

150 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

Sole Agents for Canada:

Toronto Type Foundry Co., Limited,

46 Bay Street, Toronto.

MONTREAL—287 Craig Street.
WINNIPEG—175 Owen Street.

BRANCHES

VANCOUVER, B.C.—116 Columbia Avenue.
HALIFAX, N.S.—146 Lower Water Street.

naphtha. Two days are necessary to effect the solution of the lac. It is applied to the overlay with a soft camel-hair brush.

The plastic process may be done with either ordinary embossing compounds or with fuller's earth mixed with a suitable adhesive. The paste is spread on a sheet of thin Manila paper and an impression of the engraving taken on the composition so formed, the face of the block being oiled to insure the sheet lifting. The paste is hardened by baking, and after the sheet has been trimmed of all surplus portions it is attached to the tympan in the usual overlay manner. The pressman secures the effect desired by scraping the composition away from the parts desired lightest. The method is especially useful for vignnetted edges.

Another process consists in taking several proofs from the block with a quick-drying adhesive ink or sizing, and brushing finest flour emery over the same. When dry, the several sheets are fastened together so as to register over each other in a perfect manner, and the whole fastened to the tympan. The process depends on the fact that where there is most ink on the overlay pulls there will be most powder taken up, so that the shadows will be built up the most. A disadvantage of the method is that if any of the powder gets rubbed off or dislodged, as it is apt to do, it gives the printed work a "scabby" effect. An English critic suggests that an improvement on the powder method would be to use, instead of flour or emery, some such powder as resin or bitumen, which could be made to amalgamate with the ink by heating to a degree not sufficient to injure the paper.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE PAST.

A PROPOS of this year's excursion to British Columbia, **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** has been shown some interesting memoranda relating to an excursion taken by the members of the association in 1869, when Mr. Buckingham was president. The excursion was from Toronto to Thunder Bay and back, via Collingwood.

The following is a list of the members of the association and ladies on board the steamer *Algoma*: Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, *Gazette*, Whitby; Mr. W. T. and Mr. J. A. Cox, *Signal*, Goderich; Mr. R. Boyle, *Times*, Picton; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and son, *Era*, Newmarket; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLagan and Miss Innes, *Mercury*, Guelph; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chmie, *Statesman*, Bowmanville; Mr. G. W. Verral, *Banner*, Chatham; Mr. David Wylie, *Recorder*, Brockville; Mrs. Buckingham, *Stratford*; Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and child, *Champion*, Milton; Mr. James Young, M.P., Mrs. Young and Miss McNaught, *Galt*; Mr. and Mrs. John Siddons and baby, *Daily Prototype*, London; Mr. R. W. Young, *Strathroy*; Mr. Owen Vandusen, *Comet*, Owen Sound; Mr. John Cameron, Miss Cameron and Mr. W. McIntosh, *Advertiser*, London; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Nicholson and two sons, *Examiner*, Barrie; Mr. J. R. Mason, *Chronicle*, Belleville; Mr. J. King and Miss McDougall, *Berlin*; Mr. J. McDougall, *Waterloo*; Miss Addison, Mr. G. H. Parnell and Miss Parnell, *Churchman*; Mr. J. Somerville, *Banner*, Dundas; Mr. C. W. Cooper, *Toronto*; Mr. and Mrs. Halley, *Toronto*; Miss Cruttenon, *Ailsa Craig*; Mr. Dickson, *Canadian Independent*, London; Mr. Holden, *Observer*, Prince Albert; Mr. C. B. Robinson, *Lindsay*; Mr. and Mrs. John Hogg and child, *Enterprise*, Collingwood; Mr. Wm. Gillespy; Mrs. McIntosh; Mr. Higgins, *Chronicle*,

Whitby; Mr. J. Larke; Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilkes, *Advertiser*, Owen Sound; Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, *Chronicle*, Ingersoll; Mr. M. Provencher, *La Minerve*, Montreal; Mr. A. McPherson, *Telegraph*, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. N. Humphrey, *Times*, Hamilton; Mr. Hendry, *News*, Ingersoll.

The following gentlemen were the guests of the association from Toronto to Fort William and back: Col. Raymond, of Saginaw City, and Mr. Norrington, of Bay City.

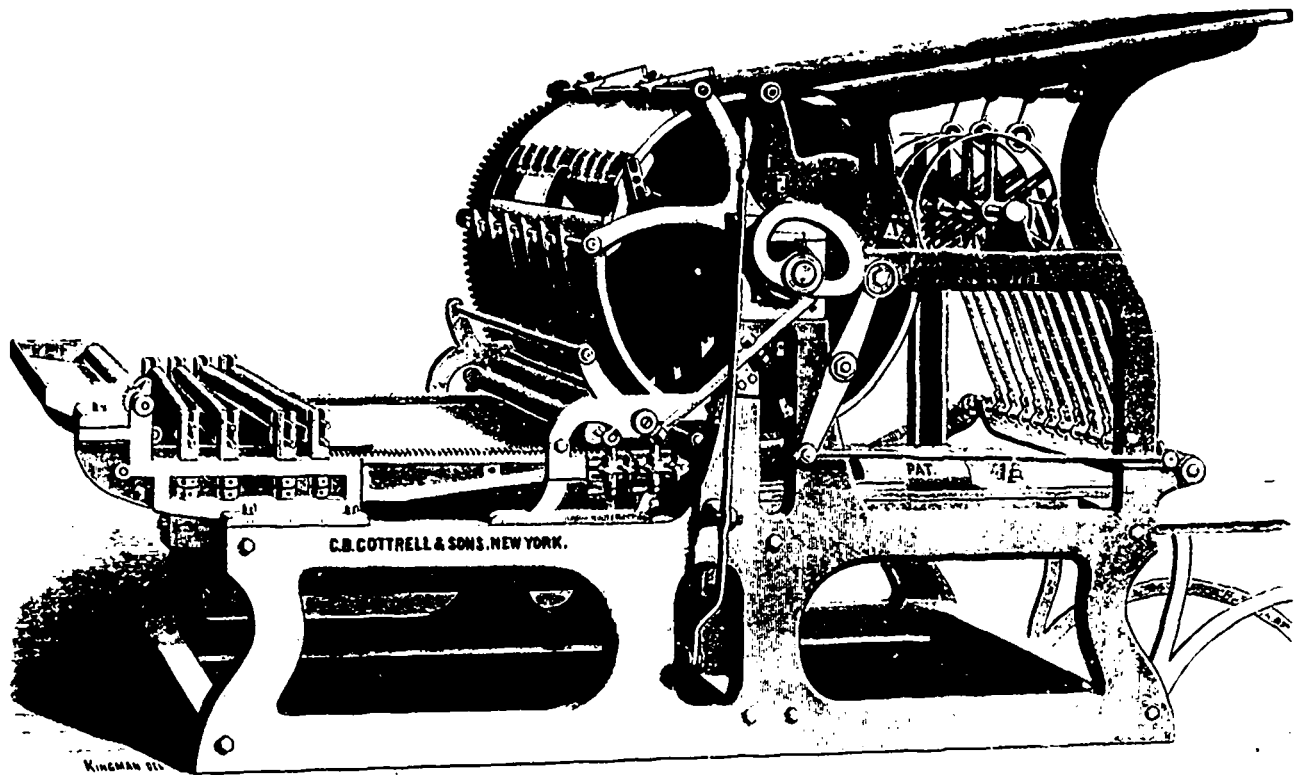
The following gentlemen accompanied the association from Owen Sound: Mr. Alex. R. Robertson, Capt. W. H. Smith, and Mr. Horsey, Ottawa.

The following members of the association and ladies did not proceed beyond Collingwood with the excursion: Mr. and Mrs. P. E. W. Moyer, *Chronicle*, Waterloo; Mr. Thomas Scott and R. Mathieson, *Expositor*, Brantford; Mr. Wm. Buckingham, *Beacon*, Stratford; Mr. J. S. Gurnett, *Chronicle*, Ingersoll; Mr. and Mrs. Hough, *World*, Cobourg; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Messenger and daughter, *Caledonia*; Mr. J. H. Hocking, *Banner*, Listowel; Mr. G. C. Wallbridge, *Chronicle*, Belleville; Mr. Somerville, Dundas; Misses A. Henry, Mr. S. G. Chamberlain, and Mr. D. C. McHenry, *Standard*; Mr. G. L. Walker and Mr. M. McNamara, *Courier*; Mr. D. McDougall, *Berlin*; Mr. George Young, *Trenton*; Mr. H. S. Broughton, *News*, Mi. Kellogg, *Expositor*, Perth; Mr. J. M. Shaw and Job Smith, *Observer*, Elora; Mr. J. W. Conger, *Gazette*, Picton; Mr. and Mrs. Dewhurst, *Telegraph*, Welland; Mr. W. G. Powell, *Star*, Paris; Mr. W. T. Luxton, *Strathroy*; Mr. and Mrs. C. Holmes, *New Era*, Clinton; Mr. John and Wallace Graham, *Thorold*; Mr. A. H. St. Germain, *Daily World*, Toronto; Mr. T. M. Casey, *Napanee*; Mr. and Mrs. Moore and two children, *Intelligencer*, Belleville; Mr. E. C. Campbell, *Advocate*, Cayuga; Mr. J. and Miss Murray, *Guelph*; Mr. S. L. Roberts; G. A. Messenger, *Sentinel*, Cayuga; Mr. Kenny, *Toronto*; Mr. G. A. Carson, *Gazette*; Mr. Conrad Vandusen, *Owen Sound*; Mr. Alexander McLean, *Freeholder*, Cornwall; Mr. W. Bristow, *Montreal*; Mr. Muldoon, *Spirit of Age*, Toronto.

THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

It has been said that Mr. W. F. Monypenny, *The London Times* correspondent in the Transvaal and editor of *The Johannesburg Star*, who has just been forcibly ejected from that disturbed region, is a Canadian. This is an error. Mr. Monypenny's brothers reside in Toronto, and he has several times crossed to Canada and the United States on missions for *The Times*. But he was born in Ireland, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford. He is about 32 years of age. His position in the Transvaal has called for courage and determination of no ordinary kind, and he seems to have escaped just in time to avoid losing his life. During the six months he has been writing for *The Star* the paper has fearlessly and pitilessly exposed the weakness of Kruger's position on the franchise, taxation, and other subjects complained of by the Uitlanders. It seems a pity that *The Star* and other South African papers are not received at Canadian newspaper offices. There is in this country a difference of opinion as to the rights and wrongs of the hostile movement against the Boers. Well qualified men of character like Mr. Monypenny, writing on the spot, should be good authorities on the necessity for a military expedition against the Transvaal. To have their views and testimony direct would be valuable.

The King of Country Presses.



The "Triumph" Country Two-Roller Press. NEW SERIES.

The illustration on this page shows our latest improved "Triumph" Press—New Series. It is adapted to printing newspapers, posters, pamphlets, circulars, and all classes of commercial work.

The press is supplied with our Patent Air-Springs, with an automatic throw-off that releases the pressure when the press is stopped, and the pressman can move the bed to and fro without compressing the spring; when the press is started the spring is applied automatically.

Our Patent Hinged Roller Frame permits the form rollers being instantly uncovered for removal or other purpose without unscrewing the sockets. The rollers can be taken out and put back without changing their set. The well fountain is used, being easily regulated and cleaned. It is set high, giving easy access to the form.

The distribution is ample; two three-inch rollers cover a full form.

The bed has four supports while under the impression. This is important, as a clear, even impression can be taken without over-laying the form. The shoes, tracks, and rollers are of hard steel. The gearing is accurately cut, which, together with registering rack and segment, insures perfect register. The fly is balanced, laying the sheet gently on the pile table.

The whole machine is substantially built, simple in construction; can be set up and run by any printer, and will run at a high speed—1,500 an hour is always possible with perfect ease.

It will do all the work of an ordinary printing office, and for newspapers of growing circulation this is the best low-priced press in the world.

This is a very easy running machine and is fitted to run by hand power when desired. The press has tapeless delivery.

Size of Machine, 5. Size of Bed Inside of Bearers, 33 x 47 inches. Size of Form Covered by Two Rollers, 28 x 43 inches.
Prints 6-column quarto. Price, \$1,300, subject to cash discount.

The price includes rubber or felt blanket, wrenches, 2 sets composition roller stocks, roller molds, or one set of cast rollers in lieu of molds; boxing and shipping f.o.b. cars Toronto.

ADDRESS **C. B. COTTRELL & SONS CO.**
Times Building, NEW YORK,

or **TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY CO., Limited, TORONTO**
Sole Agents for Canada.

NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

THE LIBEL LAW.

THE HEPWORTH JOURNAL is suing The Chesley Enterprise on account of a statement that the former had suspended publication, etc.

The Metropolitan Electric Co., of Ottawa, is giving notice of suit against The Journal alleging defamatory statements regarding the non-payment of wages by the company.

In the suit of Stirton vs. The Guelph Herald, Mr. King, Q.C., moved at Osgoode Hall, to set aside the verdict against the paper on the grounds of improper rejection of evidence, improper reception of evidence and excessive damages. Judgment reserved.

The St. John's, Newfoundland, Review has been asked to apologize for saying that: "We submit that Mr. Horace Morine, as an amateur railway manager, is not a success. When it comes to being kept out all night by the incompetency of the man in charge, the limit of forbearance is drawing nigh." To the solicitors of the aggrieved Mr. Morine, the editor of The Review writes: "We beg to inform Messrs. Morine & Gibbs, that as the matter referred to by us is of paramount public importance, and, as we believe, not libellous, we respectfully, but firmly decline to apologize. The public must be protected, and this paper will ever fearlessly endeavor to do so to the best of its ability, even though we become the Dreyfus of Newfoundland."

IMPROVEMENTS AND SPECIAL ISSUES.

Le Temps, the only French daily in Ontario, has been enlarged to six pages. A new press is being put in and a weekly edition will shortly be issued.

The Ottawa Free Press has published an eight-page quarto giving an interesting account of Canada's capital. It is printed on fine paper, and abundantly illustrated with photo-engravings. The occasion is the 30th birthday of The Free Press, which is one of the most prosperous newspaper properties in Canada, and has been, throughout its career, owned by Mr. C. W. Mitchell.

The booklet issued by The Toronto Globe entitled, "The Growing Time in Canada," is creditable alike to that paper and to Moore & Alexander who did the engraving work. The literary matter is also excellent, and the way in which the various industries of Canada are illustrated and written-up indicates a well-thought out plan. The Globe itself has shared in the expansion of the past few years, as the daily circulation has increased from 23,890 in 1895 to 35,381 in 1899.

PERSONAL.

Mr. F. D. Mackay, of The Peterborough Review, was married at Bowmanville, August 29, to Miss Bertha Sherin.

The late W. H. McMullen, of The Toronto World, whose sad death from drowning at Port Hope was recorded last month, left an estate of \$1,113, \$1,000 of it being life insurance.

Mr. Fred. C. Mills, of The Hamilton Times, was married at Windsor, Ont., to Miss Etta Rochford. The honeymoon trip was spent in Eastern Canada.

Mr. Robert H. Lawder, well known as a writer for the New York and Toronto press, died at Toronto September 12, aged 74. Mr. Lawder was specially well-posted on matters affecting

trade statistics and was an accurate and painstaking compiler of information. His small neat manuscript was familiar to many printers.

Mr. H. T. Howard ("Ebor"), of The Toronto World staff, was presented with a handsome gift, by his associates, on the occasion of his recent marriage.

The confreres of Mr. J. D. Reid, of The Burk's Falls Arrow, extend to him their sincere sympathy in the unexpected death of his wife on September 6, at the early age of 28.

Mr. Chas. Clarke, of The Kincardine Review, who went to the Coast with the Press Association, remained behind the party and took a trip through the States of Oregon and Washington.

Mr. Henry Plume, an employe of The Gazette, Montreal, for 15 years, and formerly with The London Times, died September 9, much regretted and respected by his fellow-employes.

Mr. and Mrs. Pirie have returned to Dundas from their western trip. They spent a week in Southern Manitoba, and several days the guests of Lieutenant-Governor Patterson at Winnipeg.

Mr. W. K. Reynolds, editor and founder of The New Brunswick Magazine having retired, owing to his onerous duties in railway life, John A. Bowes, its publisher, will in future conduct the magazine.

A memorial of the late Richard Robert Donnelley, a prominent printer of Canadian birth, who died in Chicago April 8, has been published by his associates and friends connected with The Chicago Typothetæ and The United Typothetæ of America. The book contains a synopsis of his career as a prominent printer in both Canada and the United States.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Eber C. Smith, publisher of The Rossland, B.C., Evening Record, has sold out to W. K. Esling.

The Sun Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, New Westminster, B.C., is being wound up.

The style of The Province Printing and Publishing Co., Limited, Vancouver and Victoria, has been changed to The B.C. Printing and Engraving Co.

The Independence Publishing Co., of Brandon, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000. W. G. King, J. R. Hany, and R. D. Rorison are the directors.

The publisher of The Canadian Cheese and Butter Maker, Kingston, is looking for a partner with a small capital to act as treasurer and look after the business department.

Blacklock & Gibson, who recently purchased The Chesley Free Press, have sold the plant and good-will of that paper to The Chesley Enterprise, and have bought The Dundalk Herald.

The Times Printing Co., of St. Thomas, Ont., Limited, has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital. The provisional directors are A. E. Wallace, T. E. Johnston and Wm. B. Doherty.

The Canadian Home Journal Co., of Toronto, Limited, has been incorporated, with \$20,000 capital. The directors are H. R. Halton, F. H. Beemer, J. J. Kelso, A. W. Briggs, and M. N. Merry.

John W. Eedy, publisher of The St. Marys Journal, has purchased an interest in The St. Thomas Times Printing Co., and has been appointed managing-director. Mr. Eedy was for many years previous to 1895 business manager of The Times for Mr. Wilkinson. He has made a great success of The St. Marys Journal, and his translation to St. Thomas is an important move, full of promise both to himself and The Times.

Pages Missing