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# THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. 1. No. 2]

TORONTO, JUNE, 1892

[\$2.00 per year

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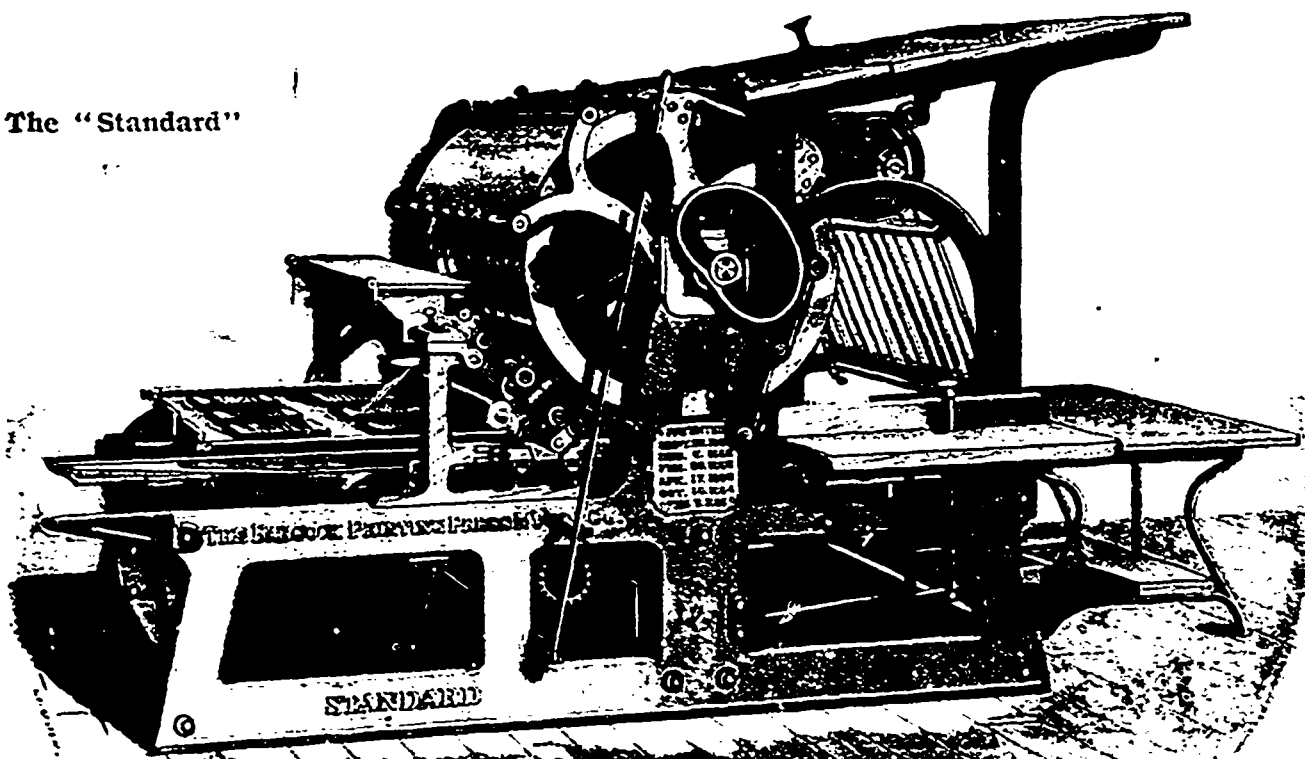
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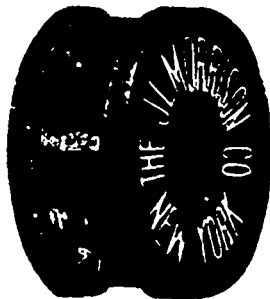
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# Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. 1. No. 2

TORONTO, JUNE, 1892

\$2.00 per year

## United Typotheta of America

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### HERE AND THERE

THE Clinton *New Era* has started a relief fund for the famishing Russians.

MR. L. M. STAEBLER, publisher of the Canadian *Philatelist*, has just left on a two weeks' business trip to New York and Eastern States.

CAPT. A. M. TODD, one of the proprietors of the Clinton *News-Record*, has been seriously ill for several weeks, but is now gaining strength.

A SECOND paper has been started at Virden, called the *Chronicle*, it is neatly printed, and compares favorably in appearance with our provincial press.

"*The Canadian Press*" is the title of a new paper started at Campbellford by Geo. H. Newton. It is printed in the 8-page form and has a particularly healthy appearance for a new paper.

JOHN L. JAMIESON, second son of Mr. J. D. Jamieson, of the Belleville *Intelligencer*, died of typhoid fever, in Chicago, on Tuesday last aged 22 years. With his brother James he had recently established

a job printing office in Chicago. His parents have general sympathy in their sad bereavement.

EMERIAM DOWLING, a young man who was for several years employed as a printer at the London *Free Press* office, died at his parents' residence, Bridges Street, on 24th May. The deceased was a kind-hearted and obliging man, and his untimely death will be regretted by his fellow employees as well as by a large circle of friends.

THE *Victoria Daily World* was not issued on the 19th inst., the compositors having walked out. Mr. McLagan says the trouble arose over the refusal of one of the men to make a correction marked on a proof. He was discharged, and the "chapel" decided to sustain him by refusing to work. It was over a dispute whether the word "Independence" should be capitalized.

A SAD drowning accident happened in Victoria harbor, near the Gorge, on Thursday afternoon, 18th May. Four young fellows, named Walter Kurtz and Joseph Kelly, both printers, and George Sharp and Richard Thorpe, sailors from H.M.S. *Warspite*, went out for a row, Thorpe being slightly the worse of liquor. They paddled about some time without accident, until Thorpe, suddenly getting up, overbalanced the boat. Kurtz clung to the upturned boat, and at last reached shallow water with it, but the others are supposed to be drowned.

THE *Chatham Planet* says: "Mr. Innes, who is said to be a large stockholder in the *Toronto Globe*, will raise the question in the House of Commons of the importation of the *Buffalo Express*, *Utica Globe*, and *Toledo Blade* Saturday editions, which he hints are brought in by express without paying duty. Mr. Lister might add to his list half a dozen other Yankee sheets which are smuggled into this Canada of ours and bought up by reason of the 'sensational' features which characterize them. Besides, some of the importations are the vilest of the vile in journalism, and calculated to corrupt the morals of any who read them. Make a general crusade: Canada can and does well to supply its own people with newspapers."

### OBJECTS OF THE TYPOTHETÆ

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT W. A. SHEPARD

**A**T the request of the President of the Canadian Press Association, Mr. W. A. Shepard, President of the United Typothetae of America, and an old member of the press, gave a brief address at the recent annual meeting of the Association at Ottawa, on the objects of the Typothetae, etc. In view of the fact that more than ordinary interest is now being evinced by Canadian printers and publishers in the Typothetae owing to the approaching Annual Convention in Toronto, we have much pleasure in publishing the address, which will be found well worthy of perusal. It is as follows:

The United Typothetae of America was established five years ago at Chicago, and is composed of Employing Printers and Publishers. No special effort has been made to extend the Association, but during those five years it has obtained a foothold in many of the leading cities of the United States and Canada. At Cincinnati, where the last Annual Convention was held, there were about two hundred delegates present, representing some forty branch Societies, and from figures presented at that Convention, it appeared that there was invested over \$50,000,000 in the plant owned by members of the Association.

To give an idea of the class of business men connected with the Typothetae, I may mention that in New York City, amongst its one hundred members are to be found the well-known names of the Harperts, the DeVinnes, the Lockwoods, the Sun, the News, Putnams, Rankin, the Appletons, Little. In Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., Poole Bros., Pettibone, Donnelly, Blakely. In St. Louis, Emis, Slawson, Gilbert, Woodward. In Boston, Houghton, Rockwell, Barta, Mudge, Cushing. In Cincinnati, Russell, Morgan & Co.—said to be the largest printing house in the world—and in fact the leading houses in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Richmond, St. Paul, New Orleans, etc. In some of the cities will be found amongst its members the leading newspapers as well as job printing houses.

In Toronto the Association was organized four years ago, and numbers about forty members, including nearly all the newspaper establishments, and a majority of the job printing houses, representing a capital of over \$2,000,000. The only other Association in Canada is in Montreal, which numbers about twenty members.

It is to be hoped, in view of the fact that the next Convention of the United Typothetae of America is to be held in Toronto, that an effort will be made to organize branch Associations in the leading cities of Canada, so that we may have a large representation of the Master Printers of Canada at the meeting. Societies ought to be organized in Hamilton, London,

Ottawa, Halifax, Quebec, Victoria, Winnipeg, and other cities.

A similar Association was established about a year ago in London, England, called the Printers and Allied Trades Association, and numbers over 100 members. Some of these houses employ from 100 to 1,000 men each. An invitation has been extended to this Association to send a delegation to the Convention, and we have reason to hope that we shall have the pleasure of welcoming representative Master Printers from the great metropolis of the mother country, as well as from our own Dominion.

The object for which the Association is formed cannot better be told than is expressed in the preamble to the Constitution, which says: "It is organized to develop a community of interest and a fraternal spirit amongst the Master Printers of the United States and the Dominion of Canada, and for the purpose of exchanging information and assisting each other when necessary. It is based on the right of the individual as opposed to the arrogated rights of trade societies, and while it disclaims any intent to assume an arbitrary control of the trade either against customers, workmen, or members, its members assert and will maintain the individual right to regulate their own affairs."

Mr. Theodore L. DeVinne, the well-known publisher and author, of New York, in a paper presented at the last Convention, says: "The tolerant attitude of our Society towards individual right and even individual wrong, is always a surprise to the members of other societies, but it is really one of our strongest safeguards. It keeps in our fold members of the most diverse views—and enables them to have an influence on each other which they never could have if they were not fellow-members. It enables us to discuss debatable questions, and to harmonize differences of opinion. It certainly does draw us nearer together in individual line of action."

There is a prevalent opinion amongst journeymen printers that the Typothetae was organized to resist any effort on their part to increase their wages or to improve their condition. I need scarcely say to this intelligent assembly that there is not the slightest ground for such an opinion. While our aim is mutual protection, and while we intend to control and manage our own business, it goes without saying that we are not only desirous but anxious to cultivate the kindest feelings towards our employees, and to do all we can to improve their social and financial condition.

As an evidence of the good results of our organization, and the kindly relations that exist between the Master Printers of Toronto and their employees, I may mention that on two occasions within the past four years the Printers' Union of Toronto made a claim upon us for increased wages and a revision of the

scale. In each case Committees were appointed from both Associations and several conferences were held, at which the whole subject was carefully considered. The best of feeling prevailed throughout, some concessions were made on both sides, and the difficulty amicably settled.

I have great faith in the future of the Typotheta. It not only affords us mutual protection, but it brings to us many social, personal and business advantages. As a social factor it is doing a large amount of good. Those who were unknown to each other have been brought together, and where jealousies and suspicions and enmity existed, confidence, trust and friendship now prevail.

We have not attempted to establish a scale of prices, but I am satisfied a decided improvement in prices has already been effected by our coming together. The best informed amongst us has something to learn, and we have often been surprised to find how little we really did know about the cost of printing when we came together and discussed the whole question carefully, honestly and thoroughly.

We have found by cultivating a spirit of forbearance and frankly and intelligently discussing questions of cost and production, higher and broader views of the craft have been obtained, and the interchange of views on business methods have been very profitable.

I do not intend to enter upon the discussion of the question of the right of men to organize for mutual protection. There can scarcely be found now-a-days a reasonable, intelligent man who will not recognize the value and usefulness of trade unions.

We can have no quarrel with our workmen because they continue to improve their social condition and increase the rate of wage. It is their right, and so long as they do not attempt to impose upon us conditions and terms which our business will not allow us to accept—so long as they do not try to fix a hard and fast wage for good and bad—so long as they do not attempt to interfere with the details of the management which of right belong to ourselves, there can be no valid objection to these combinations.

And when there is a demand or claim for increase of wages—if there be any serious difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory settlement, let all points of contention be referred to a conference between the employer and his employees, and if we are willing to act upon the golden rule, "As we would that men should do unto us, do we even so unto them," then there need be no fear of strained relations between Labor and Capital no fear of strikes and the consequent disorganization of trade and the innumerable evils that flow from such disturbances.

## THE CONVENTION

THE various committees appointed in connection with the coming Typotheta convention are working diligently at their respective shares of the arrangements. The preparations are very extensive, and the committees are using strenuous efforts to uphold Toronto's fame for hospitality and smooth-working arrangements. The delegates will be numerous, and the printers of Canada should not neglect this convenient opportunity of meeting, hearing and talking with the leading and most successful printers on this continent. The papers and discussions will be invaluable, and plenty of opportunity will be given for social and friendly intercourse by means of the reception, banquet, and excursion.

## NOTES

The banquet will be at the Rossin House, and its excellence is assured.

The drive committee have mapped out the route to be taken, and it will lie through the most pleasant parts of the city.

The headquarters of the Convention will be at the Queen's Hotel, where delegates and visitors will always be able to congregate.

Souvenir booklets are being prepared containing views and descriptive matter of Toronto as well as general matter. They will be very beautiful.

Through the kindness of the Minister of Education, the business meetings of the Typotheta will be held in the Normal School buildings, which will be a very comfortable and enticing rendezvous.

A beautiful medal has been struck and will form an exquisite souvenir of the Typotheta Convention in Toronto. The design is suitable to the craft and the occasion, and will no doubt be appreciated and valued by the visitors.

The exhibition committee have been active, and the Chairman, Mr. C. W. Taylor, has issued a circular which will be sent to manufacturers of all kinds of printing, lithographing, and book-binding machinery, soliciting an exhibition of anything new in their line. This will make a very practical and interesting feature of the Convention.

The excursion for the delegates to the Convention will be taken on one of the beautiful boats of the Niagara Navigation Co., either the Chicora or the Cibola, and it will be to Niagara for a view of the great Falls. The trip is the most pleasant one that could be chosen, and the delegates will be shown some natural sights which will not be soon forgotten.



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# Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND  
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

J. B. McLEAN,  
President

HUGH C. McLEAN,  
Manager

TORONTO, JUNE, 1892

## OURSELVES AGAIN

OUR readers must bear with us while we speak of ourselves again. A copy of the first number of the PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has been sent to all the Printers and Publishers in the Dominion. If we ever had any doubts as to the reception the paper would meet with, these doubts have been dispelled by the numerous flattering and encouraging letters we have received from all classes of persons whom the paper is intended to aid. We thank the trade for their very kind words. We desire to merit the patronage we receive. We have made no idle boasts, but it is our intention to publish a paper of such a character as will do credit to ourselves and the great trade which this paper represents.

As was pointed out in the first issue and as all our readers recognize, the trade has long needed an official organ, both to uphold the interests of this class of the business world and to create an *esprit de corps* which will enable the trade when necessary to act as a unit. There is a large field for our labours, but the task does not daunt us. While starting on a road untravelled before, as far as Canada is concerned, we do so with the expectation that many obstructions will be removed by the co-operation of all interested in the advancement of the printing trade.

Hitherto the interests of the trade have been neglected because there has been no union. This we expect to see grow up and we shall endeavor always to aid in removing the burdens which have handicapped the progress of the trade. Co-operation is the

great watchword of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and the lack of it has caused the printing and publishing trades to suffer more and bear heavier burdens than other classes of the business community.

The relations of the trade to the government and the internal relations of the trade need regulating and changing. Senseless competition must be held in check. This great force--competition must be turned not to crush out the financially weak but to encourage, foster and maintain a high and progressive standard in the art of printing. Printers and publishers need to know of the improvements which are rapidly being made on this and other continents in the art of printing, and the aim of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER will be, to be abreast of the times in presenting and illustrating such improvements as are practicable and necessary for the progress and excellence in the art of printing. Printing is an art and the medium through which the greatest influence is brought to bear for the elevation of all arts. It is the preserver of all arts, and its educative influence cannot be over-estimated.

We have spoken, but for the future action will be our motto.

## ADVERTISEMENTS AND THE TARIFF

IN another column will be found a letter from a publisher, pointing out the injustice which is being done to Canadian newspapers, and the great loss they are sustaining, by such heavy tariff rate being levied on patent medicines. This matter certainly deserves the censure of the press. Printers cannot expect and do not want all this duty to be taken off but they have a right to demand that this rate shall not be so high as to be exclusive in its effect. A lowering of the rate would help the printers, bring more revenue to the government and would injure but very slightly Canadian patent medicine manufacturers.

Speaking on a newspaper's criticism of our article in the May issue, the *Week* says: "The occasion of this article is the establishment of the new journal called THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. The chief aim of the paper, which we are led to infer is a very wicked aim, is said to be "to more thoroughly unite the printers and publishers in an effort to increase the diminishing revenues of the printing office, and to look more closely after their own interests than they have hitherto done." One of the ways in which they propose to thus consult their own interests is, it appears, to advocate the reduction of duties on certain articles of commerce, such as baking powders, in order that it may again become worth while for American manufacturers to advertise their wares in Canada. In the case of the particular article



mentioned it is said that formerly the advertising of these powders had been worth from \$10 to \$1,500 annually to nearly every paper in Canada, but that the duty has of late been so increased that American makers no longer advertise their powders in Canada, and the papers suffer in consequence. One might suppose that if Canadian manufacturers have succeeded to the business they would require to do the advertising and that it would be all the same to the papers. But it further appears that the N. P. gives the Canadian manufacturer of this necessary article so comfortable a monopoly that they do not need to advertise, but can sell at enormous profits without it. Our contemporary waxes eloquently indignant over the want of patriotism and principle and every other virtue which prevents the selfish printers and publishers from rejoicing in the policy which is enriching other Canadian manufacturers while impoverishing them. Now we have to confess ourselves so dull that we are unable to see why the business of printing and publishing is not as much a Canadian industry as the manufacturing of baking powders. The bringing into the country every year of the large sum of money represented by from \$10 to \$1,500 for nearly every paper published must, one would suppose, have benefited nearly as many labourers as does the increased manufacture of the article in question. If the Canadian manufacturers are now making enormous profits, it goes without saying that the consumers all over the country are paying higher prices for their baking powders, but the consumers do not count, we suppose. The loss of the snug little sum which the Americans must have been contributing to the revenue, under the lowest duty; the employment the traffic must have given to Canadian carriers and tradesmen, etc., might seem also to the uninitiated worthy of a moment's consideration, in striking the balance of advantages. But no doubt we are both unpatriotic and immoral in hinting that anybody's interests but those of the manufacturer by the way, is not the printer a manufacturer? are worthy of a moment's consideration. Will the *Manufacturer* help us into the light?

#### A STEP IN ADVANCE.

THE move made by the Canadian Press Association, at its annual meeting in Ottawa last March, in reference to increasing the profits of the subscription list, we heartily endorse.

The propositions upon which the Association hopes to unite the weekly press of the Province of Ontario are:

1. That all subscriptions shall be paid in advance -- more than one month's overtime to be allowed.
2. That 12 month's only shall constitute a year's subscription.

3. That the commission to agents shall not exceed 25c. on each subscription.

4. That no premiums shall be given as free gifts.

Newspaper subscriptions that are allowed to run for several years, every publisher in the country knows that it costs more to collect them than they represent on the face value. People feel that they are then paying for a dead horse -- and they are to some extent. The cash system is entering into every line of business, and why not ours. The farmer gets cash for everything he has to sell and newspapers are inconsistent in preaching the cash system for merchants, while at the same time they are practising credit. It is to be regretted that more of the country publishers do not fall into line with this progressive movement. Out of the three hundred and seventy-odd publishers that were solicited on the subject, Mr. L. G. Jackson, of Newmarket, the secretary of the committee having this matter in charge, informs us that only fifty-eight have given assent thereto, while but half-a-dozen out of the remainder had the courtesy to reply -- giving reasons why they could not adopt the propositions. Let us add that in three or four cases out of the six it was because "the other fellow" in their locality would not agree to it.

Everybody will admit that it has grown to be a pernicious habit, this giving three months to new subscribers at the end of the old year and then adding a couple of months to the other end waiting for a renewal. It has virtually put a premium upon that class of people who go hopping about from one paper to another, and by this means secure from 15 to 18 months for \$1, and only united effort can break it up.

As to premiums, it is just a rivalry between publishers of how much they can throw away. A newspaper should command support on its own merits and not on the superiority of a chromo.

We have not room for a more lengthy article this issue on this important matter but will just add a few extracts from letters which Mr. Jackson has received.

"Sock it to her. You are on the right track." -- *Peterboro' Review*.

"I am also in favor of the abolition of premiums. My experience teaches me that the publisher loses money by it." -- *Millbrook Reporter*.

"That premium business should be entirely wiped out, and some action should be taken regarding this guessing fake question." -- *Brockville Times*.

"Premiums or gifts of any kind are an unmitigated evil to the legitimate newspaper." -- *Port Dover Maple Leaf*.

"We are thoroughly in accord with the views expressed and have for some years been working on the lines laid down." -- *Peterboro' Review*.

## THE ST. THOMAS JOURNAL

**I**N 1891 the St. Thomas *Journal* moved into a new home, a cut of which is shown. Mr. James S. Brierly has been sole owner and editor since 1889, and has been very successful in his management of the paper. It is a four-story building built of Milton pressed brick with facings of Berea white stone; the front portion of the building is built of Credit Forks red stone, with large windows, and a circular entrance at the corner, a tower rising from over this entrance to a height of sixty-six feet to the bottom of a flag-pole. On either side of the main entrance, flanking the tower, is a battlement rising clear of the roof and forming a unique and striking feature of the building.

The basement story of the building is sunk six feet below the level of the street, and rises from four to six feet above the level. In this story are the press-room, store-room, mailing-room, engine and boiler-room, and coal bin.

The business office occupies the front portion of the first story, having large plate-glass windows facing both streets, and being reached by a flight of stairs leading to the main entrance in the corner of the building. The office is finished in red oak, with heavy paneled ceiling, and is admittedly the handsomest business office in the West. In the rear of the business office is the private office of the publisher.

A hallway leads from the business office to the job department, which can also be reached from Hiawatha street, thus avoiding the necessity of employees passing through the main office. This department is a model in its way, the ceiling being high, the light reaching it from three sides, and every convenience being provided for the prompt execution of work and the comfort of the employees.

A stairway leading down gives ready access to the press-room, and another, leading up, to the second story. This story is also reached by a hall and stairway leading from Talbot street. It is devoted entirely to office purposes. The third story is divided into editorial, reportorial and news rooms. Throughout, the *Journal* building is heated with steam, and altogether it is a model printing establishment.

The Soo Paper Company at Niagara Falls finds it no easy task to decide how the terrific power from the

130 feet head of water which is to be at its disposal shall be utilized. At a recent conference of the officers of the company, about 20 wheels and methods of developing power were submitted to them, and all but three were immediately passed over as being wholly inadequate to the occasion. Most of the water-wheels made would crush like egg shells beneath the force of a column of water falling 130 feet down a penstock. The wheels selected for further test are to receive it at Holyoke, and when a decision is reached, A. B. Tower, the company's architect, will prepare plans for several ways of using the power. The contract for building a cofferdam for the company has been let, and also for the tunnel and shaft. The tunnel will be 500 feet long, and probably 10 by 12 in size. The shaft will have a depth of 140 feet, and will be 14 by 40 or 45 feet in size.



W. D. MANDICH was found guilty in the Superior Court of Fresno, California, of libel. His offence was the furnishing of a false death notice to the *Morning Republican*. The case was tried without a jury by consent. The case is somewhat peculiar, involving the liability of a man who willfully gives a newspaper reporter a false item.

### THE CRIMINAL LIBEL LAW

**T**HE amendments that have been put into the Criminal Law Bill which is now being put through parliament, do not give newspaper publishers all the protection for which they have been asking. The part of the bill dealing with libel has been adopted by the committee of the whole, and is likely in the shape in which it will be passed by parliament. Three important amendments asked by the Canadian Press Association are not in the bill. One of the three was that an order of a judge should be required for the initiation of a prosecution—a practice which was adopted in England in 1888, and with entirely satisfactory results. Another was that discretion should be given judges to order security for the defendant's costs in case of worthless prosecutors. This security for costs is a part of the Ontario Libel Law with regard to civil actions, and as criminal prosecutions are as likely to be instituted from malicious and frivolous motives, the protection might with as strong reasons be extended to the Dominion law. The third unincorporated amendment is a proposal that a prosecution shall take place in the Province where the newspaper in which the alleged libel appeared or is printed, or in which the printer resides. Some well-known cases might be cited showing the sometimes ruinous hardship of allowing a publisher to be carried out of his own Province to a great distance to answer to a charge that, with no better protection than now exists, might be a purely malicious and trivial prosecution.

These which were omitted were the three most important of the proposed amendments drawn up by Mr. John King, of Berlin, for the Canadian Press Association, and pressed upon the Minister of Justice to be embodied in the bill. However, a number of others taken from the English bill of 1880, except one which is new, are adopted. They are these:—

288. No one commits an offence by publishing any defamatory matter, in any proceeding, held before or under the authority of any court of justice, or in any enquiry made under the authority of any statute, or by order of Her Majesty, or of any of the departments of government.

289. No one commits an offence by publishing in good faith, for the information of the public, a fair report of the proceedings of the Senate or House of Commons, or committee thereof, or of any such council or assembly, or the public proceedings of any court of justice, whether preliminary or final heard before the courts, or by publishing in good faith, any fair comment upon any such proceedings.

291. No one commits an offence by publishing in good faith, in a newspaper, a fair report of the proceedings of any public meeting, if the meeting is lawfully convened for a lawful purpose and open to the public; and if such report is fair and accurate and published in

good faith; and if the publication of the matter complained of is for the public benefit; and if the defendant does not refuse to insert in a conspicuous place in the newspaper in which the report appeared, a reasonable letter or document of explanation or contradiction by or on behalf of the prosecutor. (This is the new section.)

292. No one commits an offence by publishing any defamatory matter which he on reasonable grounds believes to be true, and which is relevant to any subject of public interest, the public discussion of which is for the public benefit.

293. No one commits an offence by publishing fair comments upon the public conduct of a person who takes part in public affairs.

(2.) No one commits an offence by publishing fair comments on any published book or other literary production, or any composition or work of art or performance, publicly exhibited, or any other communication made to the public on any subject, if such comments are confined to criticism on such book or literary production, composition, work of art, performance or communication.

297. Every proprietor of any newspaper is presumed to be criminally responsible for defamatory matter inserted and published therein, but such presumption may be rebutted by proof that the particular defamatory matter was inserted in such newspaper without such proprietor's cognizance, and without negligence on his part.

(2.) General authority given to the person actually inserting such defamatory matter to manage or conduct as editor or otherwise such newspaper and to insert therein what he in his discretion thinks fit, shall not be negligence within this section unless it be proved that the proprietor when originally giving such general authority meant that it should extend to inserting and publishing defamatory matter, or continued such general authority, knowing that it had been exercised by inserting defamatory matter in any number or part of such newspaper.

(3.) No one is guilty of an offence by selling any number or part of such newspaper unless he knew either that such number or part contained defamatory matter, or that defamatory matter was habitually contained in such periodical.

These sections and 299, which is one of the four which are all of the old law included in this codification, comprise the law of libel as it refers to newspaper and periodical publishers and writers. 299 is the section which declares that

299. It shall be a defence to an indictment or information for a defamatory libel, that the publishing of the defamatory matter in the manner in which it was published was for the public benefit at the time when it was published, and that the matter itself was true.

The law contains only one definition, that of libel, as follows:—

285. A defamatory libel is matter published without legal justification or excuse, likely to injure the reputation of any person by exposing him to hatred, contempt or ridicule, or designed to insult the person of whom it is published.

(2) Such matter may be expressed either in words legibly marked upon any substance whatever, or by any object signifying such matter otherwise than by words, and may be expressed either directly or by insinuation or irony.

There was little discussion in committee on any clause of the bill except the following on 285.

Mr. DAVIN.—I would like to call the attention of the Minister of Justice to the length to which this section goes in defining a defamatory libel. I am aware that there are decisions that would justify making "irony" or "insinuations" libellous, but I am inclined to think that very great injustice might sometimes be done if we were to place in the statute this definition of libel. Suppose an ironical article, a skit we will say, is written in a newspaper, and an indictment is laid, and the judge does what I actually have seen a judge do; simply reads the law to the jury and says, that is the law; then any jury having this definition of libel placed before it would bring in a verdict against the accused, although from the point of view of practical life, and the efficiency of journalism even, the verdict would be an outrageous one. I can easily understand an insinuating article or an ironical article being so written that it would be libellous, and then it would be for the judge to explain the matter to the jury. There are cases where an ironical article has been held to be libellous. For instance, *Grip* which is a powerful and very useful element in our political and social life; *Grip*, every week of his life is guilty of libel within this section.

Mr. LAURIER.—I do not think he is. *Grip* does not want to insult, and that is the element of the libel. He is ironical but not insulting.

Mr. DAVIN.—I am afraid that this section is drawing the loop too closely altogether around the neck of the journalists. In fact, it provides too many loops into which the journalist may obtrude his head, and I do not want to have him conduct his very important business—

Mr. FRASER.—You are out of journalism now, and you need not care.

Mr. DAVIN.—I am out of it, but that is all the more reason why I should take an interest in that portion of the community to which I did belong.

Sir JOHN THOMPSON.—I think there can be no doubt that this is an exact interpretation of the present law, and I am sure that the hon. gentleman will realize that it will not be less subject to interpretation, and

less subject to proper administration in practice, than the common law is now, notwithstanding that it is embodied in the form of a statute. All these provisions of the statute which merely state the common law are interpreted as making no new law, but as mere statements of the existing law, and are interpreted as if they formed part of the decision of the courts. I think that my hon. friend is mistaken in assuming that the definition makes irony libel. It merely embodies the principle that an ironical statement may be a libel, and so it may. But in order to be so, it must be ironical matter published without legal justification or excuse, and likely to injure the reputation of a person and expose him to hatred, contempt and ridicule. Then, notwithstanding that it may be satirical and likely to create public humour, it is libellous nevertheless. If the hon. gentleman will glance at the other clauses he will find how well the statutory provisions as well as the common law protect *bona fide* journalism. For example, there are the various sections about fair reports, and so on, and then we come down to fair discussion under sections 292, 293, 294, 295 and 296. I think all these sections supply what the common law demands.

Mr. LAURIER.—Mr. Chairman, although I did not agree altogether with my hon. friend from Assiniboia (Mr. Davin) in the application which he gave of the principle which he laid down so far as *Grip* is concerned, because in the production of *Grip* the element of malice is absent, and that is what makes the libel, yet it seems to me that this definition goes altogether too far. I do not dispute the statement made by the Minister of Justice that it may be a fair exposition of what the common law is, but if you take it from the common law and incorporate it in the statute it ceases to be the common law and becomes statutory law, and is deprived of the element of elasticity which is so useful in the common law. I have already impressed the objection on the Minister that many of these definitions had better be left to the common law rather than be incorporated in the Statute-book. In this case if you include irony as the constituent part of libel, I fear that many a man might be perhaps subject to prosecution who had no intention of injuring his neighbor but of simply creating a little merriment at the expense of somebody. That would be an indictable offence, and the line would be very sharply drawn on account of this definition. I believe it should be left to the jury to say whether the defendant intended to wound the feelings or simply to create a little amusement.

Mr. CHARLEAC.—Irony is not a libel in itself, but you may commit a libel by irony. You may commit a very serious libel by writing in an ironical way.

Mr. LAURIER.—Nothing is libellous here except with regard to the intention in which it is done. Irony becomes a libel if it produces a certain effect.

## CRAFT NOTES

THE Toronto *Evening News* now publishes a Sporting edition at 6:30 p.m.

H. J. BENNER intends publishing a weekly paper in Ayr, to be called the *Advocate*.

ORGANIZATIONS of Employing Printers have been formed in London and Ottawa.

THE Standard Card and Paper Co., of Montreal and St. Johns, is offering to compromise.

MR. E. J. LIDDICOTT of the London *Advertiser* was married to Miss Annie Trebilcock on 2nd inst.

THE town of Middleton is to have a newspaper, the first issue of which is to appear on or about July 1st.

A DEMAND of assignment has been made on Desaulnier, Leblanc & Co., proprietors of *La National* newspaper.

ALF. J. B. ROLLAND, Montreal, was in Toronto for a few days last week. He is one of the most active business men in Quebec.

By an English High Court decision, a paper has a copyright in news and telegrams, and in paid articles. The case was *The Times vs. St. James Gazette*.

IT is possible that Mr. Stephens' amendment to the libel law will not come up in the Quebec Legislature this session, as government business is taking precedence.

MR. WILLIAM WALLACE, editor of the *Dufferin Advertiser*, Orangeville, was married on 7th inst. to Miss Lila May, daughter of Mr. Chas. B. Stevens, of the *Empire*, Toronto.

W. R. GARNER, foreman of the *Catholic Record*, London, Ont., has returned from Chicago, where he has been burying his brother, John Garner, a late employee of the *Chicago News*.

THE Ottawa *Free Press* is now issued in a new dress and a new form. It will hereafter appear as an eight-page paper, printed from stereotyped plates upon a fast Goss perfecting press.

THE plant and business of the Port Hope *Times* was to be sold by public auction Monday, June 13. The *Daily Times* is the Conservative organ of East Durham, and has a circulation of 2,000.

J. M. POSEY & Co., Printers and Publishers, intend moving from their present quarters, Adelaide St. West, to 8 and 10 Lombard St. They will then have an excellent situation and building for their purposes.

THE New York *Sun* will hereafter copyright its contents each day. They desire to protect their original news during the day of publication. How would such a thing among the Toronto dailies affect the *Telegram* and the *News*?

THE Montreal *Gazette* reached the 114th anniversary of its birth on the 3rd of June. The *Gazette* was founded

by M. Mesplet in 1778. The first issue contained only one advertisement, which was paid for at the rate of one Spanish dollar for three weekly insertions.

THE Stratford *Times* has ceased to exist; the publisher, Mr. J. Kneitl, having sold out to the publishers of the Stratford *Herald*. The *Times* was established in 1876 by Mr. H. T. Butler, now of the *Warton News*, and about two years ago Mr. Kneitl was taken in as a partner.

THE manufacturers of the "Superior Linen Record" are sorry to have to warn printers that an imitation of their paper is being sold by a certain wholesale house. The imitation looks very much the same, but is greatly inferior to the genuine, and is *without* the water-mark. A printer should always look for the water-mark.

ACCORDING to Census Bulletin No. 8, just issued by the Dominion Government, in the industries connected with paper, including printing establishments, the increase in the number of establishments has been 48 per cent. during the past ten years, and an increase of 53 per cent. in the number of employees.

THE E. H. Eddy Co. are now supplying the leading dailies in Toronto, Hamilton, London and Montreal with their paper, and their mills are running to their full capacity, but unable to fill all orders. They have already been compelled to cease accepting orders from town and village newspapers. They manufacture a paper which is in every way suited for newspaper printing.

SOME time ago, J. E. Brown of Kingsville, Ont., got into a discussion with somebody through the columns of the Amherstburg *Echo*, and the proprietors of the newspaper refused to publish all of the articles unless remunerated. Brown agreed to this, but when a bill of \$60 was presented he refused to pay it. The case was heard at Amherstburg, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiffs.

A SHORT time ago a strong Typotheta was formed at Buffalo. President W. A. Shepard and Jas. Murray of Toronto were present by invitation of the Buffalo printers, as also was Mr. Andrews, the First Vice-President from Rochester. The Typotheta was started with twenty-five charter members and prospects of an early and large increase. Mr. Geo. E. Matthews, of the *Express* was elected president, and A. T. Brown of the *Times* is secretary.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, the hustling Irish "Gil Blas," formerly of St. Louis, Denver and Chicago, is about to give New York a new daily newspaper which will be distributed gratuitously. He intends to help himself to the news and editorials of the morning journals, and issue about 6 o'clock in the morning. The paper is to be given away at the great centres, such as the bridge, and in the stores of the merchants who advertise with him. He hopes to live upon his advertisements and by keeping the cost of his journal down to a Chinese basis.

The new periodical will be called the *Daily Life*, and its early death is predicted by the skeptical. Still, the experiment is worth trying in a city where the prices of newspapers range from five cents to one penny per copy.

About five-and-a-half years ago there were five newspapers published in Stratford, Ont. The *Advertiser* and the *Sun* disappeared, and now the *Herald* has absorbed the *Times*. Both were Conservative in politics, and one such paper is enough in a city the size of Stratford. The editor of the *Herald*, W. S. Dingman, has done a wise thing for himself, for journalism, and for the public. The lessening of the competition will enable him to publish a strong paper, and continue in a greater degree the success which has already attended his well-directed efforts.

At a general meeting of the shareholders of the *Montreal Herald* Company, held on Saturday last, the following Board of Directors was elected:—Messrs. Edward Holton, Robert McKay, Hon. J. K. Ward, Jonathan Hodgson, G. W. Stephens, J. N. Greenshields, Sydney Fisher, C. A. Geolfrion, and E. G. O'Connor. Subsequently Mr. Edward Holton was elected President, Mr. R. Mackay, Vice-President, and Mr. E. G. O'Connor, Secretary-Treasurer.



THE UNION HOME, COLORADO SPRINGS.

#### THE UNION HOME

The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is completed, and was formally opened on May 12th. It is built on eighty acres of ground presented by the citizens of Colorado Springs to the International Typographical Union. The land is about a mile from Colorado Springs, a situation well suited for the purpose. The building has cost about \$35,000 and is five stories in height, including the basement. The main building is 44 feet wide and 144 feet long, built of gray lava-stone with red sandstone trimmings. Some of the airy, well-lighted rooms are fitted up by Typographical Unions, and by other well disposed persons. It is a very fitting home for the aged, care-worn, or sick printer. (We are indebted to the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of Philadelphia, for the accompanying cut.)

The fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which is to last a week or ten days, began in the Music hall of the Drexel Institute, in Philadelphia, Pa., on the 13th.

#### MONTREAL LETTER

MONTREAL, June 7th, 1892.

ONE long, large howl represents the feeling of the printing and publishing trade here, and yet they will not combine. One office is doing envelope printing at twenty cents per thousand, in small lots of one to five thousand, and other offices even cheaper in proportion. Gloss labels, 6 x 9, four printings, at prices ranging from 40c. to 50c. per thousand, the moral being that the PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has come none too soon for interests of the trade. With the present state of affairs it is hard to go into a lengthened report about the job printing trade here, as the trade is somewhat demoralized. The publishers are keeping very quiet waiting the result of the new International Copyright Act and its effect which, coupled with the new regulations in the United States, will more or less affect publishers here.

#### NOTES.

It is rumored around town that one of our trade paper publishers is about to start a comic paper, but how far this is true we cannot say.

T. BERTHAUME, proprietor of *La Presse*, Montreal, is \$1,500 richer, by the Derby winner being named on his ticket in the Carlslake Sweepstakes.

The Barber & Ellis Co. have bought the card stock of the Burland Lithographing Co. The amount paid was \$2,500. Part of the stock goes to Toronto, but the most will be run off by the Montreal branch.

A short time ago, a Sunday paper was started in Montreal, which proposed to give the Saturday general and sporting news a day earlier than the other papers. But after a few weeks publication, it has gone to the wall.

The firm of Beckett Bros., Printers, have gone out of business. The above firm is one of the oldest firms in the Dominion, the business having been in the family for years. Many of the old printers will regret to hear of the disappearance of the name of Beckett Bros. from the list of active printers.

The British American Bank Note Co. have purchased from Mr. G. B. Burland, the plant and good-will of the Burland Lith. Co. A new staff of artists has been engaged, and the business will be put in first-class shape. The company will remain in the late quarters of the Burland Co., whose offices will be enlarged.

### THE KLIP

The Klip is a strong and graceful steel spring, used for binding and filing papers. The accompanying cut will help to explain its use and the method of operation.



It is put off and on with a pair of keys in ten seconds. It forms a very useful article for newspaper offices, to bind files of exchanges, magazines, papers, etc. No holes are punched in the papers and they cannot be removed without the keys, hence there is no stealing. It is made in various sizes, (six in all), and is very useful for all kinds of binding work. A sample assorted dozen Klips with a pair of keys can be procured for seventy-five cents, from H. C. Castle, 18 Hayter St., Toronto. It has been adopted by some of the leading clubs in Toronto and the United States, by the Canadian and American Governments, and many other large public educational institutions.

### PUBLIC OPINION

*To the Editor of Printer and Publisher.*

DEAR SIR: I would like very much to draw the attention of the trade to the fact that Canadian publishers are losing a large amount every year because patent medicines are not admitted into Canada on more favorable terms. It is well known that on specified proprietary medicines the duty is fifty per cent, and all other patent medicines twenty-five per cent. This almost excludes American patent medicines from Canada, or at least reduces the sale to such a small volume that it does not pay to advertise in our papers. The following by the Boston correspondent of the *Halifax Chronicle*, adds force to what I have said.

BOSTON, May 21st. I noticed a paragraph in the *Echo* last week referring to the loss sustained by Canadian papers in the matter of advertising through the shutting out of patent medicines. The item in question put the annual loss at \$500,000. Now, do you know, it is almost three times that amount. For a couple of years past I have been devoting myself almost exclusively to the advertising business, have talked with all the leading men in that line on this side of the border, and studied out the most effective methods of doing such work at a minimum cost compared with the results obtained. Well, on several occasions I have seen what I thought an advantageous opportunity for "striking" an American manufacturer for an advertisement for some one of the papers in the provinces, which authorize me to do business for them, but in no instance have I obtained what I sought. Not because those I talked to did not think well of the idea, for here is about the way

I am greeted: "My dear boy, what is the use; your tariff makes it impossible to sell anything beyond what Canadians cannot possibly do without, notwithstanding that this article interferes with no similar Canadian manufacture and that the consumer might have it very much cheaper." Now only a short time ago I entered an office where three of the leading patent medicine men in the world were discussing this very subject. Two of them expend annually over \$60,000 each in advertising; the other upwards of a quarter of a million. They agreed that the loss to Canadian papers through the non-advertising of patent medicines was in the vicinity of \$1,500,000 annually, basing their calculation upon the amount expended in this country. That seems like a sum worth having, but it is small in comparison with the amount that would flow into the coffers of Canadian papers if there were but a fair measure of reciprocity effected between the two countries. In such an event I would guarantee to secure for the Halifax papers from Boston alone, an advertising patronage of \$10,000 per year."

This is a matter on which the printers and publishers should bring their influence to bear and see that a change is made.

Yours sincerely,

Halifax, May 31st, 1892.

PUBLISHER.

### NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

A NUMBER of United States editors, with their wives and daughters, have had an outing ending with a two-day convention in San Francisco. The eastern editors had a jolly trip across the continent, and were present at the opening of the Childs-Drexel Home at Colorado Springs; then reaching California, they had a pleasure trip to all the most interesting points in the state. The whole-souled and big-hearted Californians entertained their brother editors royally, and the convention was a success. Among the topics discussed were the printing of envelopes at a cheap rate by the government printing office, and government discrimination in favor of trashy literature. The new president is Byron J. Price, editor of the Hudson (Wis.) *Star and Times*. The next convention will be held, in all probability, in Chicago, in May, 1893.

*Totling.*—"There is more point to a paper of pins than to any other paper published."

*Dawling.*—"And more head than to a good many."  
—*Detroit Free Press*.

A JOURNAL in the interest of the Patrons of Industry has made its appearance. It is published in Winnipeg, and will be issued twice a month. H. C. Clay is manager.

**JUNE SONG.**

O sing of a scudding sky in June: -  
 He who can sing it sweet--  
 When the yachts of God are all abroad,  
 Ten million in the fleet;  
 Nor mightiest hand in all the land  
 Can stay one snowy sheet!

The oriole and the bobolink  
 Fling challenge to the quail;  
 The clover nods to the milkweed pods,  
 And the daisies dot the swale;  
 The soul of the rose on light wing goes  
 And sweetens all the gale.

Ah! fair is the green world underneath!  
 But O for the blue above!  
 To leave the grass and lightly pass,  
 As the pinion of a dove,  
 To the snowy boat that seems to float  
 To the haven of my love!

Then hey for a scudding sky in June,  
 When the world is fresh and sweet;  
 When the yachts of God are all abroad,  
 Ten million in the fleet;  
 Nor mightiest hand in all the land  
 Can furl one flying sheet!

*Outing for June.*

**THE POLITE EDITOR AND THE HAUGHTY HEIR.**

The editor of the leading paper in a neighboring hamlet was one day composing copy for the waiting press, when the son of one of Canada's lords entered. "Good day," said the son. "Good day," said the editor, absorbed in the agonies of his task. "Take a chair." The son, being shocked at the absence of deference due, remarked, "Perhaps you don't know who I am--I am the son of Senator Blank," and paused to note the effect of the crushing announcement. "Take two chairs," said the unabashed editor. And the son no longer calls a the editorial joint.

Mr. H. C. Allison, a well-known resident of London, Ont., and who has been connected with the *Free Press* and *Advertiser* Printing Companies for many years, has launched out in business on his own account, at 143 King street, in the job printing and advertising novelty lines.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Toronto Junction Printing and Publishing Company was held on the 15th inst.

**BUSINESS CHANCES**

**A SNAP FOR NEWSPAPER MAN STARTING PAPER SOMEWHERE --**  
 The Stratford Herald having bought out the Stratford Times, and having no use for the plant including Campbell press, 2 h p gas engine by Doty, two Gordon presses, and large complement job, display and body type, invites tenders for its purchase, in whole or part, ample, well-conditioned plant for producing 38 column paper anywhere; will go at price making it genuine snap

**Wanted**

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE . . . .

WANTED TO SELL

**PRESSES, MACHINERY**

**and TYPE . . .**

FOR AN AMERICAN FIRM

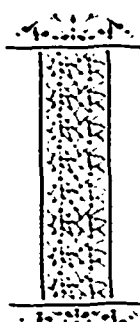
Address

"Manufacturer," care of "PRINTER & PUBLISHER," TORONTO

**PHOTO-GRAVURE**

Our Half-Tone, Relief Line, Engraving Process,

**THE BEST IN THE WORLD.**



Do not send to the States because you think you cannot get these engravings done well enough here. Our work is unequalled in Canada, unexcelled anywhere. . . .

We make a specialty of engraving and printing illustrated newspaper supplements and special issues. . . .

FAIR PRICES

DESPATCH

Write for quotation and specimen book to

**DESBARATS & CO., 73 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.**

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

**"SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD"**

(Each sheet contains above water-mark)

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

Sold by the leading Wholesale Paper Dealers throughout the Dominion

Usual weights in each size.

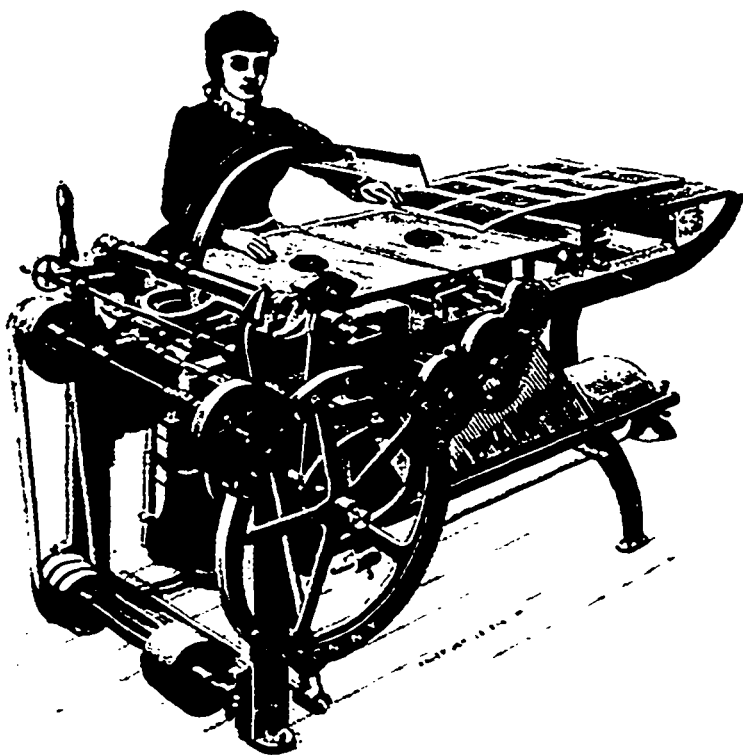
The following are the stock sizes (weight of 48 lbs):

Cap 14 x 17	Royal 19 x 24	Dbl. Medium 22 x 36
Dbl. Cap 17 x 25	Super. Royal 25 x 28	Dbl. Royal 24 x 38
Demy 16 x 21	Imperial 23 x 31	Dbl. Royal long 19 x 43
Large Post 17 x 22		
Medium 15 x 23		



### THE NEW DEXTER BOOK FOLDING MACHINE

**W**HILE it is a fact that there have been many important strides made during the past ten years in the perfecting of folding machinery for most kinds of work, it is, however, well known that there have been very few advances made in machines especially designed for bookwork, especially of the finer grade of this kind of work. In reality there has been very little advancement made along this line, the book-folder of to-day being practically the same as those made some fifteen years ago. It is a generally conceded fact that while a cheap folder may be made to do satisfactory work for newspapers, for fine bookwork or on nice periodicals it is not only necessary to have a machine to do the work well, but it must be so thoroughly well made as to leave no doubt as to its ability to continue to do good work for any number of years, and so simple that it does not require the services of an expert to keep it in order.



Ten years ago Mr. Dexter produced the first hand-feeding machine ever built, so constructed that the sheets could be fed to it on the same principle as in feeding the press. This machine was arranged to automatically straighten the sheets end-ways and sideways to a perfect register, even though the sheets are not fed exactly by the feeder. Mr. Dexter's idea was that any sheet that could be printed by feeding to the edges could be folded in the same way. Folding machines had then been on the market for about twenty-five years, but were so slow in operation and so expensive that they had little advantage over hand-folding. This was on account of the sheets being fed to points the same as for cut-sheet bookwork, and on large sheets of weekly or monthly periodicals, it is readily seen that such a machine must have been very slow, the average speed being about 150 per hour, while with the very first machines turned out by the Dexter Folding Company, with an ordinary feeder, a speed of 2,000 to 2,400 was easily obtained and the sheets more accurately registered than when fed to points. The introduction of these machines marked a new era in the folding-machine

business, as it was evident that on this plan folders could be made that were very rapid, and at the same time so simple in construction that there was no difficulty in operating them even by inexperienced persons. But the great point of advantage claimed for these machines was the fact of their automatically registering the sheet at first fold, independent of the feeder. The machines made by the Dexter Folder Company up to the past year have been mostly for newspaper and periodical work. These machines are made with all kinds of attachments: newspaper folders, hand-feed or for attaching to any make or style of press. These machines have pasting and trimming attachments as well as covering or inserting, producing newspapers in every desired style. They to-day make the only machine that will fold and paste a two or four-page insert into an eight-page paper, pasting and trimming the whole complete. Publishers of newspapers can at once see the great advantage of such a machine. These machines will also paste two pages into a four-page sheet, making a six-page paper. By the use of such a folder all complaints from the advertiser on account of ads. being placed in the supplement are a thing of the past, as each page becomes equally valuable for advertising. They also make periodical machines to fold and paste sixteen pages, and when desired to fold and paste on a four or eight-page cover, delivering a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four-page paper folded and pasted complete. These machines are in use in almost every large city in the United States, and have gained for themselves and their inventor a national reputation. The Dexter Folding Company claims to have been the pioneer in every important improvement that has been made in folding machines for the past eight or ten years. They built the first newspaper-folder for attaching to the ordinary printing-press, also the first machine that would automatically register the sheet at first fold without the use of points. The history and development of these machines is quite interesting, from the fact that when they were introduced, not one paper in 1,000 even dreamed of using a folding-machine, while to-day a folder is considered as much of a necessity, almost, as the printing-press itself. One reason for the unparalleled success of these folders is that Mr. Dexter has given his entire time to their development. Being a practical pressman he has been enabled to entirely remove from these machines the defects that are so common to folders. This is evidenced by the fact that the Dexter Folder Company are now shipping these machines to every part of the United States and even to foreign countries, where they are satisfactorily set up and attached to the presses by the purchaser. But the special object of this article is to call attention to their latest candidate for public favor—a machine especially designed for bookwork. A glance at the accompanying cut will satisfy the reader that the man who designed this machine certainly had some knowledge as to how a machine should be constructed. In the building of these machines, Mr. Dexter has called to his aid a skilled folding-machine expert, who has had twenty-seven years' experience in designing and building book-folding machinery, so in their construction they have Mr. Dexter's genius and originality coupled with the rare experience of a man who has spent a good portion of a lifetime in the construction of such machines. This, it would seem, ought to enable the Dexter Folder Company to carry out many points of advantage. In designing these new book-folding machines they have, so far as desirable, retained the well-known principle that has stood the test for years, but in all of the labor-saving improvements and those devices that have been suggested by long experience and careful study, assert that these machines are certainly without an equal. The Dexter Folder Company have expended a large sum of money in perfecting these machines and getting up special tools for their manufacture, not least among the important claims for the machines is that they are so accurately made by the use of special tools and

that all parts are interchangeable. Every journal in these machines is made of steel, the bearings are unusually heavy and all the parts are strong and durable. The surfaces of the rollers are milled by a special process. The gears are all accurately cut from solid iron and are all made amply strong. The principal claim made for these machines is that they are by far the most convenient machines to operate, the feeder sits five inches nearer the points than on any other book-folder. This point will be doubly appreciated by the operator, who is expected to sit at these machines from morning until night. The gauges are all moved by the operator without leaving her seat, as are also all movements of the points. Special attention has been given to the construction of the mechanism for operating the points, so as to allow of their being accurately and at the same time rapidly set. They are so constructed that each may be moved in any direction independent of the other, or if it is desired to move both points in the same direction, both are moved together by the simple turning of a wheel, both moving exactly alike. The importance of this will be at once understood by those who have used machines that do not possess this important factor. The adjusting of the guides is accomplished by a new improved device and may be ranked among the special features of these machines. The guides are moved either way by simply turning a wheel, the guides moving squarely with the rolls, so that in moving it the operator cannot get it out of square. Too much importance cannot be attached to this valuable device, as it enables the operator to adjust the guides and points to a perfect register and with the least possible loss of time. All the wearing parts are made with the greatest care so that when they are put together they fit so perfectly, that there is not the slightest particle of lost motion in any part of the machines. On such machines this is very important, as much of the trouble with folding machinery is caused by its being poorly fitted together.

We might go on at a great length describing the points of superiority in the construction of these machines, the reader will, however, be interested to know what special work is to be accomplished by them. Mr Dexter proposes, so far as desirable, to carry out the same general idea with regard to book-folders, which he established for newspaper machines, that is, to build these machines to fold the sheets just as they are printed, instead of cutting the sheets in two after printing and folding the parts of the sheet separately. It will be readily understood that a full sheet of two or even four sixteen-page signatures can be fed to the folder as rapidly as either section can be fed separately, and with a machine constructed on the same general plan as the "side feed," these sheets may be fed at a speed of at least forty per minute, thus on a double sixteen-page machine a speed of eighty single sixteens would be the result, and with a four-sixteen sheet 160 signatures in a minute. In fact, these machines are often operated at fully fifty sheets per minute.

The Methodist Book Concern, at Cincinnati, O., have used one of the double machines on their Sunday-school work for over four years, at a total speed of 5,160 sheets per hour on a double eight page sheet, the feeder experiencing no difficulty in feeding over 2,500 per hour. This proves conclusively the importance of the device for automatically adjusting the sheet at the first fold independent of the feeder. These double machines will come under the head of special machines, and will be more especially adapted for large runs, such as school books, railroad novels, etc. They are also made to fold double thirty-two-page sheets, delivering the two copies together in such a manner that they may be covered or stitched before separating them. This is a great labor-saving machine for pamphlet or almanac work, such machines can be made for single sixteens also.

The Dexter Folder Company now make the proud boast of being the largest concern of the kind in the world. They occupy

large commodious shops at Fulton, New York, where they have one of the largest water-powers in the country. These shops are equipped with the most approved tools and machinery. They report having purchased over \$5,000 worth of tools during the past fifteen months. Some idea of the magnitude of this plant can be taken from the fact of their occupying a floor space of 22,500 square feet, one floor of 50 x 150 feet, devoted entirely to erecting machines, gives room for forty machines to be in course of erection at one time. The Dexter Folder Company invite investigation of the points claimed for the Dexter Folders, saying in their circular: "Nothing will suit us better than to place these machines in competition with the very best machines of other makes."—*From Paper and Press, of Philadelphia*

### A WONDERFUL MACHINE

**T**WENTY TWO years ago in the city of Rochester, N. Y., James W. Paige began the work of constructing what at that time seemed an impossible machine. Assiduous labor, persistency of purpose, and an indomitable will finally crowned his efforts with success, and December 21, 1802, in the city of Hartford, the inventor saw his work completed—a work which all who have been granted the privilege of seeing have pronounced the greatest mechanical invention of the age.

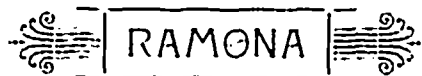
True, the machine does not talk, says the *Chicago Tribune*, but it reasons, reasons with its operator. It is a type-setting machine and is called "the Paige compositor," and it does the entire work of composition, setting ordinary moveable type with far greater speed, accuracy, and artistic effect than has ever been accomplished by any method. The machine automatically distributes and at the same time sets the type indicated by the operator, automatically spaces and justifies the matter without mental effort on the part of the operator, places it in a galley ready for book or newspaper as desired, records the number of lines set, and "leads" the matter as and when required. All of this is accomplished by means of positive mechanism.

This machine is not to be confounded with any other machine, nor should it be called a mere type-setting machine. To see it in operation, to note with wonder its marvelous performance, one who understands, and even one who does not understand, the method of type-setting by the human printer, would call the machine a compositor in the truest sense of the word, as it performs simultaneously all the work of a human compositor. In an apprenticeship of less than forty days an operator has set 86,121 "ems" of solid, standard nonpareil in eight hours, an average of 8,515 "ems" an hour. These figures are wonderful when one takes into consideration the fact that the average printer of to-day sets about 700 or 800 "ems" an hour with his time of distribution also considered. The machine, as has already been said, distributes its type while it is also setting. The work is all done simultaneously.

The machine is run by one-twelfth horse power, and is now in private practical operation at Fifteenth street and Western Avenue. It is probable that the directory of the World's Fair will offer one supreme prize for the best mechanical invention of the age, also one for that of electricity. For the former "The Paige Compositor" will be a competitor. That it will be a successful one is instantly and unstintedly accorded by all who have been to see it.

"I can print," says Mr. Paige, a 200 page book at a cost of \$5, in twenty minutes. The operator has only to watch the keyboard and copy and the machine will do the rest. An operator can average three or four characters at each touch of the keys, and this machine is the only one in the world for which there is no excuse for an error in proof.

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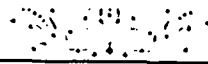
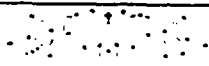
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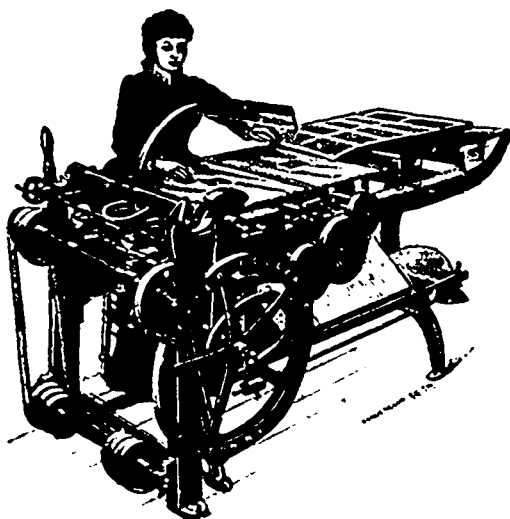
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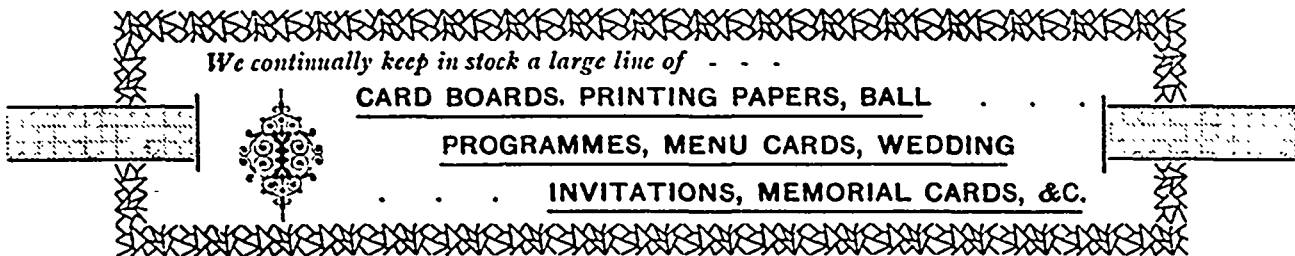
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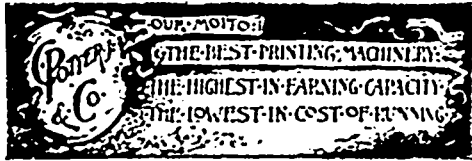
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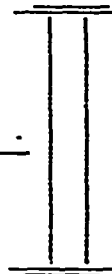
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