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Vol. III. No. 12]

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1894

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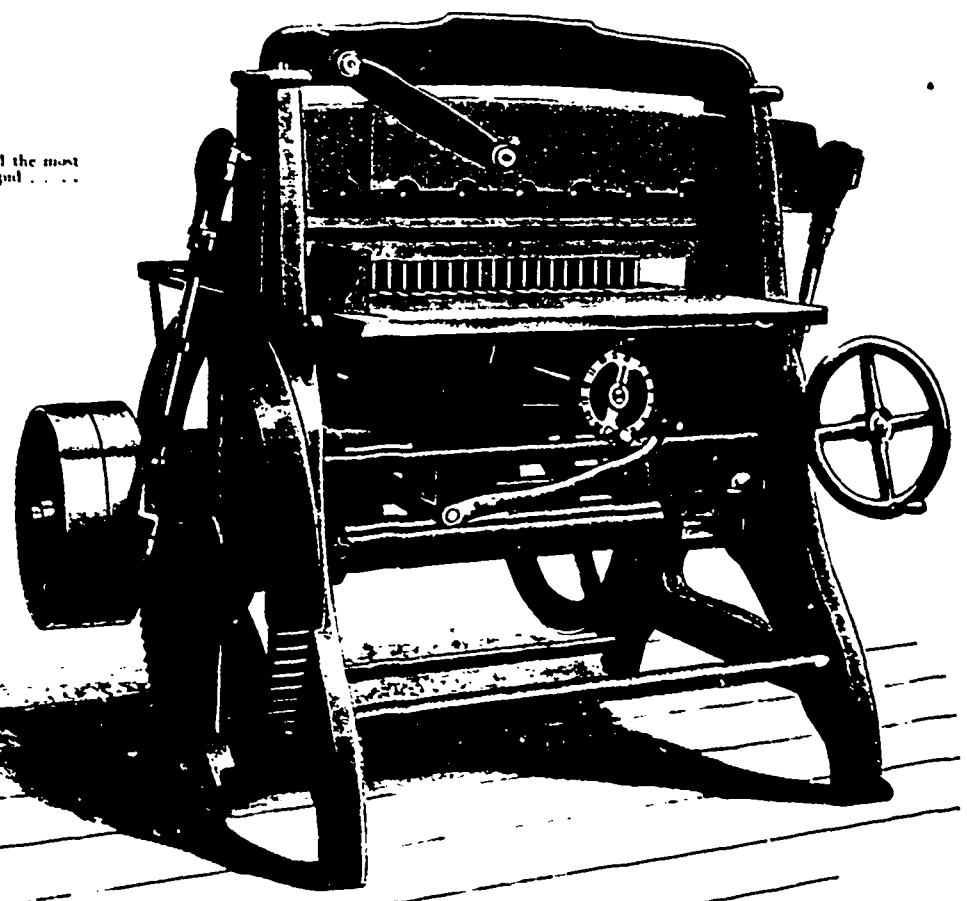
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TORONTO.

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. III.—No. 12

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 15 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single Copies 25 CENTS

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE difference between a "reporter" and a "correspondent" such as G. W. Smalley, Harold Frederic or Frederic Villiers, is merely one of degree. They both do the same kind of work, but if it is done in London for a New York paper, or done, as Villiers does it, on the battlefield or where there may be a battlefield, it is blessed with a more exalted name. These latter are the men who have climbed the ladder round by round, and steadily, carefully and persistently gathered information,

until at length all the world pauses when they speak. They hold positions the power of which is not much less than of those held by a Bismarck (once), a Rosebery or a Cleveland. They speak to millions every day, and those millions of thinkers and non-thinkers are profoundly, though perhaps unconsciously, influenced by what they read. These are the masters whose methods must be studied by all who aspire to be great in journalistic work.

Christmas is at hand and it promises to be a merry one for most editors and job printers. Everybody seems to have something to advertise, and is anxious to do so. The local weeklies are arriving with an extra two pages, some with an extra four, and a few with an extra eight. This means an increased revenue for the publishers all over the country. The job printer is hustling with circulars, cards and general work. The cash boxes should be a little fuller about the 24th, and the heart and stomach a deal fuller on the 25th. Let us be merry, not because "to-morrow we die," but because, being merry to day, "to-morrow we live" in a fuller and more exquisite manner than if we mope and repine.

The Lady Journalist is with us to stay she is both welcome and useful. For some years every leading Canadian newspaper has had one or two ladies on its staff and they have done good work. In breezy descriptions of weddings and teas, of picnics and millinery openings, of watering places and Sunday evening church concerts, in book and fashion reviewing, she has found a suitable place. But when she comes to dressing up in men's clothes and going to theatres, she passes outside her sphere and brings disgrace upon her sex. At least, we old fogeys are thus impressed. Of course, the brilliant young journalists who are now coming up in the ranks may have less puritanical notions, and may think these things proper. But we "old 'uns" would be ashamed to call ourselves disciples of such high minded men as Franklin, Greeley, Bennett, Garrison or Childs, did we condone such things. In another column will be found a description of the modern lady journalist, from The Morning Advertiser of New York. The rakiest "model" of the Latin Quarter of Paris in the "fifties" was more artistic and less dangerous than this modern, ultra masculine femininity therein described.

Some friends have been impressing on us the necessity of advising newspaper publishers that in the interests of a pure home life, a stable and honorable state of society, and honest

municipal and political administration, they should cease publishing degrading and disgusting sensational articles. The details of a hideous murder are found with two column headings, while the disgraceful exposure of some high-stepping and fashionable keeper of a house of assignation receives the same attention. And how long, think you, will this be so? It will be so as long as the people pay for it and read it. The newspapers are not leaders pardon the bluntness of human thought; they are followers. True, when there is a tendency for society and morality to slide down hill, they throw a little grease on the track so as to accelerate the movement, but their activity stops there. The newspaper publisher, in the cities particularly, finds that such sensational items pay, and what pays is condoned. No, this reform will not come from the publisher. It must come from the minister, the social reformer, and the legislator—that is, from the people themselves. Dr. Talmage says: "I could preach a sermon on the everlasting blessings of a good newspaper. A good newspaper is the grandest temporal blessing that God has given to the people of this country." But he does not offer to answer the questions: "What is a good newspaper?" and "Who makes a newspaper good, the editor or the people who read it?"

Suppose a good editor did exist, on a Toronto paper for example, and that this genuinely good man found that two columns about an especially sensational and mysterious murder had been secured by an enterprising reporter, and this same good editor deliberately cut out all the sensational parts and put in a few plain facts. Suppose he did that regularly for six months, while his competitor revelled in double headings, four to six inches deep, and illustrated his paper with hideous-looking cuts of murderous-looking people. What would be the result? The circulation would run down, and so would the editor's salary. The business manager would swear, and say he had done his best, but "our paper is . . . such like a Methodist prayer meeting." And this good editor would quietly take his conscience by the neck and strangle it. He would go out on a jolly ship with the band of marauders, simply because "prize money" is needed for "those at home." The good editor, in these intensely modern days, as he tries to maintain his ideals and his principles, is always between the devil and the deep sea.

When it is known that Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Nicholas Flood Davin, Hon. James Young, Col. O'Brien, Lud K. Cameron and Wm. Buckingham have signified their intention to be present at the "reunion" of Ontario's ex-journalists in connection with the annual meeting of the C.P.A. in February, an interesting time may be expected. When it is known that Lord Aberdeen has been invited, and that such men as Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Goldwin Smith, Gordon Brown, Chas. Lindsay and A. Blue, are also expected, the importance of the gathering may be understood. All the "old-timers" are enthusiastic and anxious to do all they can to make the event one which will long be remembered. Over fifty have already signified their intention of being present, and over a hundred are expected. The contact of the new moulders of Canadian thought with those who moulded it in its pioneer days must be beneficial and pleasurable to all. This event will show also that the Canadian

Press Association has attained great strength and now wields a great influence among the members of the craft and with the public generally.

The association has just issued a circular showing that one hundred and sixty-seven members received their certificates in 1894. This, in view of the facts that the issue of the certificate is now limited to members, that membership is now limited to men exclusively engaged in the newspaper business, and that canvassers and advertising agents are not admitted, shows that the association is more representative than it ever was of the body from which it draws its members. Its effect on the tone of the Ontario press is seen in the brighter class of small city dailies and the improved appearance of the country weeklies. Its influence is far-reaching in the elevating of the tone of journalism in this province.

The Union Printer, of New York, speaking of the work of the linotype in printing the Brooklyn Registry List, a job that consisted of over 18,000,000 ems of minion, made up into 3,700 pages, tabular work, and that was accomplished in four days by 76 machines, working overtime after doing their regular daily work in the respective newspaper offices, says: "Taken altogether, there has never been so practical an illustration of the fact that the machines are an unqualified success. It is hard for a printer to acknowledge that his place has been usurped by a piece of machinery, but honesty compels the acknowledgment. Not only have the machines demonstrated that they can beat hand compositors at setting straight matter, but now they have successfully done the largest, hardest, and most trying job of tabular work which is turned out in New York City.

"Contrary to the expectations of many, the job when finished is a neat, well printed pamphlet, fully the equal, if not the superior, in appearance to the hand-set job of last year."

Every man in Canada, Grit or Tory, Jew or Gentile, must have been impressed with the shallowness of fame and worldly honor when thinking over the lamentable circumstances of the death of our late Premier, Sir John Thompson. From a lawyer and journalist, he came to be member of Parliament; then he rose to the rank of judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; he resigned this to take a position in the Canadian Cabinet as Minister of Justice; he was chosen as one of the advisers on a great International Arbitration; he became Premier of Canada, and the leader of this young people, and just as he had received the highest honor in the British Empire, that of being sworn in as one of the Queen's Privy Councillors, the Grim Reaper cut him down, and his fame and honors are but a memory. Sir John Thompson died a martyr to ambition. Yet his ambition was not for himself, but for his country. Since becoming Premier he had worked day and night, often remaining in his office until midnight, toiling and slaving for Canada. The great strain soon told on him, and Canada lost her greatest son, and one of the ablest, cleanest and most patriotic statesmen who have contributed to the development or guided the destinies of this young nation. With new and Imperial honors fresh upon him, with the loving confidence and respect of this throbbing nation of five million souls, he has passed beyond the ken of mortal man.

JAMES HANNAY.

MR. JAMES HANNAY, of St. John, N.B., is known to present-day Canada as one of the best among her historians and journalists. He is, first and foremost, a Canadian, and all his thought and study have been given to his native land.

He was born at Richibucto, Kent county, N.B., April 22nd, 1842. His father was Rev. James Hannay, Presbyterian minister at that place, and his mother was Jane Salter, of Hants county, Nova Scotia. His father was of an old Scottish family who belonged in Wigtown, in which county he was born. James Hannay, the critic and author, and friend of Thackeray, was of the same family. So was the famous Dean Hannay, of St. Giles', Edinburgh, at whose head Jenny Geddes threw the stool.

Mr. Hannay was educated at New Kilpatrick parish school, Scotland, and at St. John Grammar school, but studied law and became an attorney and barrister in 1867. Law was not congenial to his tastes, and he abandoned it for journalism. In 1873 he was associated with the late Hon. Wm. Elder in the editorial department of The St. John Telegraph. From there he went to Montreal to edit The Herald for a year. For a time he made the United States his home, and was employed in various capacities on The Brooklyn Eagle, passing through the stages of general writer, literary editor and associate editor. In 1888 he returned to St. John as editor of The Gazette. In 1893 he became chief editor of The St. John Telegraph, the position which he now occupies. In the discharge of his editorial duties he has combined a wide knowledge of affairs with a yet graceful pen. He is rapid in composition and quick in perception. He is optimistic by nature, and believes first in supporting that which is best for the interests of the country of his nativity, and in fostering with his pen everything which is for her welfare. His newspaper articles are among the brightest and most readable in the Canadian press.

Mr. Hannay has successfully entered various fields of literary endeavor, writing now an easy flowing and spirited ballad, now an exhaustive historical work, now a bright and racy magazine article or story. He first wrote poems over the nom de plume of "Saladin" for The St. John Courier and other papers. Later he wrote a number of Acadian historical ballads. When Stewart's Quarterly was established in St. John he became one of its best contributors, supplying bright sketches and stories.

His first historical effort was a series of sketches of the early forts in New Brunswick. This was followed by "The Captivity of John Gyles among the Miheetes from 1689 to 1698," which he published in 1875, with an introduction and annotations by himself. The same year he wrote a history of St. John. All this time he was collecting material for the work which afterwards made his reputation as an historian. No good history of Acadia

under the French regime had yet appeared. Murdock's work was more in the nature of a record of events than a history, and Campbell's and Haliburton's were the product of insufficient resource. His "History of Acadia" was published in 1879 by J. & A. McMillan, St. John, and Sampson Low & Co., London. The work was favorably received and obtained the highest commendation of the reviewers; and well it might, for it possessed the qualities essential to both an historical and a literary work. It was an elaborate and scholarly work and combined the research of the historian, the judicial cast of the thinker and the grace of the litterateur. It is now in its fourth edition.

An accident in connection with the publication of this work shows the value of perseverance. It was to have appeared in 1877, but the great fire came to St. John while it was in the hands of the publishers. The sheets already printed, the manuscript, and the author's valuable library were destroyed, all that remained were a few proof sheets, and the work had to be almost entirely rewritten.

His next works were: "Story of the Queen's Rangers," "History of the Loyalists," "Maugerville," "The War of 1812," "The Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley," and several others. These works form a library of great value, especially to New Brunswickers. They give a consecutive story of that province from the earliest times down to the present, dealing as they do with the periods of French occupation, early English occupation, arrival of the Loyalists, the war of 1812, and the later days of political life, during the fifty years in which Leonard Tilley has been associated with the life of the province.

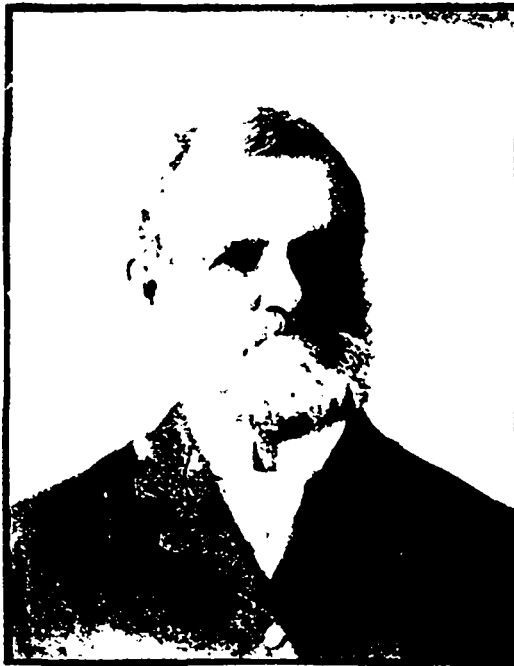
Mr. Hannay is identified with several leading historical societies. He has been president of the New Brunswick Historical Society. He is historian of the New Brunswick Loyalist Society, and he is corresponding member of the Literary and

Historical Society of Quebec, and of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. He has lectured frequently before the latter society and the members of the St. John Mechanics' Institute, and he delivered a series of lectures recently on Canadian History in the University Extension course at St. John.

Mr. Hannay was married in 1864 to Margaret, daughter of Elias T. Ross, of St. John.

AN ENTERPRISING SCOTCH PUBLISHER.

The results of the observations of the party of workmen sent out from Scotland for a tour through the greater part of the United States and Canada have been published in book form, by W. & D. C. Thomson, publishers of The Dundee (Scotland) News, who bore all the expenses of the trip. The members of the party were chosen by coupon votes of the readers of the paper. The book presents a fund of information which is, indeed, surprising.



JAMES HANNAY, Editor St. John Telegraph.

THE COPYRIGHT AGITATION.

HOW THE DEATH OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON WILL AFFECT IT—SOME MISTAKES RECTIFIED—THE AGITATION AS VIEWED BY MONTREAL.



HOW the lamentably sudden death of the able and beloved Premier of this country Sir John Thompson will affect the copyright agitation, it is probably too early to determine. The day before his death he had talked with Lord Ripon in the Colonial Office on this subject. What he said, what impressions he made, what points he gained, what promises he received and what he learned can be known only to his private secretary and Sir Charles Tupper perhaps not even to them. If these points are not known, and should Lord Ripon not disclose them, Canada will have lost a great deal on this point.

However, until the matter is thoroughly intelligible, further comment would be out of place, and those interested in this matter of copyright, of whom Sir John Thompson was the champion, may console themselves with the hope that Sir John's interview with the Colonial Secretary will be fruitful in result.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, the President of the Copyright Association, was interviewed on this point, and said: "I am afraid that the death of Sir John Thompson will materially retard the copyright negotiations. Outside of members of our association who are thoroughly versed in the copyright discussion, no other man had such a thorough grasp of the situation. The result of his communications with Lord Ripon may be made known presently, but I doubt very much whether any thing definite had been settled. Sir John had arranged to meet the correspondent of The Toronto Evening Telegram at 5.30 on Friday afternoon. His death, of course, cancelled the interview. While I hope that some member of the new Cabinet may take hold of copyright matters, I am afraid that in the turmoil of politics the interests of the printers and publishers will suffer. I should think that the Hon. George Foster might possibly be the best man to handle the matter, but nothing, I fancy, can be said at present. The want of our own Copyright Act means a loss to the printing trade in this city of nearly fifty thousand dollars per year in wages, not including the amount which would be expended in paper, press work and binding."

A CHANGE OF BASE.

The position at the time of Sir John's interview is well put in a London despatch of December 11th

"Advantage has been taken of Sir John Thompson's presence in this country to revive the agitation upon the part of authors and publishers against the Canadian Copyright Bill of 1889. An important deputation recently waited upon Lord Ripon, and it is significant that there was a tendency to recede from the position hitherto taken up by those interested in the matter.

"Sir Albert Rollitt stated that there was no feeling of hostility towards Canada on the part of the deputation, and that Canada had the right of legislation on those points which concerned her own printers and publishers.

"It was largely the details of the recent legislation that were

criticised very strongly, but, after all, that is a detail which it may, perhaps, be possible to overcome by further discussion.

"The Marquis of Ripon made one statement which has given rise to much concern on the part of those who waited upon him, for he said that his departmental sympathies were naturally in the question with those colonies which he specially represented. This has roused the ire of Mr. Arnold Foster, who has written to The Times on the subject in rather an impulsive and aggressive sort of way, but his views are not likely to be accepted generally by the public at large. The Marquis of Ripon stated that he proposed to discuss the matter fully with Sir John Thompson while he is here, and it may be taken for granted, therefore, that in view of the manner in which the Premier is supported in Canada a decided step is likely to be taken in the settlement of this vexed question."

CANADA STANDS FIRM.

Canada has definitely decided that it is going to have its own Copyright Act, and going to have it right soon. Every leading newspaper in the country has taken up the matter, and the arguments for its enforcement are as various as they are numerous. Some arguments are calm and majestic, others are products of minds which believe the time for that is past.

The Toronto Daily Mail of December 6th has an excellent article showing that copyright is analagous to patent. Canada issues Canadian patents, and hence should issue Canadian copyrights. It says: "Were the suspended Copyright Act a freebooting measure this allegation (that Canada wished to appropriate the product of British brains) might hold good. But, as a matter of fact, the law guards the right of British authors, in that it gives them a Canadian copyright on conditions similar to those laid down in the much applauded Act of the United States, namely, that the works shall be printed and published here. Further, our Act surpasses the United States Act in liberality, in that it does not permit the re-printing of a non-copyrighted work, save upon registration and the payment to the author of a royalty of 10 per cent of the retail price of the books reproduced. The assertion that the law looks to piracy is therefore unfounded."

"PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY" ERRS.

That estimable New York book-paper, The Publishers Weekly, makes one or two little errors in its very fair article on Canadian copyright.

It says: "The most offensive clause in that Act (1889) provides that a British author may secure copyright in Canada by reprinting his book within thirty days of its English publication; failing to do this, any Canadian may reprint the book on condition of paying 'a royalty of 10 per cent. on the retail price of each copy or reproduction.' No adequate provision for the collection of the royalty is made, and the effect of the Act would be to render English copyright in Canada doubtful and precarious."

This is misleading. The book must be registered before or simultaneously with its publication elsewhere, and reprinted within thirty days. But this reprinting does not include the

setting up of the type; it may be done from plates. Should this not be done, "Any person or persons domiciled in Canada may obtain from the Minister of Agriculture a license or licenses." This is not a freebooters' country, and hence the Government decides who shall reprint, in order that only reliable firms shall do so.

The latter sentence of the quotation from our contemporary is incorrect when it says no provision is made for collecting the royalty. Section 4 of the Act (52 Vic., c. 29) says: "The royalty provided for in the next preceding section shall be collected by the officers of the Department of Inland Revenue, and paid over to the persons entitled thereto, under regulations approved by the Governor-in-Council." What more could anyone possibly desire? The machinery is absolutely perfect.

The Publishers' Weekly is a fair-minded journal, and, no doubt, it will take an early opportunity to undo any harm its article may have done.

COPYRIGHT IN MONTREAL.

Our Montreal correspondent writes: The cable news regarding the action of the British Society of Authors, the Copyright Association and the Printsellers' Association, in petitioning Lord Ripon, urging a refusal of Canada's request to manage her own business, caused considerable talk among the book-selling trade in Montreal. All the booksellers spoken to said they were not surprised at all, and when asked to express an

opinion some of them did so in unmistakable language. They were of one opinion, and that was that the Government should insist on our rights and show our British cousins that their cool cheek had no effect. One feature that struck the trade forcibly was the calm and barefaced admission of unwillingness to grant to one of their own colonies the same privileges granted to the United States, a foreign country. The fear that the granting of copyright privileges to Canada would endanger the Anglo-American agreement was simply drawing a herring across the trail. The treaty has been of decided benefit to American publishers and authors, and there was no danger of the United States Government withdrawing it. The operation of the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 would not affect the control of the United States Government over its own market, and by expressing this fear the Britishers illustrated their utter ignorance of the true position of affairs. In a word, the copyright in the United States would be under precisely the same conditions as at present. No Canadian publisher had any wish to swamp the United States market with cheap editions, and even the wish would be fruitless, for there was no probability of their being able to do so. All they wanted was a fair chance to compete on even terms for their own market, and it is only reasonable that they should have it. There is an old adage, with which our British cousins are exceedingly familiar, that "every man's house is his castle," and Canadians simply wish to apply this in copyright as they do in other matters.



TROUBLE AMONG THE OTTAWA TYPOS.



BECAUSE some of the Ottawa typos got an idea that the Government printing bureau was a sort of milch cow—in fact, this idea seems generally prevalent among all classes—there has been some trouble down there. But the misunderstanding between the union and Dr. Dawson seems to have been removed and confidence restored.

The Ottawa Daily Free Press of the 8th inst. says:

"This morning the Queen's printer stated to a Free Press reporter that the difficulty between himself and the Typographical Union had originated from his showing a kindness to a number of the men. A number of printers who were out of work had asked the privilege of learning to manipulate the Mergenthaler typesetting machines with the hope of getting work elsewhere. He had allowed them to do so, they working "deadhorse" on old newspaper articles or Hansard matter. The union wanted the learners to be paid \$12 per week while learning to manipulate the machines, and Mr. Dawson objected, as they are not required to learn them by the department."

"Telescope" criticizes this in the Typos' Corner of The Capital Siftings, as follows:

"Economy at the head is as important as saving at the waste paper basket. The application of the strictly business principle might call for the appointment of a strictly business and prac-

tical head of the institution. The Queen's printer has just as much authority to pay for the work of his charity apprentices as he has for wasting the gas and wearing out Government machinery in fitting these men to find employment elsewhere. I am not afraid to assert he had no right as a custodian of Government property to make the offer he alleges he did and consequently criticize the rules of the union.

"It is a clear case of misconception of duty. His charity is of a kind that would well become the mantle modesty. Having displayed his beneficent intentions by the private offer of certain public facilities, which were not placed in his charge for any such purpose, the Queen's printer acts singularly, meanly to say the least, when he makes a public proclamation of the fact, accompanied by statements calculated to throw the onus of ingratitude upon the Typographical Union."

"Telescope" is an ingenious twister of facts and conclusions, but he should not allow his sense of justice to be drowned in his desire to be fighting for the men who called him "brother" in No. 102. His fault is one too common among union men generally. They condemn everybody who is not a unionist, under any and every circumstance. For this reason the unions have come into much disrepute with persons who cannot understand why there should be faults among a class of men tasting their first sweet morsels from the hand of freedom. As time goes on, these errors will be rectified by long familiarity and a closer connection with this new freedom, and a broader education on the part of union men generally.

It seems that Dr. Dawson permitted some of the men to do

the unnecessary work on machines, which were better in use than idle—a point which "Telescope" overlooks. The union then wanted these men to get \$12 per week for learning, as is the rule. But there is a difference between learning for your own education and learning by setting matter which is not required at once, and as part of the general staff of the department.

It showed a somewhat overreaching spirit on the part of No. 102 to attempt to enforce a claim resting on a misconception of this kind, but perhaps it was due rather to a lack of knowledge of the exact facts of the case, and when these are

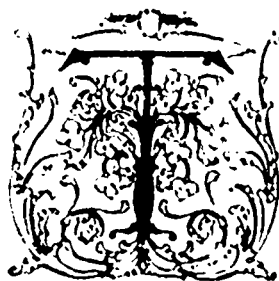
known, better counsel will prevail among the members of the Typographical Union.

"Telescope" makes three other statements which may be mentioned without remark: 1st. That the number of unemployed printers would be far less if the 8-hour movement was inaugurated in the Bureau and the machines which produce quantity but certainly not quality, as the Hansard amply proves, discarded. 2nd. The demand for operators is purely imaginative. 3rd. Machines have not yet proven to be adapted for first class book work.



1,000 SQUARE MILES OF WHITE PAPER.

THE NEW YORK WORLD SAYS THIS REPRESENTS THE ANNUAL ISSUE OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.



HE daily newspaper reaches back into a highly respectable antiquity. It is indisputable that *The Gazette*, of Peking, China, has appeared in its present form for a thousand years at least. This venerable pioneer of daily journalism probably holds the record for "scoops."

It still sends out daily its edition of eighteen pages, printed on oblong sheets of soft ragged-edged paper inclosed in yellow covers stitched at the back. Its circulation reaches 10,000, and its contents are mainly official information and imperial edicts.

In Europe news pamphlets containing information of and comment on the more striking news of the time appeared before the discovery of America. A specimen bearing the date 1495 is still in existence. Written news letters were widely circulated in Europe, and to a limited extent in the American colonies also.

The Frankforter Journal appeared in that well-known German city in 1615, and was the first regular European newspaper. It was followed in 1619 by *News Out of Holland*, England's earliest paper. This was succeeded by *The Weekly News* in 1622. *The Courant*, established in 1709, was the first London daily.

A paper which attempted to establish itself at Boston in 1689 was promptly suppressed by the Government of Massachusetts on the plea that it contained "reflexions of a very high nature," which, however, consisted of nothing but the ordinary political news of the day. *Publick Occurrences*, launched the following year, met a like fate. So effectively were these pioneer American sheets stamped out that only one copy of the first and two copies of the second are known to be in existence.

The Boston News Letter was started in 1704, and *The Gazette*, of the same city, in 1719. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War there were thirty-four papers in the various colonies. Massachusetts had seven, Connecticut three, Rhode Island two, and New Hampshire one. Pennsylvania had eight papers and New York three. In the south, South Carolina led, with three. Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina had two each and Georgia one.

The United States to-day has 19,855 newspapers and periodicals. Since the most reliable statistics estimate about 41,000

as the produce of the whole world, this country issues nearly one-half of them.

Of the other leading nations Germany issues the most, 5,000 periodicals; France has 4,100; England, 4,000; Austro-Hungary, 3,500, and Italy, 1,400. No other country has a thousand publications. Canada possesses 919; all Australia, 700; South America, 635; Asia, 461, and Africa about 150. The State of New York publishes more newspapers than the whole world lying south of the equator.

China, with six times the population of our own country, has only twenty-four papers. Of these eleven are issued in the native tongue, one in French and the rest in English. Bleak little Iceland supports more papers than the huge Flowery Kingdom.

Japan has ninety-two dailies and 175 other periodicals, all started within the last twenty-five years. India publishes a number of papers in the various native tongues. These are said to be more widely circulated and read in proportion to the number of copies of them printed than any others in the world.

Persia has six papers, five in the vernacular and one in the Syriac. No type is used in their production. The editor gets up his matter and hands it to an expert, who with the pen produces a fine calligraphic copy. This is photographed on a lithographic stone touched with acid, whence the edition is printed.

The smallest newspaper printed in the world is the little sheet printed in English at Sarawak, in the island of Borneo. It measures only 8½ by 13 inches.

England supports 200 dailies and the United States 1,868. Paris possesses 141 dailies; more than London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston combined. As the only great city of one of the greatest nations, Paris monopolizes the journalism of all France. Then, too, its papers exploit a literary field that with us is largely left to magazines and special periodicals. These two facts conspire to give the newspapers of Paris that unique pre-eminence as to circulation which they enjoy.

The Sunday newspapers are perhaps the most truly indigenous product of American journalism. There are about four hundred of these in the various cities and larger towns. Somewhat in the manner of the French newspapers, they have partly usurped the field of the purely literary periodical, and besides supplying the daily news have diverted to their columns much

excellent matter that would otherwise have appeared in the magazines or reviews. The latter have felt deeply the effects of this poaching upon their preserves. Canada has but one Sunday paper. [There are three in Canada -Ed. P. & P.]

In the United States we have the newspapers sent forth in no less than twenty-three languages, embracing the tongues of every quarter of the globe. German papers are numbered by hundreds, and a score or more at least are published in each French, Norwegian, Danish, Spanish, Swedish, Bohemian and Polish. Nineteen papers appear in Holland Dutch, fourteen in each Hebrew and Finnish, five in Welsh, four in Slavonic, three each in Hungarian, Icelandic, Russian, Portuguese, Lithuanian, Armenian, and Chinese.

Rarest of all, there is one journal published in each Arabic,

Cherokee, and Irish. Such a variety of languages has never before existed in any one land since the Tower of Babel rose on the Mesopotamian plain.

A reasonable estimate would give nearly three billions as the number of copies of newspapers and other periodicals issued in this country in one year's time. That makes two for each inhabitant of the globe, or fifty-one a week for every American, old or young. Allowing for the moderate dimensions of one square yard of paper for each of these, the result would show that a thousand square miles of paper is annually submitted to the eyes of American readers, or enough to cover entirely the State of Rhode Island. It would also reach from the earth to the moon in a strip twenty-one feet broad. A good deal of paper, isn't it?

-N.Y. World.

COMPETITION IN CALENDARS.

CONSIDERABLE competition has been aroused in Montreal this year on the question of calendar work, and prices in several instances have been cut pretty low—in fact, so low that it is difficult to see where the profit comes in. In one case that came under PRINTER AND PUBLISHER'S notice in that city, three different establishments were asked to tender, and they all did so. The first was a firm that had, owing to special circumstances which it is unnecessary to relate here, secured a large line of board stock at an unusually low figure. For this reason they put in an offer which they considered to be nearer bottom than any of their competitors could go. To their surprise, their tender was refused, and they learned afterwards that one of the tenders had been higher than theirs, and the other away below it in fact, so much below, that the successful tenderer was doing the work for little more than what their board stock cost them. Now, as their board stock, for the reason given above, was away below, they are utterly at a loss

to understand how the firm in question can do the work, such as lithographing, etc., and make money. Another firm here has also adopted an entirely new line. They are in the lithographing business, too, but are not lithographing any calendars this year. Instead, they have imported a large line of stock lithographic work from Europe, and are offering to get up calendars at a reasonable cost. They have two travelers out on the road, and, from all accounts, are doing a rushing business. In fact, they have been so busy that, to get their orders through in time, they have been compelled to let out a portion of the actual printing work to another establishment. The other firms in the lithograph business who have not got on to the secret are at a loss to see how they can pay the duty on the imported stock, bring it in, do the printing, and sell it in competition with domestic work. The secret, no doubt, is that they have got their European stock lithographs very cheaply, either in England or on the Continent.

TORONTO JOTTINGS.

THE last issue of The Dry Goods Review (Toronto and Montreal) contained a full page advertisement of an underwear firm, with two illustrations printed in three colors. This is certainly something unique and shows how rapidly advertising methods are advancing. The Review is very progressive and next to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is the neatest trade paper in Canada. Its patronage seems to have grown very considerably during the past year.

When the cablegram announcing Sir John Thompson's death arrived, there was some rushing work done in the newspaper offices. The Telegram, News and Star soon had specials out with illustrations and full particulars. The newsboys sung out their spirited cry, commencing about twelve o'clock. One little fellow stood huddled up on the corner of King and Yonge, trying to keep the rain from getting inside his coat collar and running down his shirtless back, while he piped out: "Special edition of ze News; all about John Sir Tomson's dead."

In an article in last Month's issue on the Webber-Johnston failure, certain statements were made which have since proved

to be misleading. The surplus after paying the direct creditors of this company will be smaller than was expected. This surplus will be divided among the indirect creditors. It was stated last month that most of this surplus would go to Buntin, Reid & Co. But it appears that this was inaccurate, as the old accounts of the Toronto Type Foundry and Westman & Baker were also assumed in the partnership articles when the Webber-Johnston Printing Co. was formed. There are other claims also which the partners of the new firm, or one of them, promised to pay, and it is somewhat doubtful whether these will rank on the surplus or not.

One expression in the article referred to has been misinterpreted by persons who love discord rather than harmony. Speaking of Mr. Buntin's claim, we said: "He was in some nice way protected by a clause in the partnership articles." There was no intention of claiming that Mr. Buntin had done anything underhanded, but rather that he had been shrewd enough to protect himself so far as he could. The transaction was a straight business deal, and was only quoted as an example of Mr. Buntin's business knowledge and sagacity. This gentle

man has won such high encomiums from the trade for the strong stand he has taken since he came to Toronto, and has done so much towards cleaning up the mess into which the printing trade had fallen, all of which has been duly recorded and recognized by this journal, that it is hardly conceivable that the words referred to could have been misinterpreted.

A Speers & Co., 128 Bay street, are doing some very nice job printing. Mr. Speers was for a time on The Telegram. If he pushes his new venture hard, he will, without doubt, make a success of it.

The Brough Printing Co. have received numerous congratulations on the excellence of their work in the printing of the Historical Album of the Queen's Own Rifles. They deserved the praise. Munroe & Cassidy did the binding, and it was also a work of merit.

Perhaps no house in the city is doing so much printing, binding, and publishing, as the Methodist Book and Publishing

House. They have a very large staff, and are doing a large amount of work. They have several new books under way, and two or three have just been completed.

The Toronto Saturday Night has a splendid Christmas number out. Stories by Mr. Sheppard and Robert Barr, are excellent and magnificently illustrated. A poem by J. W. Bengough is similarly treated. Some very pretty colored plates are given with this number.

Claude Lawton is back again on The World as night editor. He held this position previously but resigned it to take similar duties with The Star. Eddie Coombs has left The World and taken a position as treasurer of the Academy of Music. W. L. Tomkins, erstwhile of several of the city newspaper offices, has started to tour in a new capacity - as a lecturer. George Harrington, one of the oldest newspaper men in the city, and recently assistant night editor on The Mail, has lost control of his mental faculties and is now in the asylum.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Press Association of the Province of Quebec met in Montreal last week to transact the business of its annual meeting, and elect officers for the ensuing year. There was a good attendance of members, Mr. James Harper, (The Witness) president, in the chair. After the annual report had been read, showing that the association had a good surplus, a lot of matters interesting to the craft were formally discussed, among others the question of the Provincial Label Law, and though no official action was taken, it was decided that the members individually should exert all the influence they possessed to secure the enactment of the remedial measures to which **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER** has already referred and which are now before the Legislative Assembly at Quebec. Then there was some discussion regarding the usual annual Press dinner, which has grown to be one of the features of the dinner season every winter. It was decided that it should be given as usual, and the matter was left in the hands of the Executive Committee to arrange. The election of officers resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT - Mr. J. B. Tresidder, The Star.

1ST VICE PRESIDENT - Mr. Dunbar Browne, Shareholder.

2ND VICE PRESIDENT - Mr. Mc. Boulanger, Progress de

LIST

SECRETARY TREASURER - Mr. James Harper, Witness.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - Messrs H. Mason, Trade Bulletin;

J. K. Foran, True Witness, R. S. White, Gazette, H. D. Tetu, La Presse, M. C. Ledy, Journal of Commerce

The list of members is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| J. R. Dougall, | Robert Sellar, |
| H. Mason, | C. E. Amaron, |
| J. Harper, | Hamilton Scott, |
| E. Scott, | J. B. Tresidder, |
| L. C. Belanger, | Richard White, |
| H. Harvey, | R. S. White, |
| T. B. Warren, | S. D. Price, |
| Dunbar Browne, | R. Wilson Smith, |
| J. E. Strothers, | H. Beaugrand, |
| H. D. Tetu, | Louis Leduc, |
| John Hague, | H. Bragg, |
| H. Dalby, | Robert Stewart, |
| Geo. H. Flint, | F. Charbonneau, |
| Geo. C. Holland, | R. R. Samuel, |
| And. Holland, | W. A. Ritchie, |
| J. K. V. Forrest, | Alfred Leithead, |
| E. B. Biggar, | A. Wallace, |
| J. Wallace, | A. Rankin, |
| Hugh Cochrane, | O. R. Lasalle, |
| Geo. H. Porteous, | Richard Sibley, |
| P. H. Sibley, | E. K. Smith, |
| M. E. Lasalle, | T. C. Loynes, |
| C. R. Lasalle, | L. H. Davidson, |
| E. M. Smith, | A. Boright, |
| Geo. W. Liddell, | F. C. Emberson, |
| H. W. Mulvena, | Raoul J. Brodeur, |
| L. J. Morison, | A. B. Chaffee, |
| A. Lomas, | Alf. Jones, |
| M. C. Foley, | F. E. Dougall, |
| E. Deshrats, | Lawrence Clarke. |



A NEW STYLE OF LADY JOURNALIST.

Some of the "lady journalists" of New York have distinguished themselves in various ways.

One walked the streets all night disguised as a handsome young woman in distress, and related her experience to her readers the next Sunday.

Another had several thousand volts of electricity passed through her fair body in the joint interests of journalism and star-eyed science. Another sought the bauble reputation in an encounter with the fender of a trolley car, and so on, ad. lib., ad. nauseam.

But it is the Chicago "lady journalist" who tips along the primrose path of her profession with a refined and gentle elegance, and yet with a firm step and steady nerve, who will command the applause of thousands yet to be.

The Chicago "lady journalist" carries a sandbag, and Mrs. Page, of Garfield avenue, who was interviewed by one of them, is expected to be able soon to testify that she wields a trenchant and vigorous bag of sand, though her pen may be dipped in honey.

The Chicago dispatches are not profuse in details regarding the affair, but it seems that the female reporter called on Mrs. Page under the shrewd pretence of collecting society news for her esteemed newspaper.

It also appears that Mrs. Page was greatly charmed with her visitor and, after yielding up what information she had regarding pink teas and approaching weddings in stockyard circles, sat down to the piano to entertain her with "the food of love" as extracted in Chicago from that instrument.

We are absolutely in the dark as to what happened immediately before the blow was struck. The "lady journalist" may

not have been pleased with Mrs. Page's "touch" or "technique." Possibly Mrs. Page attempted to sing.

Be this as it may, the "lady journalist" drew forth her trusty sandbag and dealt the woman a stunning blow on the head, after which she quietly gathered up her notebook and things and took her departure.

That Mrs. Page's skull was not crushed is thought to be due entirely to the luxurious profusion of her "back hair."

This great journalistic stroke occurred Friday afternoon last, and we shall scan the Chicago Sunday blanket sheets of to-day for a full account of it, penned by the gifted and graphic sandbagger herself, under some such fetching headlines as these: "Brilliant Feat of Our Lady Sandbagger She Successfully Sandbags a Society Woman on Garfield Avenue The Only Newspaper in This Town That Has a Lady Sandbagger on Its Staff What have Our Comatose Contemporaries to Say to This Enterprise? We Strive to Please, and Get There Every Time," etc.

Unquestionably Chicago journalism is on the jump. Morning Advertiser.



SOME MORE NEWS ON CLUBBING.

JOBGING is an interesting topic just now, judging from the numerous communications received during the month. Still the clubbing goes on, perhaps because, as one writer put it, one man starts it and the opposition paper in that town "has to join the procession of fools."

Another writer says: "If the Press Association were any good they would put a stop to this ruinous practice." Here is a hint for the president of the C. P. A., when making his selections of subjects for the annual meeting in February. There is no doubt something to be said on both sides, and it would be a grand opportunity to have it said.

Brother Fawcett, who publishes The Toronto Junction Leader, a paper printed on toned paper, with half-tone illustrations, is in it, too. Here is his extraordinary offer:

**The Leader,
The Ladies' Journal,
The Canadian Annual** ; **For**
; **\$1**

From Belleville comes another brilliant array of offers, beneficial to the acceptors, but showing that publishers somewhere are getting small prices.

LOOK AT OUR OFFERS:

- Weekly Sun, per year \$1 00
- Weekly Sun and Weekly Globe, both for 1 25
- Weekly Sun and Weekly Empire, both for 1 35
- Weekly Sun and Canada Farmer's Sun 1 25

This should have been accompanied by the warning: "You will lose money if you accept Offer No. 1."

The Belleville Chronicle has the same offers, as has the Intelligencer. But the Chronicle has another "drawing card" in that it gives "a choice of two from a large selection of beauti-

fully executed pictures of Canadian public men, a group of "magnificent views of Niagara Falls, another of the Dominion Parliament Buildings, and a very beautiful picture in colors 'My Heart's Delight.' These are all large pictures, about 27x34, and each of them is well worth a dollar. They are all triumphs of the lithographic art and would be a beautiful adornment to any home. The likenesses are of Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, Sir John Thompson, etc."

The Acton Free Press refuses to club with any other paper, and sells to no one who will not pay in advance. Is its publisher satisfied? Read this:

"Acton, Ont., Nov. 26, 1894.

"DEAR MR. EDITOR, I read with much pleasure and satisfaction your article in last issue on 'Clubbing.' I hope it will give weeklies generally more backbone. The Milton Reformer is not representative of the position of Halton county papers. There is a little paper published up in this corner of the county which refuses to club with any other paper. Yours, etc.,

"H. P. MOORE."

What strikes one as being ludicrous is the fact that a weekly usually depends on the merchants in its town for advertising support, and it then turns around and tries to undermine these merchants' businesses by getting subscriptions for the organ of the Patrons. This is shortsighted policy.

But there is at least one man who thinks that if The Globe and Mail are willing to sell their weeklies at 35 or 37 1/2 cents, the "weekly" publisher should take advantage of it. He is the publisher of a live weekly west of Toronto, a young man and a hustler. He says

"Have not both you and your correspondents confounded the clubbing business of other days with the totally different state of affairs that exists to-day? Five years ago I quit entirely 'clubbing' other papers with mine, but I continued to accept

subscriptions for any publication offered, and did business direct with scores of houses, such as Harper, Scribner, etc. If a man took mine and one other paper, I charged him full rates; if he took a number, I gave him discounts in keeping with his order. I would like to get all of such business that I could attend to. I would not care an awful lot what became of my weekly.

"This year I went into The Globe's arrangement and offered my paper and Globe for \$1.

"I have read all that Messrs. Holmes, Briefley, Patullo & Co. have had to say on the question, and yet I have every reason to feel more than satisfied with what I have done. The trouble with these gentlemen is that they have not grasped the

full import of all this cutting in the cost of white paper you speak of. The day of the dollar weekly is gone. The publisher who has a small country weekly is better off than the man who has been trying to give column for column with the city publisher—*hinc illae lacrimae*.

"The Weekly Globe next year will be eight pages, price 25c. This is only prophecy of course, but watch. With my own paper, giving only local news, four pages, 36 col., it will make a good dollar's worth. It will furnish the best of reasons for pay in advance. Can you give me any scheme more likely to give me 75c. for my own paper? At one dollar for the two, agents' commissions have been wiped out."

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MARITIME PROVINCE NEWS.

MR. THOMAS O'BRIEN, who has been for a couple of years foreman of The New Glasgow Enterprise, is about to start a new paper at Westville. This will make six weekly papers in Pictou county, and one daily.

C. Spooner's new paper at Hampton, N.B., is out. It is called The King's County News.

Mr. Donnison has placed several lots of English inks with the New Brunswick printers during the past few weeks. He is selling them for Walter H. Cottingham, Montreal.

A weekly paper is to be started at Westville, Pictou county, Nova Scotia, by Mr. O'Brien, a St. John, N. B., boy. Pictou county has now five weeklies and one daily paper.

C. P. O'Connor is pushing Frontenac inks in the Maritime Provinces, and says he is gradually overcoming the prejudice that exists against Canadian inks among the printers.

The Times, Truro, N. S., is again to change hands. Mr. Putnam has been in charge only a year and a half. Mr. A. C. Mills, now of New York, a former publisher, takes charge.

Miss M. C. Abbott, St. Stephen, is doing some good work on The St. Croix News, Calais, Me. She is also the correspondent for The St. John Record. She gets together more news notes than the majority of reporters.

Eminent and reputable physicians advertise in the newspapers here, and yet they are not threatened with excommunication. Toronto and Montreal medical men say it is unprofessional, and, if allowed, it would encourage quack advertising. It seems to work the other way here. There are fewer quack advertisements than in the west.

The St. Croix Printing and Publishing Co., St. Stephen, have what is commonly called a "snap." There is the only paper and job office in a town of 3,000, with an adjoining village of 2,000. Across the river is the American town of Calais, with about 8,000, with a small daily paper, smaller than any daily in Ontario or Quebec. It is owned by a joint stock company of citizens, but, from what can be gathered, the net profits are not

anything like what they should be. If the territory were properly worked, it could be made one of the most profitable publications in New Brunswick. As nearly all their readers buy, more or less, in Calais, Me., that field should yield a large share of their advertising. Many Ontario printers and publishers, as they read this, will cast envious eyes in that direction. And no wonder. There is probably not a town in that province which has not two or more paper and job offices, and in which competition is so bitter that work is done at unprofitable prices.

One of the most successful country publishers in Nova Scotia is Mr. Richard McCormack. "Dick," as he is familiarly called, took charge of The Bridgetown Monitor, when its publisher, Mr. Henry Piper, died, and he has made it a journal second to none in the Lower Provinces. The Digby Courier was having an insipid existence, merely living, and Mr. McCormack thought he might find some amusement in his spare hours by taking charge of that paper also. The Courier is now a splendid paper and running up a good subscription list. That all shows what intelligence and push will do.

In St. John competition is worse than in Toronto or Montreal. New Brunswick produces more clever newspaper editors and publishers than any other district in America. They are to be found owning and managing papers in every part of Canada and the States. One of the most prosperous is Joseph Medill, of The Chicago Tribune, who comes from St. John. There are five dailies and several weeklies and monthlies published here, and, taking the mercantile agency reports, they all appear prosperous. There are also a great many small job offices.

The Halifax Herald occupies a unique position among dailies. They do not canvass for advertisements. Speaking to PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, the business manager said that they found it paid them better not to keep an advertisement solicitor. If they had one they would come into a competition with other papers, and rates would be cut, and they would also have to pay a salary or commission to the canvasser. As it is now, they do not send men out, but advertisers come in. They have but one price, and they get it.



EXECUTIVE OF THE C.P.A. MEETS.



At the Rossin House, Toronto, on the 14th inst., the Executive of the Canadian Press Association held a meeting to make arrangements for the holding of the annual convention. President Preston presided, and there were also present J. S. Brietley, St. Thomas Journal; A. E. Pirie, Dundas Banner; C. W. Young, Cornwall Freeholder; L. B.

Donly, Simcoe Reformer; W. S. Dingman, Stratford Herald, and J. S. Willison, of The Globe. Mr. Laidlaw, of Galt, and Mr. Holmes, of Clinton, sent word that they were unavoidably detained by other business. The first vice, L. W. Shannon, of Kingston, was absent, and sorry for it. He had made a mistake in his diary of the date and came up to Toronto on the Tuesday previous, spent a few hours with the secretary and returned home. Mr. McLean, being absent in New York, Mr. Cooper, of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, took his work.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting of March 29th, Mr. Preston explained the action of the Executive in regard to the visit of the Michigan Press Association. The applications of E. J. Howes, Templar, Hamilton; Frank Bambridge, Confectioner, Toronto; Frank Cook, Empire, Toronto; and W. R. Clougher, Presbyterian Review, Toronto, were passed. Some accounts were treated in the same favorable manner.

The question of the proposed "re-union" was then taken up, and Mr. Preston explained that, in response to a circular letter of invitation, about fifty ex-journalists had promised their co-operation and presence. The acceptances were then read by the secretary. These included such men as Hon. W. McDougall, Hon. T. W. Anglin, Hon. James Young, Hon. G. W. Ross, Col. O'Brien, Lud K. Cameron, Wm. Buckingham, Nicholas Flood Davin, etc. It was also expected that Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Goldwin Smith, J. Gordon Brown, Charles Lindsay and Geo. Sheppard, would be present. The Executive agreed that the president's idea was an excellent one, and approved of what had been done. It was decided to send an invitation to Lord Aberdeen, and if possible secure his presence.

The question of a programme was taken up. It was decided to hold a two days' meeting, as usual, with a banquet on the evening of the first day. The first forenoon was to be devoted to business, such as the president's address and the secretary treasurer's report; the afternoon to be given up to addresses by ex-journalists. The toast list of the banquet is to be of a character consonant with the re-union of the old and new timers. The second day will be devoted to the regular work, and such

subjects as Typesetting Machines, Law Reform as it Affects the Press, Copyright, Rating in Directories, Fake Journals and The Mails, will be discussed.

The question of securing a single-fare railway rate for the Convention was taken up, and also the conduct of the railroads in granting more favorable rates to the city journalists than to others. A committee composed of Messrs. McLean, Willison, Young and Ross was named to arrange the matter.

The date of the annual meeting was left to the discretion of the president and secretary, as well as all other necessary arrangements for the Convention, these two to be assisted by a committee of Toronto journalists.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, moved by Mr. J. S. Willison and seconded by Mr. W. S. Dingman, of The Stratford Herald: "Resolved, that we deplore the death of Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, and express our deep sympathy with the bereaved widow and family, declare our appreciation of his honorable public career, and rejoice that one who in his earlier years served in the profession of journalism should have reached such splendid eminence and left behind a name so worthy of patriotic remembrance and so well entitled to rank high in the esteem of his fellow country men of all parties and of all ranks."

A letter from the secretary of the Copyright Association of Canada was read. It announced that at a recent meeting of that association it was unanimously voted that the president of the Canadian Press Association be requested to act upon the Council of the Copyright Association as an ex-officio member.

SUICIDE.

Edwin L. P. Houghton, a brilliant young artist on The Toronto Evening Star, shot and fatally wound-

ed himself in the city editor's office of that newspaper shortly after 5 o'clock on the evening of the 15th inst.

Edwin Houghton was about 27 years of age. He was born in Toronto, and has for many years lived with his aunt, as his father is a ranchman in California. Mr. Houghton commenced his career as an artist and cartoonist at 19. His first work was done on The Evening News shortly after he had graduated from the Georgetown Grammar school. He was the first cartoonist on a daily paper in this city. After working on The News Mr. Houghton went to New York and worked on The Recorder, one of the morning dailies. He returned again to this city about three years ago, and has since worked on The News, The War Cry and The Evening Star. Gifted with more than ordinary ability as an artist, Mr. Houghton speedily after his arrival made a name for himself in Canada, and his work was frequently seen in the provincial press, as well as in the city paper he worked for. A severe illness, caused by a cold he had contracted, forced him to resign his position on The Star two weeks ago. He was of a nervous temperament, and subject to intense fits of melancholy.



Wishing You the Season's Compliments.

TRADE GOSSIP

THE Ottawa Journal and Free Press are now both set by the Typograph, as well as The Citizen, which has been using this machine for nearly three years.

The Salvation Army, Toronto, has put in a Typograph for publishing The War Cry.

At least five Ontario weeklies issue eight pages twice a week. There are three in Ottawa, one in Kingston and one in Hamilton.

The Canadian Typograph Company, of Windsor, Ont., say: Though turning out our machines rapidly, we are still some distance behind with our orders.

Mr. H. Putnam gives notice in The Truro Times that he is about to sever his connection with that paper. Mr. A. C. Mills, a former publisher, will take charge.

The Ottawa Citizen intends to get out a Carnival number in connection with the week of winter sports which it is proposed to hold during the season at Ottawa. It will, it is said, have many special features.

The Linotype is doing well in Toronto. The Carswell Publishing Co., the Methodist Book and Publishing Co., and The Evening Star have recently put in machines. The London Advertiser is said to be adopting them.

The Canada Paper Co. have received a bonus from the Quebec village in which their mills are situated on consideration of their erecting a dam there. They are to put in an electric light plant to illuminate the town, and get a revenue which the paper trade does not seem to afford.

Mr. A. H. H. Heaming, artist, Hamilton, and Mr. Casper Whitney, sporting editor of Harper's Weekly, will leave on December 22nd on a trip through the Northwest, going by the Athabasca and Great Slave rivers up to the Peace river district. They will travel the greater part of the way by dog train.

A number of the subscribers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER have gone out of their way to congratulate this journal on its November issue. Mr. John Ross Robertson, publisher of The Toronto Telegram, a most busy man, volunteered the information that he read every article in it and thought his time was not wasted.

Another convert. The Renfrew Mercury announces that, commencing with January, '95, every subscriber outside of the county of Renfrew whose subscription to The Mercury is not paid in advance will be dropped from their list; and thereafter their rule will be to drop all subscriptions outside of that limit as soon as the time for which they have been paid has expired. So far, so good. Go farther next year, Mr. Smallfield.

The Fort William Journal of 5th December says: "Our Typograph operator, Mr. George Thompson, made the best record on the Typograph machine last week, which has, so far as we know, ever been made by an operator in a single week. His string reached 198,300 ems of solid, corrected matter, in 54 hours, or an average for composition of nine hours per day. This would seem to be an average of 3,672 ems per hour.

Mr. A. G. Mortimer, publisher of The Canadian Lumberman, who resides at 135 Bedford road, Toronto, met with a serious accident one evening recently. He was riding on a Belt Line car, and was standing on the platform leaning against the wire gate. The chain attaching the guard to the car snap-

ped and the gate swung outward. Mr. Mortimer was thrown violently to the ground and received a severe scalp wound. His arm was broken also. Dr. Strange attended the injured man, and had him removed to the General Hospital.

Mr. Brierley, of St. Thomas, recently issued a very pretty circular done in two colors, showing the value of his four papers as advertising mediums. These four are the daily and weekly St. Thomas Journal and the daily and weekly Chatham Banner. The daily Journal has a guaranteed circulation of 2,500, and the daily Banner a circulation of 1,500. The combined circulation of the two weeklies is 5,000. He offers special prices for advertisements to run in all four papers. Isn't this a case of Wannamakerism, or Eatonism, as the dry goods trade understand it?

When thirteen cheese factory meetings were advertised in The Weekly Intelligencer, of Belleville, in one season, of which ten were not advertised in any other paper, the publishers used this fact as an unsolicited proof of circulation. Their circular explaining this was short and pithy, and also convincing. This paper consists of twelve pages, and was founded in 1834. The Daily Intelligencer was established in 1867. Both papers are a credit to the handsome and enterprising little city in which they are published.

Judge Morson, in the Toronto Division Court last week, gave a decision of some interest in an action brought by The Peterboro' Times against the Labon Co. for \$20. The defendants claimed their advertisements had not been placed as contracted for. The dispute caused the judge to lay down as the law that when a publisher agrees to place an advertisement among reading matter and not next to another advertisement the position thus defined applies only to the column in which the advertisement appears. The adjacent columns may be all advertisements.

The Tilbury Times has put in a new Prouty press with a capacity of a thousand an hour. The bed measures 32 x 46 in., and The Times is now an eight page paper, six columns to the page. A new Gordon job press and some new type have also been added. This paper has now been published eleven years without missing an issue, although some six years ago its plant was totally destroyed by fire. Wm. A. Shaw, its editor and proprietor, publishes a news sheet with well displayed advertisements. Only one suggestion might be offered, and that is the quality of the ink might be changed. It is a mistake to use very poor ink.

The Deseronto Tribune of Dec. 7th, consisted of sixteen pages of live matter and advertising. Ninety-six columns were made up as follows:

| | | |
|----------------------|----|----------|
| Advertising | 40 | columns. |
| Local news | 13 | " |
| Editorial | 0 | " |
| Fiction | 4 | " |
| Agricultural | 3 | " |
| "The Home" | 3 | " |
| General matter | 33 | " |
| Total | 96 | " |

The Deseronto Tribune has long been famous for its abundance of town news and local correspondence. It deserves the name "news" paper as much as any paper in Canada.

Major Sam Hughes, M.P., of The Victoria Warder, Lindsay, has seemingly got on top of the world by his car-ventilating invention. A company was recently organized, with \$500,000 capital stock, to manufacture and promote the sale of this inven-

tion, the Toronto street railway magnates being much interested. Mr. Hughes has just returned from an outing to California, and this prosperity, it is hoped, will lead to The Victoria Warder being printed on better paper, with better ink, and newer type. It has a big circulation, but this is due more to lack of opposition and the popularity of its proprietor than to any merit in the paper.

The Mitchell papers have a circulation squabble on hand.

Hon. Mr. Ouimet has purchased The Monde for \$40,000.

The Stayner Sun has been purchased by Messrs. Jakeway & Perkin.

The Tribune Publishing Co., Winnipeg, is applying for incorporation.

Mr. W. E. Bennett, a well known Bowmanville editor, died recently in England.

The Kingston Whig will print "Our Sunday Schools" for the Ontario S. S. Association.

W. M. Dack, of The Kincardine Reporter, is after the vacant county clerkship of Bruce.

Mr. J. W. Green, late of The Mildmay Gazette, has accepted a position as canvasser on The Toronto Mail.

David Saunders is publishing The Wroxeter Advocate a new venture for this graduate of Carleton Place.

The News, of Toronto, appealed against the decision obtained by The Guelph Herald. The Herald won again.

W. Colwell, now publisher of The Paris Review, has moved about considerably in his time. But he seems to have struck "paying dirt" this time. His issues of November 15th and

22nd were well patronized by advertisers. The advertisements were well set and arranged, and the paper well printed.

Ald. Lefebvre, Montreal, is suing H. Mason, proprietor of The Trade Bulletin for \$50,000, for alleged damages for libel.

E. H. Mott, formerly publisher of The Alvinston Free Press, has accepted a situation as agent for The Toronto Mail.

E. A. Chapman has purchased The Rat Portage News and proposes to publish it as a social labor paper, independent in politics.

A brick pressroom is being added to Messrs. John Rutherford's Sons' job office, Owen Sound. It will be 22 x 40 feet, one storey, and practically fireproof.

J. Johnston, who used to be in the stationery business in Victoria, has opened a sample room for paper and general stationery on Douglas street in that city.

Buntin, Gillies & Co. are offering the trade a special lot of white flats, a cheap line at 6 cents per lb. They say they bought it cheap and will give the trade the benefit.

It is reported that Mr. Walter Scott will dispose of The Moose Jaw Times to acquire an interest in and assume the management of the Moosomin Spectator. Regina Standard.

The Canada Ready Print Co., Hamilton, supply the "inside" for The Middleton, N.S., Outlook; not S. Frank Wilson, as was stated last month by our Maritime correspondent.

A new company has been formed to resuscitate The Calgary Herald and publish daily and weekly editions. The officers of the new company are, Harry Symons, president; Hon. J. A. Loughheed, vice, and John A. Reed, editor and manager.

Have You Investigated

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH?

The most

Reliable
Convenient
Economical

Type Setting Machine in
existence.

Workmanship the very best.

A Time Saver
A Money Saver
A Money Maker

Over 100 machines now in
daily use.

CORRESPOND WITH THE

CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH CO.

LIMITED

Windsor, Ontario.

Correspondence

THE TYPE SETTING MACHINES.

LEADER, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

Some few months ago a number of your interesting journal was entirely devoted to facts concerning the type setting machines.

Would it not be a splendid idea, say once in two or three months, to give as much information as possible in connection with this modern invention? The only source to get such is

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

Every newspaper man is, or ought to be, interested in the machine, as it will undoubtedly be in every office sooner or later. But it remains to be seen which is the best and cheapest.

In many offices the Typograph does good work, and in others again it is poor, but whether the cause is the machine or the operator I am not prepared to say.

The Monoline has been on trial in The Montreal Herald office for nearly a year, and it is giving general satisfaction. This machine is said to be smaller than the Typograph, and will be put on the market in a few months. For small offices the question will be—"Which is the best of these machines?" I suppose experience will tell in due time.

Since the new face has been put on the Typograph, there is a great improvement noticeable, and doubtless the day will come when all the machines will be more perfect than they are now.

Machines are in operation from the Atlantic to the Pacific. How would it do to get a brief opinion from every man that uses them, and publish the same in your next issue?

SUBSCRIBER.

HALIFAX, N.S., Dec. 8.

THE LATEST TYPE CASTING MACHINE.

Reference was made in *PRINTED AND PUBLISHED* early last year to a new type casting and setting machine which was being perfected in Minneapolis. It will be ready for a public test and critical examination in New York within a few weeks, so I am informed by the manager of the company. It is on the same principle as the Lawson, though very different in operation. It is smaller, but rather more intricate. There are two distinct machines, having no direct connection with each other whatever. The first is simply a typewriter. When a key is struck and a needle perforates a strip of paper, when an article is completed the strip of paper looks like part of the web used in a hand organ. This typewriter differs from the Lawson, in that it is operated by an electrical attachment. An expert writer can run 60 words per minute on this machine. The strip of paper is taken to the second machine, where by automatic process each letter is cast separately, set and justified and placed on a galley.

Those interested are very conservative in what they say about the machine, in fact they object to be interviewed until the public test. They admit that an experiment made 4,500 ems an hour. They cannot say whether the machine will be

rented or sold, or the price if sold. I heard from an outside source that they could sell at \$750 and make a good profit, but the manager whom I saw could not verify or deny this report.

It is to be known as the "Goodson Type Casting and Setting Machine."

THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The Attorney-General of Quebec has introduced a bill into the Legislature that, if passed, will do justice in a direction where injustice has hitherto prevailed. It relates, says The London Advertiser, to the law of libel, and the proposal is to make those who bring these suits against newspapers, so often badly-founded and vexatious, put up security for costs before proceeding. The plaintiff must also give the offending newspaper five days' notice, in order that it may apologize, retract or explain. In the event of the suit being pressed after apology, the law will provide that actual and not vindictive damages shall only be collectable. If the same individual sues five or six journals for the same offence, the damages, if any, are to be equitably divided between the newspapers concerned. These amendments are reasonable. Why should we not have them in the Ontario law?

TORONTO'S EVENING PAPERS.

TORONTO has three evening papers, and the policies of two are sometimes hard to understand. But there is no doubt of one thing, and that is, that the cheapening of their cost during the past year, due mainly to the great drop in the price of white paper, has led these two to cut stiffly into subscription prices.

Last month The Evening News and its policy was referred to. The Evening Star pursues somewhat the same policy, and both papers club with weeklies who will sell their own paper, and either The News or Star, for \$1.50 per year. Of this, 75 cents go to the weekly and 75 cents to The News or Star. A country weekly that clubs with The Toronto Globe and pays 37 cents for that paper, sells the two papers for \$1.25, thus leaving 88 cents for itself. This is not so bad for the country weekly, but to accept 75 cents is worse.

The effect of this dissemination of The News and Star throughout Ontario must be disastrous to the country weeklies and small city dailies in a collapse of prices.

The efforts of these evening papers are simply the result of a gasping for breath due to the intense competition in Toronto. They are selling their paper in the outside towns and villages at just enough to cover the cost of the raw paper needed for 300 numbers. This paper costs them about three cents a pound, and six copies of The Evening News weigh seven ounces.

Three hundred copies would weigh 350 ounces, or 22 pounds. The cost of the raw paper is thus 66 cents, leaving a balance of nine cents per year for printing, mailing, book-keeping, etc. Where is the money in that?

With Toronto dailies selling at 75 cents, and Toronto weeklies at 30 cents, where is the publishing business going to land? It is said that one Toronto paper is so anxious for a large subscription list, that it allows its agents 25 cents commission on a monthly subscription of 25 cents. Truly, the way of the newspaper publisher is beyond the comprehension of the ordinary citizen. The only hopeful feature of the matter is that this is a passing phase or condition—and yet one cannot be too sure of this hope.

THE CHRISTMAS GLOBE.

BECAUSE a paper is in its fiftieth volume is no reason that it should command respect. But when a paper possesses that honor and is also well up-to-date in all its departments, live and progressive in every way, it must certainly command the respect of all reading people.

The Globe to-day is read and admired by followers of both political parties in Canada - and perhaps no greater compliment could be paid it. Mr. Willison, the managing editor, has given the paper a liberal and broadminded tone, as well as introduced into it all the best features of modern journalism. He and Mr. Taylor, the business manager, are to be congratulated on their success.

The Christmas number contains thirty six pages, with an original cover done in two colors. The design of this cover is a pleasing and artistic conception. Sixteen pages are profusely illustrated with fine half-tones printed on good paper. Sixteen pages are printed on ordinary paper and comprise the regular issue. This issue equals and perhaps surpasses anything of a similar kind ever published in Canada.

AN EX-JOURNALIST'S OPINION.

An ex-journalist writes as follows:

"DEAR SIR, -I have received a copy of **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**, containing the Litany of the Saints of Journalism.

"The list of ex-journalists in it is an interesting list for a man to read who has been so long connected with press men and matters, and is still, *haud ignara mali*, not innocent of types.

"I was much struck by the fact that the Dominion Government has not done too well by the press apparently, while "His Hardies and his Pardies" have been almost lavish in "bleeding the noses of their hounds." The French have a saying that journalism leads to everything - provided you abandon it! In Canada this has certainly been too true.

"Your ventures seem to have the secret of success: this paper you send me is useful and finely put out of hand."

NOTES.

Col. Scobie has resigned the editorship of The Nor'-Wester. Mr. R. P. Roblin has also resigned the presidency of the paper. Internal dissension and indigestion have the same result.

The Hastings Star was recently burnt out. I. H. Scriver bought it from J. A. Howard some time ago, and the latter gentleman owned the building. Loss on both \$2,500, insurance \$2,000.

Mr. W. C. Cunningham, traveler for Buntin, Gillies & Co., has just returned from a trip to the Northwest and Pacific coast. In spite of the cry of hard times, Mr. Cunningham succeeded in booking large orders from the best of the trade out there.

The Petrolia Advertiser of November 30th was a sixteen page paper, eight pages being illustrated with numerous half-tones worked on good book paper. The remaining eight pages were printed in the toned news that the Advertiser is now using. This is enterprise with a vengeance.

The Clinton New Era is bringing Brother Holmes in a good revenue, judging by the liberal way in which he gets advertising. But he deserves it, for his paper is bright and readable at all

times, and is justly popular. His issue of Nov. 30th contained 40 columns of advertising out of 60, that of December 7th, 47 out of 80, and that of December 14th, 50 out of 80. For volume of advertising, this seems to be the highest ever attained by a publisher in a Canadian town of 3,000 inhabitants. It shows that Mayor Holmes possesses the confidence and esteem of the clear-headed, pushing business men of his town.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE JOB PRINTING OFFICE, POINT SYSTEM throughout. Centrally located. Address E., Lock Box 643, Louisville, Ky. (12)

"ENGLISH COMPOSITION" Now trading 25 S.S. M. Co. from London direct.

WE ARRANGE FOR...

**Geo. H. Morrill & Co.'s
Celebrated Inks**

OUR PRICE for Composition in 25 lb. tins will surprise you.



TUBES, CANS AND KEGS.

SCHOFIELD BROS.

Wholesale Paper Dealers and Printers' Warehouse.

100 N. B. ST.

St. John, N.B.

Agents for the E. B. EDDY CO.

Bookbinders

Telephone 91.

Paging and Peforating neatly done.

PAPER RULERS, Etc.

Embossing and finishing for the Trade.

FINE LEATHER BINDING

at every Description and

PAMPHLET BINDING

promptly done.

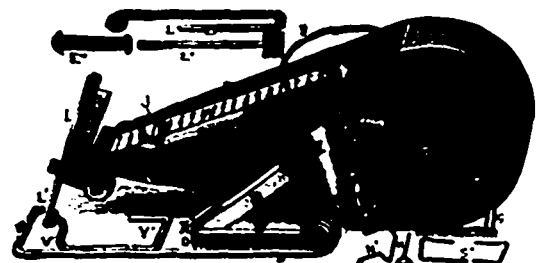


MUNROE & CASSIDY

(Successors to James Murray & Co.)

28 Front Street West, - - Toronto.

Dick's Seventh Mailer



With Dick's Mailer, five rollers, each of six experts, machined fits for the mail box. See later Order. These rollers have been stamped.

Over 8,000 Now in Use. PRICE, \$20.25, Without Royalty.

Address, **REV. ROBT. DICK ESTATE, Buffalo, N.Y.**

THE JOB PRINTER'S CORNER.

Last month a neat invoice heading, statement size, set by Frank C. McIlroy, Hamilton, was mentioned. It is reproduced

6 King Street West, TELEPHONE 263
Hamilton, Ontario. _____189

M

BOUGHT
OF **Geo. M. Kent,**


Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Oysters, Fish and Game.

Accounts rendered monthly and precept payment required.

From C. McIlroy, Printer & Stationer, 64 King St. W.


here this month for the benefit of those who are anxious to make their job work accord with the latest and best styles of display.



RETURN AFTER TEN
DAYS TO

The Herald

R. D. Warren, Prop.
GEORGETOWN,
ONT.



The tendency toward clean and simple effect is very noticeable in the work of the present day.


Two very neat samples of envelopes have reached us, and are

The Mercury....

GUELPH, ONT.

DAILY and WEEKLY Editions.

Combined Circulation
Four times Larger
than any Paper
Published in
the District



here reproduced as near as possible from the type in stock.

That by The Herald office was done on an embossed cross with its foot parallel with the side of the envelope. The embossing adds greatly to the effect of the design. That from The Mercury office has perhaps too many ornaments, as the second one from the last might have been omitted. The "T" and "M" stand out boldly, and this is perhaps the most striking feature.

Mr. O. E. Turnbull, who does the best work for The Guelph Mercury, also sends samples of an advertising calendar slip, designed and executed by him. The card is 9½ inches by 4 inches, and divided by a border done in green as a cheque and its stub would be, without the perforation. On the "stub" part are the words: "Who does your printing? Are you satisfied with it? Did it ever strike you that The Mercury Electric Press makes a specialty of fine commercial and color printing; also the latest embossed work? We will gladly estimate for you on any work contemplated." The first four words are brought out prominently, and "Mercury Electric Press" is done in carmine,

the rest being in green. Across the larger part of the card the word "Mercury" is gilt embossed, slanting from bottom to top, with a narrow line border of two bronze strips, with a red strip between. On the upper inner corner is a calendar for January, 1895, in a square 1 x 1½ inches, with "January" in carmine. Some reading matter fills up the rest of the card, with the address displayed prominently in the outer lower corner, the ornaments and initial letters being in carmine, and the rest in green.

PHONOGRAPHS.

The Ram's Horn says: "The editorial page has a history which will make it of interest to every reader when the facts are fully known. The words when you are reading now have passed into print directly from the lips of the author without the instrumentality of pen or pencil, and without the handling of the individual types by compositors of the old school. Among other modern devices in the editorial and publishing rooms of The Ram's Horn are two phonographs and one type-setting machine. These words were dictated to the phonograph, which recorded them faithfully on the wax cylinder. This record was then transferred to another phonograph in the publishing rooms, and the expert operator on the Thorne type-setting machine, listening to the sound, set the words in type almost as rapidly as originally spoken."

Luky & Lowry, printers, etc., Wellington, B.C., discontinued business, Lowry withdrawing from the firm, and R. J. Luky recommenced at Nanaimo.

NEW AGATE TYPE

We have a large quantity of new Agate Type. THIS IS A SAMPLE. We will supply this type in two case lots and upwards at one-half cost price.

... AT **Half Price.**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

"PERFECTION" WIRE STITCHING MACHINES AND BOOKBINDERS' WIRE.

Send for Catalogue.

The J. L. MORRISON CO.

28 Front Street West
TORONTO, ONT.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS PURE LINEN PAPER, USE

"SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD"

(Eac. sheet contains above water-mark)

THIS paper is made from pure linen stock, is the strongest paper on the market, is tub sized and loft-dried. See that each sheet contains the water-mark, "Supertine Linen Record," otherwise it is not genuine.

USUAL WEIGHTS IN EACH SIZE

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure)

| | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| Cap 14x17 | Royal 19x24 | Dbl. Demy 21x32 |
| Dbl. Cap 17x28 | Super. Royal 20x28 | Dbl. Medium 23x36 |
| Demy 16x21 | Imperial 23x31 | Dbl. Royal 24x38 |
| Large Post 17x22 | | Dbl. Royal (long) 24x44 |
| Medium 18x23 | | |

SOLD BY THE LEADING WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

ELECTRICITY FOR REGISTERING SHEETS

Is something you ought to know about.

Highest Award at Columbian Exposition.
Highest Grade Machinery.
Largest Output of Folding Machines.

DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

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

F. L. MONTAGUE & CO.

Sole Agents

17 Astor Place, NEW YORK.

Dexter Folder Co.

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY

F. DIVER, Manager.

83 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

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

JOSEPH B. LOVELL,

ELECTROTYPERS

FIRST CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES.

25 St. Nicholas St.,

MONTREAL.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

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

Ours is Known all Over the Globe

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

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

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

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

Specimens sent cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

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

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

The Printer's Art. "Truly admirable little work." Full of good ideas. One of the comments. 112 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

Challen's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (free), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one line all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 10 pages, \$1.00; 20 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 30 pages, \$3.00. Size, 7 x 12 inches.

Challen's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (1-12), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and space down for daily, to check when an "ad" begins and ends. Prices: 10 pages, \$1.00; 20 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 30 pages, \$3.00. Size, 7 x 12 inches.

Challen's Subscription Record. FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY FOR KEYS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received, blank spaces for the subscriber's name and the post office. The right hand page has the date of expiration, amount and date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 10 pages, \$1.00; 20 pages, half-roman, \$2.00; 30 pages, \$3.00. Size, 7 x 12 inches.

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

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

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

PAPER AND PULP NEWS.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

IT CREATED A STIR.

WHEN we published our article on "The Price of 'News'" in last month's issue, it was not without a careful study of its probable effect. We had an idea that some of the Canadian paper manufacturers were very conservative and unprogressive. Especially was this true in the matter of making their old time long prices conform with newer and modern conditions by making great reductions.

We concluded that it was not fair that some of the newspaper publishers should continue to pay a high price for "news," when, if the real state of the market were shown them, they would have sufficient information to enable them to get better treatment. And with this conclusion we published the startling article of last month, and it has had the desired effect. Our subscribers have been given information of great value. The paper makers have woken up a little, and some of them are grumpy because they weren't allowed to sleep longer—but that does not matter.

Some United States "news" has been sold in Canada during the past couple of months, and it has been laid down at less than three cents. But this sheet is a miserable one, and not to be compared with any sheet of "news" made by a Canadian paper company, with, perhaps, one exception, that now being turned out by a mill east of Toronto, which failed some time ago, and is trying to get on its feet again. This United States paper was thrown on this market because a certain manufacturer in that country had manufactured more on a certain contract than he could sell, and he was forced to unload it in Canada.

The sheets made by Canadian paper manufacturers are much better than this particular United States sheet that can be laid down in Canada from \$2.62 to \$2.95 per hundred pounds. Being better, they are worth, at present, a much higher price. A good sheet of Canadian "news" is worth 3½ cents per lb. in small quantities, 3¼ cents in large quantities, and perhaps on an extra large contract, if the size of the paper were suitable to the maker's machine, it should be secured at 3 cents. No journal, wishing to maintain a good appearance, would use the American sheet.

Any user of Canadian "news" who pays more than 3½ cents at the factory is doing something which we think unnecessary, unless there are very special reasons and unusual circumstances. Many of the publishers are now paying 4 and 4¼ cents for a common quality of "news," and this journal, in guarding their interests, has shown them there is no reason for their doing so any longer.

Machinery for making pulp and machinery for manufacturing paper are less expensive and are capable of turning out a

greater product by running at a higher rate of speed than in years gone by, and for these reasons prices naturally tend downward. How far this tendency has, up to the present, manifested itself is accurately set forth above. Next month we will show our readers that paper-makers can make an A1 "news" at 3 to 3¼ cents, and make money.

TWO ANGRY MEN.

TWO paper men have got especially angry at this journal. That PRINTER AND PUBLISHER would dare to speak the truth and come out boldly for the fraternity which it has the honor to represent, and publish an article showing the real price of "news," was exceedingly discouraging to them. It meant that there were to be fewer long prices than in the past, and that the innocent publisher was to get information as to what was the ruling price of paper.

The two gentlemen were Mr. Fred Campbell, Toronto manager of, and a small stockholder in, the Canada Paper Co., and a man named Challes, who represents one or two different mills.

Now, they have a right to get angry if they so desire. This is the blessed land of freedom. But when they find that they cannot deny its truth and then turn around and try to throw the blame of the article on a brother paper manufacturer, we object. We desire to, and are quite capable of, bearing our own sins and all the burdens thereof. True, the said brother paper manufacturer is the only one of the three who can put on a pair of overalls, and has the ability to take the place of any man in his mill, and take it satisfactorily. Nevertheless, we object to any one being accused of inspiring the article in question excepting ourselves.

This man Challes has been telling his intimate friends that he gave PRINTER AND PUBLISHER "a great setting out" for that article. We believe the gentleman did favor us with a call, but a more meek, gazelle countenanced individual never did us that honor. He disagreed, but disagreed so mildly that we came to the conclusion that he worshipped, to a certain degree, the excellence of our information.

Mr. Campbell did not favor us with a call, but favored a few of our friends with his opinion. We wonder how Mr. Campbell could spare PRINTER AND PUBLISHER so much of his time. It keeps us busy night and day minding our own business.

We do not object to straightforward criticism or comment on any article which may appear in these columns. We do not profess to do everything correctly, but we do profess to do everything honestly; hence men, who are not friends to

CURTIS & JONES

**Manufacturers of the Curtis & Jones Patent Sulphite Digester,
Sulphite Fibre and Paper Mill Architects
Practical Experts in the Manufacture of Sulphite Fibre**

220 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Parties contemplating building or making any changes in their sulphite mills will find it greatly to their advantage to consult with us, we having been **directly interested** in the manufacture of sulphite fibre for many years. Besides having had **full management** of one of the largest sulphite mills in the United States, we have practically equipped quite a number of the leading sulphite mills in the country.

We not only own and control the C. & J. Patent Digester, but a number of other **processes or improvements** which no mill manufacturing sulphite fibre can afford to be without, such as the **C. & J. Blow-off Pipes, J. & T. Sulphur Reclaiming Process, J. & C. Blow-Pits, N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating, C. & J. Acid Plant**, all of which are very essential to use in order to reduce the **cost** of fibre, as well as to **improve the quality**.

However, the **Digester** is of the most importance of any part of a **sulphite plant**, and has been the greatest drawback to all manufacturers of sulphite of anything connected with their mills, and, until the **Curtis & Jones Lining** was discovered, it was next to an impossibility to find any lining that would stand the hot acid for any length of time.

We claim that the Curtis & Jones Lining is positively **acid proof**. It will not **radiate heat**, thereby saving 25 per cent. in fuel. It ensures an **even cooking** of the **entire contents**. It will not **chip or crack**. It does not **require the application of tiles**. It will **produce more No. 1 fibre** in a given time than any other known digester, and is **less expensive to operate and keep in order**; and there is no reason why it will not last for years.

We have them now in operation, having been running for the past two or three years without causing any trouble or expense whatever, or, to our knowledge, a loss of even one cook since they were first started—a record we do not think can be equalled in this country or Europe.

We take pleasure in referring to the following successful sulphite manufacturers, nearly all of whom we have furnished with entire plans for their mills, as well as machinery, etc., and with all of whom we have placed the Curtis & Jones Digester:

- Howland Falls Pulp Co., Howland, Me., 30 ton plant, 6 C. & J. Digesters.
- Glen's Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y., 50 ton plant, 8 C. & J. Digesters.
- J. & J. Rogers Co., Ausable Forks, N.Y., 25 ton plant, 4 C. & J. Digesters.
- Glen Mfg. Co., Berlin, N.H., 30 ton plant, 5 C. & J. Digesters.

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., Lincoln, Me., 25 ton plant, 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Bangor Pulp & Paper Co., Basin Mills, Me., 25 ton plant, 5 C. & J. Digesters.

There is no question but what a **stronger** and much **higher grade fibre** is obtained by the use of the **C. & J. Digester**, and at a **less cost** to the manufacturer, and, with the use of our other improvements, even a much greater saving is made, than from any other known process.

We are prepared, and should be pleased, to demonstrate these facts to parties contemplating building new mills, replacing digesters, or making any changes or repairs.

All mills built after our plans, or under our supervision, we make a point to start up, and guarantee every department a success, turning mill over to the owners in **complete running order**.

Parties owning timber lands and water powers, or contemplating building, we should be pleased to call upon and give them such information as they may require, and furnish them with detailed estimates covering all requirements connected with the business.

A number of companies that have been using our **digesters** in their mills the last two years, say that the saving in expense of repairs, and the increased production, have paid for the digesters over and over.

The Howland Falls Pulp Co. claim that during two years' time they have run them, they have not lost a day's time or caused the company any expense, and they see no reason why they are not in as good condition now as when the first cook was made.

Our improvements are fully covered by **Canadian patents**, and we are prepared to protect any party using them against any and all infringements.

One of the most important facts for parties contemplating building new mills, or changing over old mills, is that they should employ no architects but those who have had years of experience inside of a sulphite mill, as the designing of the mill itself is of the utmost importance. This is a mistake that a great many manufacturers have made, and it has cost them many thousands of dollars in making changes before they could get any satisfactory results.

We solicit correspondence and desire careful investigation of the **merits** of our **digester**, of the many large mills we have designed and constructed.

We also take contracts to furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the building of mills complete, from foundation to finish, guaranteeing everything to run successfully.

Yours respectfully,

CURTIS & JONES

the trade which feeds them, should not do their best to injure a journal which is bound to defend that trade, if it does what duty demands of it.

What a wonderful change it makes in a person to have a boot on the other foot. One of these men was about the first to compliment us on our crusade against "Darkest Toronto." With many encouraging words he advised us to go on with the good work and show up the rotten condition of the printing trade in Toronto. Our straightforward remarks at that time met with his approval, as well as with the approval of every printer in the Dominion who was trying to pay his accounts in full, but now that we have spoken out in the same straightforward and honest way on another subject, we have stepped on the favorite corn of this same gentleman. He is, seemingly, the one who is most hurt by our article on the ruling price of "news."

We are not running this journal for the good of a few small advertisers, or should-be advertisers, but for the good of the printing and publishing trade of the Dominion, and for the benefit of our own health. We know that we will always have the hearty support of the large and small broad-minded advertisers as long as we maintain our honest, independent and outspoken stand. Such a stand means strong support from every printer and publisher in Canada: also a large subscription list. So long as we have a large subscription list, there are plenty of broad-minded advertisers ready to recognize it. We cannot serve two masters, but we intend serving the one faithfully, honestly and without fear, till gathered in to our fathers or by the sheriff.

GERMAN METHODS OF TESTING PAPER.

PRINTERS and publishers will be equally interested in the following information concerning German tests for paper. The durability of the paper used in a great deal of work is necessarily a first consideration, so that the product will preserve well for the number of years that it may be kept. Canadians are also progressive enough to want to know exactly how science is affecting business knowledge, and hence business power.

An English correspondent of The Export Journal writes on this matter, and the substance of it is as follows:

No one buys paper without ascertaining, as well as he can, whether it will answer his purpose: and an expert can, by simple tests and the aid of his experience, give a very sound judgment as to the quality of any given specimen of paper. But his judgment is not controllable by any definite standard: still less does it admit of a precise comparison of different sorts of paper. Besides, all paper buyers are not experts, a fact which is particularly true of public bodies, who are, nevertheless, large consumers of paper. A perception of this fact led the Prussian Government, in 1885, to add a paper-testing department to the Technical Experimental Station, already existing in Charlottenburg. The basis of scientific paper testing had, indeed, been already laid by the work done by Dr. Hartig in the Polytechnicum, Dresden, and by Dr. Hoyer in the Technical High School, Munich. Prussia, however, was the first to erect an official testing establishment. The example has been followed by Vienna, and other towns, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Stuttgart, etc., were contemplating a similar step at the time the article was written.

The first matter of importance in connection with testing is

the fixing of the standards. Those adopted by the Prussian Government, and generally recognized, are as follows:

A. - MATERIAL.

- Class I. Paper made exclusively of rags, with not more than 2 per cent. ash.
- II. Paper made from rags, with the addition of cellulose, straw stuff, or esparto, but free from wood, and with not more than 5 per cent. ash.
- III. Paper made from any materials, but free from wood, and with less than 15 per cent. ash.
- IV. Paper with any material, and with unlimited ash.

B. - TOUGHNESS.

| CLASS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Standard of Resistance to Crumpling. |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|--------------------------------------|
| Average tearing length metres, at least | 6000 | 5000 | 4000 | 3000 | 2000 | 1000 | (0) Extremely little. |
| Average stretching in percentages of the original length, at least | 4.5 | 4 | 3 | 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | (1) Very little. |
| Resistance to crumpling | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | (2) Little. |
| | | | | | | | (3) Moderate. |
| | | | | | | | (4) Fair. |
| | | | | | | | (5) Great. |
| | | | | | | | (6) Very great. |
| | | | | | | | (7) Extremely great. |

All paper must also be well sized and without free acid.

A paper whose qualities do not fall in the same vertical column of the foregoing table is estimated according to the lowest class in which any one of its qualities falls. It is desirable, but not imperative, that a paper should show the degree of resistance to crumpling shown under each class.

The uses to which papers of the various classes are adapted are shown in Table C.

C.—APPLICATION OF PAPERS.

| | Toughness Class. | Material Class. |
|---|------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Documents of especial importance, required to last a long time | 1 | I. |
| (2) Documents, civic registers, account books, etc.: (a) First-class | 2 | I. |
| (b) Second-class | 3 | II. |
| (3) Papers intended for permanent preservation: (a) Report, letter-paper, etc. | 3 | II. |
| (b) Draught-paper | 4 | II. |
| (4) Paper for ordinary use, to be preserved only for a few years: (a) Report and letter-paper | 3 | III. |
| (b) Draught-paper | 4 | III. |
| (5) Envelopes, packing-paper, etc.: (a) First-class | 3 | II. |
| (b) Second-class | 5 | III. |
| (6) Summons, memoranda, and similar formulae, only required for temporary use | Any. | IV. |

From the foregoing tables it appears that the principal tests of paper will be: as regards material, its freedom from wood, its percentage of ash, the presence of grass, straw, etc.; as regards

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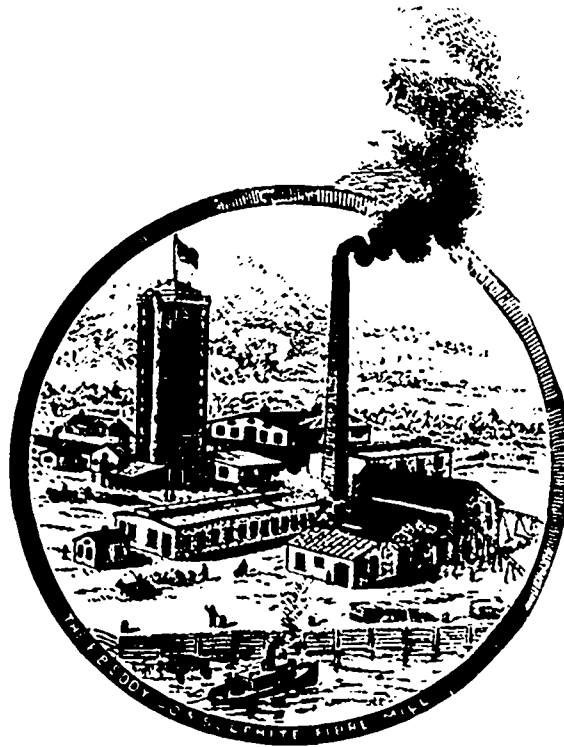
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manufacture, its toughness (including thickness, stretching quality, resistance to ill treatment), its sizing and its surface.

For the detection of woody fibre the usual reagents are: (1) Philoroglucin, dissolved in alcohol, with some drops of hydrochloric acid, which colors woody fibre red, leaving cellulose uncolored. (2) Aniline sulphate, which colors wood yellow. Both reagents are simple in their application and effective in their results.

The amount of ash produced by a paper on combustion varies according to the admixture of mineral and other extraneous bodies for the purpose of giving weight and substance to the paper. The percentage of ash produced by the normal components of paper have not as yet been minutely ascertained: in practice, however, it is found that paper free from improper ingredients gives from 10 per cent. to 30 per cent. ash. Allowing, therefore, for the small addition due to sizing material, it is found to be a practical rule that when the fibres are of good quality a product of more than 30 per cent. ash, and when the fibres are of inferior quality, a product of more than 40 per cent. ash, indicate the presence of mineral substances.

The process of measuring the percentage of ash is simple. A strip of paper of ascertained weight is burned in a closed platinum vessel over a spirit lamp until a white ash is produced. The difference between the weight of the vessel with and without the ashes gives the weight of ash, and from which the percentage is easily calculated.

To determine the nature of the ash we must have recourse to chemical experiment. In this case, however, a skilled hand and quite a little array of chemicals are required. Instead of giving vague directions, it is consequently safer to advise the reader to intrust the establishment of his laboratory to an expert chemist. The principal adulterations are clay, kaolin, china clay, fullers' earth, pipeclay, plaster of paris, white lead and zinc white.

Similar advice is given with regard to testing for the composition of normal fibres. The process here is microscopic instead of chemical, but the fibres used are so numerous and the differences in their appearance so delicate, that only a skilled and practised eye can be trusted to give a reliable judgment.

For determining the thicknesses of paper, two or three ingenious arrangements have been invented. A handy little instrument made by C. F. Vieweg, Chemnitz, consists of a screw moving forward in a rectangular frame. The screw is turned forward until the paper is firmly pressed as in a vice between the end of the screw and the face of the frame. The thickness can then be read off the neck of the screw, which is graduated to show the hundredth part of a millimetre. The instrument can be carried in the pocket, and its only defect is that the screw is apt to get a little loose after much use.

To detect the character of the sizing in the paper, the following processes are adopted. Animal size is discovered by boiling in an open vessel, with about one tenth of a litre of water, until three fourths of the water has disappeared. The remaining water, which, presumably, will contain any animal size that may be present, is treated in a test tube with soda and bichloride of mercury. Peroxide of mercury is precipitated as a yellowish-red salt. By further boiling for about five minutes the peroxide will be reduced to metallic mercury of a grayish color in the presence of animal size. In the absence of animal size the yellowish-red color will remain, or only take on a greenish tinge.

A simpler method, which is said to be very reliable, is to treat the solution of size, obtained as above, with tannic acid. In this case the size is precipitated in combination with the acid.

Vegetable sizing is detected by applying the fact that resins dissolved in alcohol are precipitated as a milky powder by the addition of water. A small portion (5 to 10 grains) of the paper to be investigated is divided into small pieces and covered with pure alcohol, to which a few drops of hydrochloric acid have been added to set the resin free from any mineral ingredients of the paper. The whole is then boiled for about five minutes, and a very small quantity of the resulting solution poured into a tumbler of water. If vegetable resin is present, the water will at once present a milky, turbid appearance. Care should be taken not to pour too much of the alcohol into the water.

Starch, which is frequently added to vegetable sizing, may be detected by dropping an alcoholic solution of iodine on the water. A bluish color will indicate the presence of starch.

The tests mentioned are those which enable us to divide papers into classes according to the quality of the materials of which they are composed. The writer then passes to tests by which we can distinguish between samples of paper which, so far as material is concerned, fall into the same class. The German paper-testers here distinguish three qualities of paper: "festigkeit," substance or firmness: "zahigkeit," toughness: and "biegsamkeit," flexibility. By substance is understood the resistance offered by a paper to breaking strain: by toughness, its elasticity under the same strain: and by flexibility, its resistance to creasing or crumpling.

The force required to break any given specimen of paper can be ascertained directly by hanging weights to a slip of it: but this course, apart from its want of accuracy, does not give us a common standard to which to reduce individual experiments. German testers have, therefore, adopted a more elaborate mode of testing. They start by defining the "breaking length" of a paper as the number of units of length required in order that the paper may break of its own weight. The unit in Germany is naturally the metre. By means of an apparatus, to be described later on, a strip of paper of ascertained length and weight is then subjected to strain until it breaks. The breaking length of the sample is then found by the equation:

Breaking length of paper = length of strip.

Breaking weight of paper = weight of strip.

Expressing the breaking length by R , the breaking weight by P , the length of the strip by L , and its weight by S , we have

$$R = \frac{L}{S} P$$

The expression $\frac{L}{S}$ which is constant for all similar paper, is termed the "feinheitnummer," or coefficient of fineness. The breaking length naturally varies according as the paper is tested in the direction of the fibre or crosswise. Experiments are therefore made with strips cut in both directions, and the mean of the two results is taken as the mean breaking length.

The same apparatus which tests for breaking length, also tests for elasticity. In this case, also, the tests are made in both directions of the paper, and the mean result is expressed in percentage of the length. If, for example, a strip of 180 millimetres in length shows an elasticity under strain of 5.4 and 3.6

millimetres, respectively, then the mean of these numbers, 4.5, is taken as the modulus. In this case the elasticity is 2.5 per cent.

LOOKING TO CANADA.

SOME manufacturers in the United States are looking to Canada as a promising country for paper and pulp manufacturers, and they are wise.

Olin Scott, of Bennington, Vt., well-known as the manufacturer of the "New England" wood pulp grinder, is looking for a suitable location at which to establish a machine works especially adapted to the construction of paper and pulp machinery. He may also invest some money in pulp manufacturing.

Canada has abundance of water-power, unlimited supplies of pulp wood, and good facilities for exportation. All she lacks is an export duty on pulp wood in four-foot or greater or less lengths of a similar character, and the number of pulp mills would soon be materially increased to the benefit of all concerned.

This is an industry for which Canada is naturally fitted, and yet it is about the only industry which receives absolutely no protection. Pulp and paper manufacturers should drop jealousies, and these other little things which make the world unpleasant, and combine to state their case to the Government. A little pressure, a little argument, and the thing is done.

A PULP COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

THE Royal Pulp and Paper Co., of Montreal, is in difficulties. The first intimation that was given of this was an advertisement in the daily press offering \$10,000 worth of stock in the company at 50 cents on the dollar. This company started under very favorable auspices, being organized in 1891 with an authorized capital of \$300,000, of which \$240,000 was paid up, and it had some of the best men in the Eastern Townships on the share list. No statement of the liabilities and assets has been prepared as yet. Paper for some \$6,000, which had been renewed, went to protest a fortnight ago, and it is said the company owe their bankers about \$156,000.

Formal notice has been given in the Sherbrooke papers that Messrs. W. B. Ives, president of the privy council; Rufus H. Pope, Cookshire; F. P. Buck, Sherbrooke; George Van Dyke, and Irving W. Drew, Lancaster, N.H., intend to apply for a special Act to incorporate a company to be called the Royal Paper Mill Company, to manufacture pulp, paper and lumber, and with special power to acquire the property of the Royal Pulp and Paper Company of East Angus. The new company, with a capital of \$400,000, is to issue to such shareholders of the old company as may become their shareholders, deferred stock certificates of the proposed company.

From the above recital of parallel facts, it must be acknowledged that the whole scheme seems to be rather for reorganization than a case of failure. The parties interested do not seem to have always agreed, and the throwing of some stock on the market at 50 cents on the dollar was due to a disagreement with a shareholder. One or two important names are missed from the new company, and this confirms the suspicion that it is a case of reorganization.

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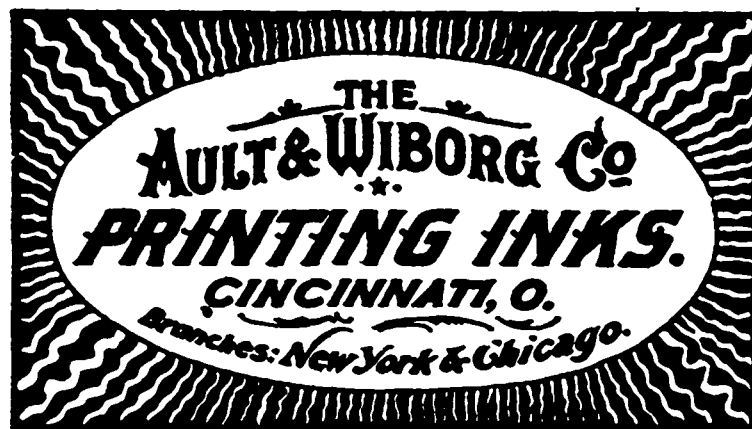
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