

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

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

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

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

Showthrough/
Transparence

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

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. III. No. 10]

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1894

[\$2.00 PER YEAR.

BROWN & CARVER

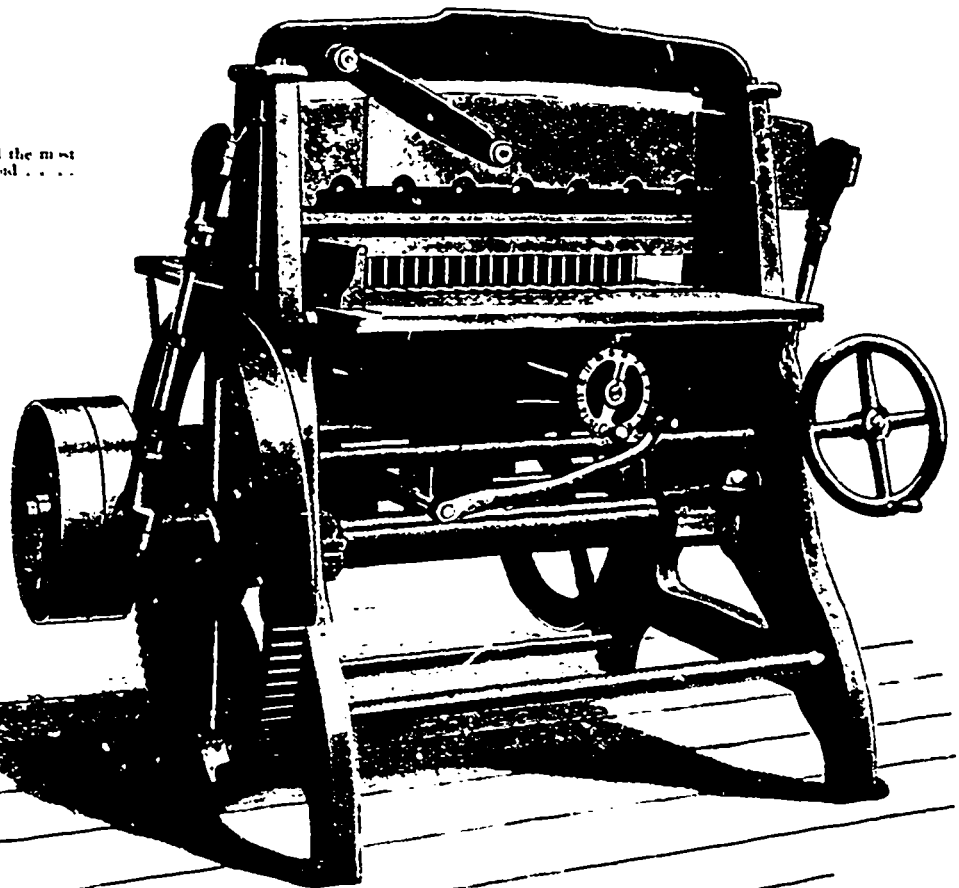
CUTTERS

Are acknowledged the most
Accurate and Rapid

Paper Cutting

MACHINES

In the Market.



SOLE MANUFACTURERS

OSWEGO

Machine Works

OSWEGO, N.Y.

Flat Papers—

Some Leading Lines:

Woodstock
 ..
Printers' Fine
 ..
Warwick Special
 ..
Elkhorn
 ..
Egyptian Vellum
 ..
Osgoode Linen
 ..
Old Boston Bond
 ..
Victorian Court

Kept in all Weights
 and in the Standard Sizes

Foolscap, English - - 13¼ x 16½
 Foolscap, American - 14 x 17
 Double Cap, English - 16½ x 26½
 Double Cap, American 17 x 28
 Large Post, English - 16½ x 21
 Large Post, American 17 x 22
 Medium 18 x 23
 Royal - 19 x 24

BILL HEADS

LETTER HEADS

NOTE HEADS

MEMO HEADS

STATEMENTS

Made out of these well known Papers
 carried in stock.

Special Patterns Ruled to Order

PRINTERS' SUPPLIES A Specialty . . .

Correspondence Solicited.

Samples forwarded on application.

Warwick Bros. & Rutter

Manufacturing and
 Importing
 Wholesale Stationers.

TORONTO.

Printer and Publisher.

VOL. III—No. 10

TORONTO, OCTOBER, 1894

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,
President.

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WILLIAM BLACKLOCK, JOURNALIST. A REVIEW
CAN THE UNITED STATES CLAIM FREE PULP LOGS?
SOMETHING MORE ON COPYRIGHT.
SPECIAL MONSIEURIAL NEWS
THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETIC. BY W. W. PERRY
THE LATE W. A. SHEPARD
ENGLISH CAPITAL IN U.S. PAPER MILLS
THE ART OF ILLUSTRATING.
AN EXTENSIVE BOOKBINDERY.
THE EDITORIAL "I"
A SCOTCH PAPER INDUSTRY
TRADE NEWS.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The celebrated Beaton libel suits against the Ontario papers will be tried at Hamilton this week. Beaton v. Brierley and Beaton v. Warren are the test cases. The Windsor Record has another libel suit on. This time, it is at the instance of H. Clary and George Winn, editor of the Amherstburg Leader. Information of other libel suits will be found among our news notes. Two others, to be tried at Hamilton this week, are Skelly v. Herald and Heyd v. Spectator.

Owing to a press of other matter, the competition on Statement Heads will not be taken up until next month. Those desiring to send in samples may do so up to October 20th. The Business Card competition will thus be delayed until the December issue. In the meantime, it may be kept in view.

We hope that the job printers of Canada will take an interest in this matter.

One of the most important changes in newspaperdom during the past month has been the retirement of Dr. Dewart from the editorial chair of the Christian Guardian, the Methodist weekly of Canada. For several years the Methodists have been dissatisfied in some ways with the conduct of the paper, and this dissatisfaction ended in the Doctor's withdrawal. The Doctor was a powerful writer and an indefatigable worker, but was too much of a politician to be perfectly suitable to all the cranky churchmen to whom he catered. For twenty five years he held this important position, and his note on his resignation in last week's Guardian was nobly sad, and one can imagine the deep feeling with which he must lay down a work which had been the idol of his heart for a quarter-of-a-century. His successor is the Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.D.

The eighth annual convention of the United Typothetæ of America honored two Canadians. Mr. A. F. Rutter, president of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, was elected sixth vice-president, and Mr. James P. Murray was elected to the Executive Committee. The Canadian delegates report having had a most enjoyable time, and say that, following Toronto's lead, Philadelphia's Entertainment Committees did similar work, but surpassed Toronto in their magnificence of display and rivalled the Canadians in hospitality. The ladies were especially well-treated, while outside trips and passes to the theatres were numerous. The banquet was a brilliant affair, and in one corner of the room Canadian flags were daintily festooned—a most delicate compliment to the delegates from this country. The apprenticeship question was the most important one under discussion, and after long years, they have decided to adopt the old plan of binding a boy for five years and not taking one under sixteen. A new system of measuring type was adopted. A splendid history of the Typothetæ will be found in this issue.

PRIVILEGES ON THE SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

The secretary of the Canadian Press Association had an interview with Major Hugh H. McLean, Vice-President of the Shore Line Railway of Canada, and an arrangement was made whereby members of the association may travel at half-fare on presentation of membership certificates. Major McLean is a newspaper man himself, being largely interested in the St. John, N.B., Daily Telegraph.

WILLIAM BLACKLOCK, JOURNALIST.

A LOVE STORY OF PRESS LIFE, BY T. BANKS MACLACHLAN.



BECAUSE journalists are busy men is no reason why they should not have recreation. The winter evenings are coming on, and some night, when your pipe is going extra well, when the fireplace sends out a genial glow against your shins, and when there is a "sweet face" opposite, take up "William Blacklock, Journalist," a recent publication of Oliphant, An-

derson & Fernie, Edinburgh. Not only will you find amusement and pleasure, but you will discover many gems of thought and many hints which will engender thought.

"Good bye again, my son, an' God bless you."

"Good bye, father."

"An' tak' tent to your ways in the great city."

"Never fear, father; good bye."

And like many another young man, William Blacklock went forth into the big world, to give his ambitions and energy a chance. Lucky devil he was, too. Right on his first trip on the train there was a smash up, and he was slightly injured. Crawling to a station, he telegraphed the Mercury—the paper on which he had been engaged as junior reporter—of the accident, and that journal found that as a result of the new reporter they had a "score." This brought him prominently before his employers—a thing that rarely happens on a big daily.

Blacklock goes off for a week's trip through the country with a politician whose speeches he was to report, and what a time he had that night when he got a baulky horse, arrived at the telegraph office after it was closed, and used a reporter's ingenuity in getting off his despatches. That night turned the whole current of his life. Most people in this world whose careers have been most regarded for either failure or success can look back upon the past and lay their finger upon the exact spot where the current of their lives was altered. Then the contemplation ends with an "If I had," or, "If I hadn't."

He gets back to town and to regular routine work, enlarges the circle of his newspaper acquaintances, and learns his lessons in journalism. The pictures of the busy office of the big daily, the funny manager and the important, pessimistic foreman, who is sure the paper will be late, are worthy of attention. Oliver Groat and Henry Maitland are two characteristic newspaper men, the one cynical, careless and flippant, the other serious, dignified and gentlemanly.

But Blacklock's heart was not all concerned with reporting. Ruth Wilton, the playmate of his schoolboy days, again crossed his path. But she, too, has changed, and seems cold and distant. Then new acquaintances are being made among the female friends of his friends, and a bright-eyed damsel wins his sympathy, and a tacit confession that he will guard her always. Things pass on, and amid the changing scenes, Ruth Wilton crosses his path again, and the truth dawns on Blacklock that he loves one woman and is pledged to another. Between these two fires he stands in a most desperate halt. His vacillating nature, which up to now had done him little injury, has involved him in a trouble which threatens to make or break him. At one time he follows his heart and shuns duty. At another he obeys duty and ignores the wild longings of his heart. Married to a woman he does not love, he degrades himself with drink. His downward course is swift, and with one or two halts, finally brings him to a tragic end. The author has wonderfully illustrated his text: "Unstable as water, thou shalt not excel."

The pictures of domestic life in this book are excellent; the glimpses of society, and that religion which loves to bask in the sun and show its golden slippers, are even better, while the pictures of newspaper life are accurate and invigorating in their freshness. For instance:

"Saturday was a holiday with Maitland, as with all sub-editors on morning papers, who resemble the sons of Abraham in this respect, that they take their rest and recreation on the last day of the week instead of on the first, as is the custom with the rest of Christendom—a circumstance which probably accounts for the fact of newspaper men not being, as a rule, strongly addicted to church-going."

Or again:

"There is a cynical just as there is a romantic age in youth; both of them are for the most part harmless, and in due time give way before the advance of discretion. But the period of cynicism is usually longer than the romantic, perhaps because the young man is proud of it, and fondly cultivates that attitude of mind which he mistakes for ripened wisdom. It was through this interesting epoch that Grott was passing."

Or when he describes the crowd in a certain room, with its clouds of tobacco smoke and its beer:—

"Four of them were journalists, the others were members of that curious sub-division of humanity, who hover round the skirts of journalism without any intention of attaching themselves to it, and whose greatest joy in life is to be patronised by a real pressman. They frequent newspaper offices as much as they are permitted to do, they never lose an opportunity of being in the company of a reporter, and blush with delight when strangers suppose them to be connected with that mysterious, awe-inspiring entity, The Press."



CAN THE UNITED STATES CLAIM FREE PULP LOGS?

A GREAT question has been agitating the lumber and paper trades during the past two months, and that is, "Can the United States claim free pulp logs from Canada?" Or, in other words, can they by any process of reasoning claim that Canada would be wrong in imposing an export duty on pulp logs, considering the present state of the laws of both countries. As is well known, the pulp manufacturers of Canada desire an export duty on pulp logs, so long as the United States imposes

an import duty on manufactured pulp, and this journal has in several articles upheld the justice of this claim.

The United States seem to think that Canada will, under their present tariff regulations, be forced to allow pulp logs (4-foot) to be exported without paying an export duty. They base their conviction on the fact that Canada desires to sell its sawed lumber in the United States; that the United States admits sawed lumber free except, where any foreign country

shall impose an export duty on pine, spruce, elm or other logs, or upon stave bolts, shingle wood or heading blocks; and therefore Canada would not have free access to the United States sawed lumber market were she to impose a duty on pulp logs.

But there is here only a seeming danger. We submit that Canada could equitably impose an export duty on pulp logs and yet claim to be within the "privileged nation clause" on sawed lumber, as put forth by the United States Congress. Our reason is that by no manner of means can pulp logs cut into four-foot lengths be considered as lumber logs. This regulation on the part of the United States was framed to secure from Canada free lumber logs, free stave bolts, shingle wood and heading blocks, but does not include pulp wood as it is usually exported to be ground up in American pulp mills.

True, the scheming politician could easily, on the face of it, claim that pulp wood is included. But those who know exactly what pulp logs look like, and the precise condition in which they are exported, will not be led away by any such specious argument. Canada would be perfectly safe in imposing an export duty on this kind of wood, basing her case on this argument.

Moreover, there is little danger of the United States raising a fuss over a matter which would occasion them to quibble in order to maintain their supposed privileges, because she wants Canada's logs and lumber, and wants them badly. Deprived of them, the prices of lumber in the United States would rise to an almost untouchable price, and hundreds of her mills would be closed down.

Considerable talk was indulged in quite recently, and it became an international matter, as to whether certain regulations of the Governments of Quebec and New Brunswick did not prevent Canada from taking advantage of the free entry privilege. The Quebec regulation is by the Crown Lands Department, and is as follows: "Whereas, the present rate of dues chargeable on spruce logs for paper pulp is 25c. (twenty five

cents) per cord of 128 cubic feet, and whereas, it is advisable to raise it, while allowing a reduction when pulp is to be manufactured in this province it is ordered that the rate of dues on spruce logs for paper pulp be fixed at forty cents (40c.) per cord of 120 cubic feet, but that a reduction of fifteen cents (15c.) per cord be allowed when the pulp wood is to be manufactured in this province."

The New Brunswick regulation applies to all timber logs cut on crown land: "No spruce or pine trees shall be cut by any licensee, under any licence, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 18 feet long and 10 inches at the small, and if any such shall be cut the lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the licence be forfeited."

Now as to these regulations, it may first be said that if the Quebec crown lands rule is not sufficient to violate the rule promulgated by the United States Congress, then an export duty on wood to be manufactured into pulp will not. Nevertheless, the Quebec regulation is unconstitutional, and it is a matter of surprise that the Minister of Justice has not asked for its revocation. The regulation of trade and commerce both international and interprovincial belongs exclusively to the Dominion Government, and no Provincial Government has a right to promulgate such a regulation. It is one which discriminates against the other provinces and as such is manifestly inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the constitution.

The New Brunswick regulation is general and is designed only to preserve the forests of that fair province—a most commendable object and one which Ontario and Quebec would do well to aim at more than they have in the past. Not only must they aim at it, but they must hit it.

In view of the foregoing considerations, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER can see no reasons why it should recede from its former position in upholding the pulp manufacturers in their desire to have an export duty on pulp logs, so long as the United States imposes an import duty on manufactured pulp.



SOMETHING MORE ON COPYRIGHT.

MR. DALBY RETURNS TO THE ATTACK THE CANADIAN CLAIMS BEING VIGOROUSLY PUSHED
THE UNITED STATES IS DISSATISFIED AND WILL SEEK A CHANGE.

COPYRIGHT attracts a great deal of attention just now, and the Canadian people are becoming more and more alive to the fact that Great Britain's grant of responsible government to this part of her Empire stops short just where it should afford a certain measure of freedom. Between 1840 and the present year, British statesmen have gradually allowed Canada to assume more and more of the responsibility of managing her own affairs. All internal matters such as finances, domestic laws, etc., were first to be freed from British supervision. The tariff laws were also left to the Canadian Government, and in later years even the right to negotiate commercial treaties was granted to Canada, so far as treaties with the United States was concerned.

The Imperial Parliament has, however, retained in theory the right to veto any Canadian legislation that affects international matters, and as a consequence they have refused to allow the Governor-General in Council to bring the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889 into force.

The British Government will have only themselves to blame if they find that Canadians regard the British ideas of justice with distrust. They have refused to allow an Act to go into force which was passed by a body chosen for that purpose by the people of Canada. Moreover, the Act has been upheld ever since by an unwavering and unflinching public opinion. In the face of all this, continued opposition of the British Government can only mean that the Canadian people will imagine that that Government is playing the part of the dog in the manger, and their feelings will correspond with their imaginations.

Mr. F. R. Dalby, the Hon. Sec. of Copyright Association of Great Britain, has given a great deal of attention to the matter, and when he visited Canada the whole matter, from a Canadian view, was clearly presented to him. In spite of this he remains bigoted against the Act, and uses the most flagrantly unfair accusations. In a recent letter to the London Times he says that "the Canadian Government has for a long time sought to undermine copyright interests in the Dominion." This is a vague state-

ment, but had he stated the exact opposite he would have been nearer the truth. In fact, what he has said seems to be not only unfair, but untrue. What the Canadian Government wants is simply to give Canadian publishers a chance to publish which will be equal to that of their competitors in the United States. The attempt of the British Copyright Association to prevent this is simply an exhibition of boggishness which will, if persisted in, bring upon them a considerable amount of contempt.

Mr. Daldy calls the royalty provided for by the Canadian Act a visionary one. The Government of this country has, for several years, been collecting 12 1/2 per cent. royalty on United States editions of English copyrights, and if Mr. Daldy thinks this is visionary, he has not examined the figures of the blue books. The 10 per cent. levied under the proposed Act would not be more visionary. But this is too baseless a charge to be seriously considered.

Mr. Daldy again states what is not true when he uses the following paragraph: "We write as owners of copyright and not in the interests of publishers. We desire to see the results of an author's labors lawfully and duly secured to him, but to let competition amongst publishers of every country remain quite unrestricted." He knows perfectly well that Canadian publishers have not the same chance to publish copyrights as the United States publisher, because the latter is given a preference, which must be given him on account of the law in that country. This restricted competition is what Canada seeks to remove, Mr. Daldy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The whole question of International Copyright will soon be opened up again. The Canadian papers and magazines are giving much attention to the subject now, and they will soon have a greater opportunity to press the claims of this country in this matter. The United States publishers are moving for a change in the law of their country which makes an International Copyright possible. Now they are forced to set up a book, copyrighted in the United States, in that country and publish it simultaneously in New York and London. It seems in the working out of this law, the British publisher has an advantage, for he can secure a set of plates from the United States, while the United States publisher cannot get a set of plates from Great Britain, because the law enacts that the type must be set in the United States. Moreover the necessity of setting up type simultaneously in both countries, printing the book simultaneously, binding it simultaneously, and putting it out for sale simultaneously is a nuisance, and necessitates a large number of expensive cablegrams, delays, rushes and disappointments.

Moreover a slight discrepancy in point of time may lose a valuable copyright.

The United States publishers have grown tired of the wrong occasioned by this, and are now agitating for a change. At the recent meeting of the United Typotheta of Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to look into this matter, and it would thus seem that the master printers are inclined to have an investigation. Should a change take place, it will be to make the United States Act more like the Canadian. That is, to give the English publisher thirty days to copyright and publish in the United States, and vice versa. This would be the exact privilege which the Canadian Act proposes to give British and United States holders of copyrights when they desire to publish in this country.

In a recent issue of the Toronto Daily Mail appeared the following commentary on the copyright question. Speaking of the Canadian Act, it says there were two objections raised, and then remarks: "One, which was based on the constitutional view of the case, is not valid. The other had reference to the business side of the issue. It represented, first, that the English printer and publisher would be injured; and, secondly, that the author would suffer, in that the United States publisher buying his works would give less for them than he now does if Canada were not included in his territory. This means that the copyright in Canada is not to be held after all by the English author, but by the American publisher. If such be the case, the Canadian project cannot injure the English printer and publisher, for the reason that the American law requires that books copyrighted there be printed in the United States. But here is a curious commentary upon the situation. The New York Churchman says: "In the store of a leading London and New York publisher may be seen upon the counter a beautiful illustrated book which has been printed in America, and which marks, it is said, a new era in publishing. The work was written by an English author, but, nevertheless, it has been printed on this side of the Atlantic. The International copyright law is so clearly in favor of the United States that it is easier and cheaper to print a book here and to send the sheets duty free to England." Thus, under the disguise of protection to the author, the United States printer and publisher is securing control, not only of the Canadian market, but of the British market as well. The Home authorities are quite within their right in passing the printing of books for sale in England over to New York, but as much cannot be said for the determination that New York shall also print for Canada. If we were not going to pay for the right to reprint, the case would be different. The piracy of English works is, however, not suggested."

SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

THERE has been nothing striking in the paper or printing trade during the past month. The leading paper mills are all working overtime still, and have been doing so since our last letter, and trade in paper, though not exceptionally active, is fairly satisfactory on the whole.

Both the Gazette and Herald have been getting out some large special extra editions recently. The Gazette started out with the capital idea of writing up some of the leading Exhibitions in the Province, notably those at Sherbrooke and Quebec. The management went to considerable expense in the matter,

sending out two of the members of the staff and its artist. The descriptive and artistic work in both cases was very good, and, typographically, the special editions were quite up to date. The Herald, not to be outdone by its morning rival, struck on the idea of an illustrated description of the shrine of "Le Bonne Ste. Anne," to which all the Roman Catholic pilgrimages take place. It was an equally good idea, but the Herald reproduced its artist's work by photogravure cuts, which did not come out very clearly. This was the only defect in an otherwise capital edition.

The Sabiston Lithographic Company have sold out their book-binding department to the Gazette Printing Company, and in future the latter concern will handle all work of the kind.

The Monoline machines which the Herald put in some time ago are said to be giving general satisfaction. They are comparatively cheap, and the work turned out, as demonstrated by the appearance of the paper, is satisfactory. Speaking in regard to this composition machine matter, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER had an interesting chat with one of the managers of a well known newspaper who had been giving the matter some consideration. This gentleman had been considering the advisability of putting up some Linotype machines in his establishment. He figured it out that it would cost him fully \$20,000 to fit up his office properly, and, after careful consideration, decided that the saving realized would not pay him for the extra investment. He based his assumption on the ground that it would not pay a morning paper, which his was, unless it had a circulation of over 20,000 to stereotype its issue, and that if he put in Linotypes he would be of necessity compelled to put in a stereotyping plant. This would mean considerable extra expense besides the pay of the workmen, so that the saving in composition, type, etc., did not warrant the extra expenditure. He admitted, however, that under favorable circumstances the Linotype or any other machine allied to it was a money saver, but in his case it was not. With an evening paper, however, or a morning paper above the circulation mentioned, he was strongly of the opinion that it would pay to put in machines.

It is understood that the Montreal Paper Mills Company, whose office is on De Bresole street, and whose mill is at Sorel, is going into voluntary liquidation. The object is to wind up the affairs of the company so as to permit of the amalgamation of its plant and works, etc., with those of another concern, which can be operated with more profit. The present works of the company at Sorel are operated by steam, which is a drawback in the case of competition with other mills in the country, which are all water-power establishments. Hence, it is proposed to wind up the concern, and afterwards combine issues with those of a water-power establishment at St. Jeanne de Neuville, Que., owned by the Messrs. Dupont, which is at present largely engaged in the manufacture of wood pulp, etc. By transferring the machinery of the Sorel works to those, and extending the premises, it is felt that business can be carried on much more profitably, and with this object in view negotiations are in progress. The Montreal Paper Co. is a joint stock concern with an authorized capital of \$50,000, of which \$38,000 is paid up, and of course in the event of liquidation being decided upon every one of the creditors will be paid up in full. Its shareholders comprise some of the wealthiest French Canadian capitalists in the province.

The Metropolitan intends to get out a Christmas number this year, and has already arranged for a lot of special matter, reading and otherwise, from the very best hands. They hope to make this number one of the best of its kind, and PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes them every success.



HISTORY OF THE UNITED TYPOTHETAE.

W. W. PASKO.

P RINTING was carried on in the United States as well as the Colonies for 250 years before those who practised the art came together and made the acquaintance of each other. The establishment brought over by Mrs. Glover, which was set up in Cambridge in 1638, the one that Bradford began in Philadelphia in 1685, and those which were subsequently originated in New York, Charleston, New London, Baltimore, and elsewhere, had multiplied from that time till now at a marvelous rate. Every state and every territory had its own printing-offices and its newspapers. Yet, no general meeting of those who practised the art had been thought of ten years ago. The intercourse between Pittsburg and New York, between Chicago and Philadelphia, between St. Louis and Boston, was as slight as possible. No printer in one of these cities knew one in another city, unless by accident, and improvements in the calling might have been originated and been known for years in one before it reached another. This is now changed. Nothing is more common now than fraternal intercourse between printers from distant points, and the gains in methods, the knowledge of speedier or better processes, are very soon imparted from one to the other. Instead of some towns being ten years in advance of others, all are alike nearly on the same line.

There were several local associations of printers before the Typothete began. When prices rose with lightning-like rapidity during the civil war, book paper being as high as twenty five cents, and news paper as high as eighteen cents a pound, some grades of letter paper at sixty cents, and compositors on morning newspapers demanding sixty cents a thousand, it was necessary for the employers to meet and to consult together. They did this, and formed associations in Chicago, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Boston and New York. Elaborate calculations were made as to what prices should be charged customers, and a reasonable adherence to these figures was maintained as long as gold maintained its high premium. When it began to fall, printers began to cut, and to neglect their associations, and in a few years all were dead. No meetings were held after 1871 or 1872. The permanent value of these meetings was in the calculations which had been entered into as to the cost of work. The results were drawn out in book-form by several of the societies, and to them were added the interest on capital and the necessary profits, as affording a basis for charges. Most elaborately of all, a schedule was brought forth by Theodore L. De Vinne, of New York, then the Secretary of the New York Master Printers' Association, as a price list, and he also contributed much to the typographical journals of the war decade, upon the theory of the business. Prices continued to sink after the panic of 1873, and continued falling until about 1881 or 1882, when they began to stiffen somewhat.

No organization among the master printers was again formed

until 1885, when the New York printers, under the active efforts of Douglas Taylor, were brought together. Mr. Taylor, without learning the art practically, had carried it on for twenty years with marked success, although cultivating no specialties. The same abilities that had made him the leader of the Democracy in one of the most obstinately contested wards in New York City when he was but nineteen years of age, and had led him to originate and establish, while still under twenty five, the Manhattan Club, the leading social organization of his political faith in New York, showed him the methods of victory in organization of printers. He reasoned, he cajoled and he threatened (he is a master of all three arts), and all were needed to overcome the indifference of the trade. Few imagined that organization was of any value. The society was at length established, with William C. Martin, an old and revered printer, at the head. St. Louis and Boston followed two years after, and finally Chicago, when the event happened which brought all these societies together and added two score more. This was an attempt on the part of the International Typographical Union to reduce the hours of labor to nine.

The Union had begun in 1850, but remained weak up to the time of the war and through it. After the conflict ended it grew more powerful, and remained so. When England reduced its printers' hours of labor, many compositors and pressmen on this side of the water argued that a similar reduction should take place here. The question was much discussed, and in 1887 the various societies resolved to put their theory into action. They argued that the workingman should derive some benefit from the spread of civilization, and declared that machines did so much of the work of the human race that soon many men would have no work at all. The time appointed was the first of November, and on that day work was stopped in Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Rochester and Louisville. The employers, however, had not passed this menace unheeded. St. Louis requested Chicago to convene a general meeting of printers from all over the Union, to consider what was necessary, which was done. William C. Rogers, at that time the secretary of the New York society, zealously seconded the efforts of Chicago and St. Louis, and a large number of delegates appeared in the city of the lakes on the 18th of October. Robert Harmer Smith, of New York, was chosen to the chair. He was a man of judicial mind, calm temper and perfectly familiar with the questions to be discussed. Under his guidance the convention finally resolved to make itself a permanent organization, to meet year by year, and to adopt the title of the United Typotheta. A constitution was adopted, and various committees were appointed. The title selected for the name of the organization was an old one. It was that by which the Emperor Frederick III. of Germany had characterized the printers of Germany in the year 1470. Meerman declares that he permitted printers to wear gold and silver ornaments. Both Typograph and Typotheta were honored by him with the privilege of wearing coat armor. Peter C. Baker, an old and esteemed printer of New York, was deeply impressed with the title of Typotheta, as thus originated, and he caused the name to be used for the gathering of the New York printers, which took place when they sat down to dinner together on the 22d of February, 1893. This choice of a name proved a happy one, and the New York Society, on the 11th of December, 1883, re-adopted it. Mr. Baker is also responsible for the pronunciation, ty-po-the-te, which he thought should be in accordance with apostrophe and many other words, with the

accent upon the antepenult. This, we learn from Prof. Henry Drisler, of Columbia College, one of the leading classical scholars of the country, is really right the pronunciation ty-po-the-te being wrong.

The first meeting of the society was almost entirely occupied in discussing the nine hour question and in preparing a constitution and providing for the future meetings of the organization. It was felt that there should be more intercourse in the trade among its members, and that such intercourse would be valuable. Within the half century preceding this meeting the population of the country had increased nearly fourfold, but the amount of printing had multiplied twelve times. New conditions of things had come, and readjustment of many problems was necessary. The answer to the nine-hour demand of the workmen was that few other trades worked nine hours; that ten hours did not impose an excessive strain upon a man, and that the increased price which it would be necessary to ask for orders in the future would stop a great deal of printing and would inflict actual loss, and perhaps bankruptcy, upon many employers. At present, throwing aside paper, the expenses of a printing-office are about 55 per cent. for labor, and 45 per cent. for superintendence, rent, insurance, power, and many other things which add to the cost of production. To lessen production one-ninth would reduce the cost for labor to about 48 per cent. of the former aggregate, the other 45 remaining as before. Hence, if the loading necessary in the one case were 82 per cent., in the other it would be 91, or one-ninth more, supposing the scale was unaltered. They did not believe the public would pay this, nor did they believe the workmen generally desired it, but that the most of those who had indicated acquiescence had done so to keep on good terms with their more energetic brethren. After this meeting the question did not come up again until the Cincinnati gathering, when Mr. Rockwell, of Boston, Mr. Cushing, of the same city, and Mr. Pugh, of Cincinnati, thought the question should be re-opened. The two former gentlemen argued that, as workmen lived farther from their offices than in 1850, they were obliged to spend more time in transit, which was really an addition to their day's work; as business was more strenuous, and as machines had, to a certain extent, displaced men, it would be right to shorten hours. More attention, probably, would have been paid to their argument, but just at this time a strike occurred in Pittsburg, the men asking for fifty-four hours a week. It was plainly supported by the International Union, although there was no enactment by that body upon that subject. The Typotheta sustained the action of the Pittsburg employers, both in person and by money, although the latter amount was inconsiderable. The strike lasted for about twenty months, when it was abandoned, the hours again being fifty-nine each week. The continuance of the strike formed a potent reason against a shortening, and similar arguments to their former ones, advanced by the Boston delegation during the Toronto meeting, did not receive much consideration. At that meeting, however, the question was argued on its merits, and was not stifled.

The apprenticeship question has been taken up at nearly every meeting. In the largest cities the feeling has seemed to be that it would be impossible to cause apprentices to live up to their agreements, nor would the boys be profitable; but in the smaller cities most of the members felt that much could be done by suitable regulations. Reports were also made on standards of type, and on the print system. It was argued that

each size should be an invariable one, and that the spaces and quadrates of one foundry could be used interchangeably with those of any other foundry. The reform has now, to a very large extent, been taken up by the type-founders, and in the course of a few years we may look for an invariable standard which shall be alike for all, and which shall vary only as occasioned by difference of care and precaution, and as affected by personal equation.

Much time has also been given to methods of laying out printing-offices and fitting them up with improved appliances.

A very valuable labor has been performed in the consideration of the cost of producing work. Every job has a certain amount of time expended upon it in the composing-room, and again in the press-room. In the press-room the paper must be charged, as well as the ink. But as in the composing-room a thousand dollars' worth of material is necessary to keep a journeyman going, the type depreciating 15 per cent. a year, and in the press-room two thousand dollars' of plant for each man, that depreciates 10 per cent. a year, charges must be made on account of the wear. Everything must be housed, and everything insured. Heat, light and power are necessary, and managers and foremen must be provided, while there are a multitude of little expenses which must be continually met. It is therefore necessary for the printer to know how to estimate these costs, and how to distribute them upon each order. If they are not reckoned in, the printer soon falls into the sheriff's hands. This question has been very prominently before all the meetings. Each part of this problem has been discussed and written upon, and if there are as many failures among printers in the next half-dozen years as in the last half-dozen, it will not be because there have been no beacon-lights to make clear the way. There is less deviation from prices which are regarded as good than there formerly used to be.

The purely literary aspects of printing have not attracted very much attention. The printer of to day is more a commercial man and less a literary man and a scholar than he was sixty years ago. He employs writers, when that is necessary, instead of himself writing. The second session of the Typothetae, that in New York, was largely taken up with a discussion of the proposed copyright law of the United States, since passed. It was agreed that authors should receive advantage from their work, even though foreigners. This was coupled with a clause in the enactment that the actual work of type-setting should be done here, in order to give such benefits as might ensue to the American trade. Since its passage, Mr. Richard Ennis, one of the delegates from St. Louis, who opposed the theory from the beginning, has several times attempted to bring the matter before the United Typothetae, to obtain a new adverse expression of opinion, but has been unsuccessful in this effort.

The meeting of the Typothetae, at Chicago, the first time, wound up with a banquet at Kinsley's. It was agreed that the next meeting should be at New York, and much effort was made

in that city to give such entertainment as would be suitable. It included a trip around the harbor and to Glen Island, with a clambake and a banquet at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. De Vinne, who was the first president of the Typothetae, made a scholarly address and urged upon the printing craft everywhere the necessity of organization. The third meeting was at St. Louis, and was characterized by the same devotion to business as the others. At this meeting Horace T. Rockwell, of Boston, was chosen president for the next year. In accordance with a resolution of the convention, agents were appointed to visit towns in which typothetae had not been organized and see whether they could be induced to come in. A very reasonable degree of success was attained. When at the appointed time next year the convention met at Boston, it was evident that in Colonel Rockwell the Typothetae had chosen one who had excellent parliamentary qualifications. Business never moved more rapidly or more systematically than it did under his presidency. From Boston the meeting was changed to Cwennan, when the members were warmly greeted. At this meeting Achilles H. Pugh presided, with dignity and ability.

The Typothetae now concluded to meet outside of the United States, at Toronto, Ont., having been urgently solicited so to do by the delegates from that city. It is impossible to conceive of a warmer welcome than the Canadians tendered their American cousins. The ladies had a separate banquet; they were given a ride about the harbor, and carriages were provided for their comfort. All those present, ladies as well as gentlemen, were taken to Niagara and given a fish banquet at one of the places on the lake. William A. Shepard was the president. A natural orator, he unites with this high business qualifications and an unfailing courtesy. The last of the towns in order, up to the president time, was Chicago. This made the second time of meeting there. As the delegates from that city said, before the new place of convening was determined: "We can accommodate you better any other year, and do more for you, than we can this. But we shall not have the World's Fair at any other time, and if you want to come we want you to do so." They gave the invitation ungrudgingly, and the printers, as well as most of the other well-to-do citizens of Chicago, entertained visitors from the beginning to the close of the Fair. Their efforts for the promotion of the comfort of those who attended the Typothetae meetings were unremitting. The sessions were held on the grounds, and the banquet was at the New York State Building. The features of the occasion were drives up the Boulevards and a drive in tally-ho coaches into the Fair grounds. The latter was devised by Mr. C. H. Blakely, of that city, one of the staunchest Typothetae members. The coaches held nearly forty persons apiece, and in long array were driven up to and through the gates, a privilege never before accorded to anyone.

The officers of the United Typothetae from its beginning have been as follows:

President.	Treasurer	Chairman Executive Committee	Corresponding Secretary.	Recording Secretary.	Secretary
(1) Theo. L. De Vinne,	A. O. Russell,	Howard Lockwood,	Sam. Slawson,	James Davidson,	
(2) Andrew Mc Nally,	A. O. Russell,	Howard Lockwood,	Everett Wadley,	William Johnson,	
(3) Horace T. Rockwell,	A. O. Russell,	Howard Lockwood,	Everett Wadley,	I. S. Cushing,	
(4) A. H. Pugh,	A. O. Russell,	Amos Pettibone,	Everett Wadley,	W. L. Becker,	
(5) W. A. Shepard,	Charles Buss,	Amos Pettibone,			Everett Wadley,
(6) W. H. Woodward,	Charles Buss,	Amos Pettibone,			W. C. Rogers,
(7) John R. McFetridge,	Charles Buss,	Joseph F. Little,			Everett Wadley

THE LATE W. A. SHEPARD.

On Tuesday, October 2nd, there was laid to rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Toronto, the remains of the late W. A. Shepard, one of the leading Canadian employing printers, an ex-president of the United Typothetae of America, and a past-president of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association. Under the auspices of Rehoboth Lodge A. F. and A. M., all that was mortal of a bright business man was borne by his six sons to its last earthly resting place, followed by many persons who desired to do "honor to the illustrious dead." Among these were many employees from the chapel of the Mail job department, and lending citizens, including Messrs. C. W. Bunting, R. L. Patterson, C. W. Taylor, A. F. Rutter, James Murray, G. Warwick, A. S. Irving, C. Blackett Robinson, John Ross Robertson, Ed. Brough, Thomas Moore, John Imrie, G. M. Rose, Daniel Rose, David Walker, John Hornbrook, Thomas McGaw, Dr. James Thornburn, Malcolm Gibb, J. J. Morgan, Hamilton Cassels, J. W. Johnson, Frank S. Wilson, Peter McLutyre, John Laidlaw, Warden Massie and Capt. Fahey.

Many exquisite floral tributes rested on and around the casket, those from the family, the Mail chapel, Rehoboth Lodge and the Employing Printers being particularly ornate.

Mr Shepard was born in Brownville, N.Y., on July 6th, 1830, whence he removed, at six months of age, with his parents to Canada. He received his education in the public and grammar schools at Brackville, Ont., and subsequently taught school for some time near the city of Belleville. In the latter part of 1847 he "went west"

to the city of Hamilton and apprenticed himself to the printing business in the office of the Canada Christian Advocate, of which his father, the Rev. Gideon Shepard, was afterwards editor for eight years. His readiness for business and skill at his trade secured him the position of foreman before his apprenticeship was half served, and he discharged the duties of that position for a number of years, till opportunities for work more congenial to his literary abilities called him elsewhere.

In 1858, when his father took the position of president of Albert College, Belleville, Mr. Shepard removed to that town and became connected with the Belleville Intelligencer, of which the present Minister of Customs of Canada, Hon. M. Bowell, was then proprietor. Here he was man of all work—composer, local editor, compiler of directories, etc. In 1867 when

the gold fever broke out in the townships north of Belleville, the Daily Intelligencer was started, and under the guiding hand of Mr. Shepard became a success from the start. Mr. Bowell meanwhile became a member of Parliament, and the whole business, editorial and office, devolved upon Mr. Shepard. He was an able and ready political writer, and when occasional excursions fell to his lot his descriptive and entertaining letters were a pleasing and profitable feature in the daily. Subsequently he organized the Intelligencer Printing and Publishing Company, of which he was managing director until a short time previous to his removal to Toronto. He was identified with all of the public enterprises in the city of Belleville, and grew up with it as it advanced from a small town to a city of upwards of 10,000. The community showed their appreciation

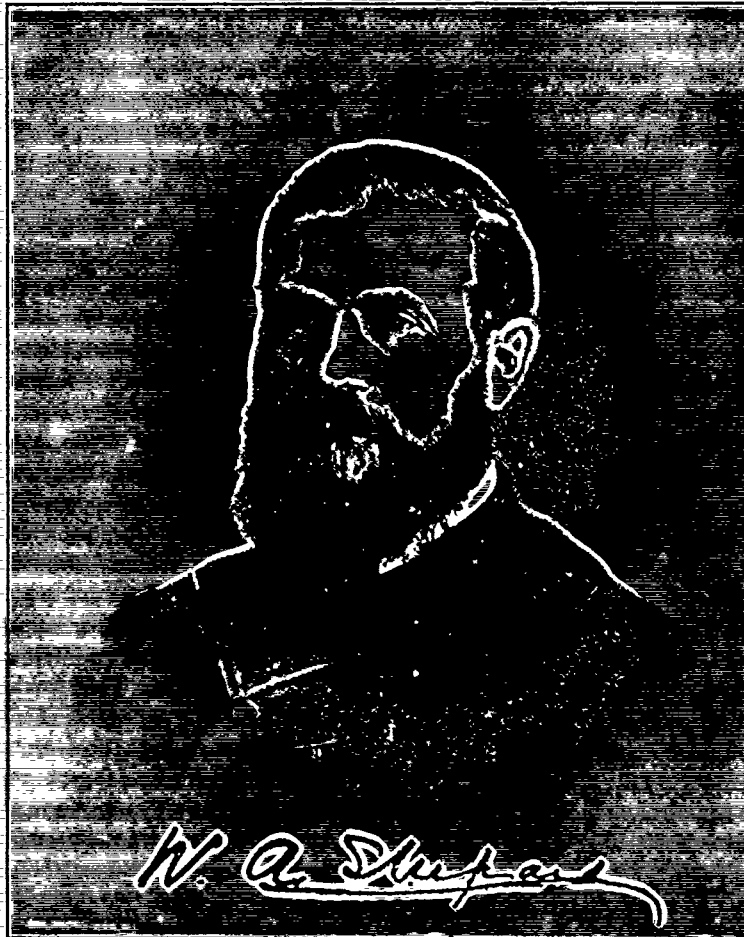
of his integrity by electing him a member of the school board for sixteen years in succession. For the last five years of his residence in Belleville he was chairman of the Board of Education, a body composed of the public and high school trustees, to which position he had been elected unanimously on each occasion. On leaving Belleville, as an evidence of his popularity and the esteem in which he was held, he received numerous addresses and substantial presentations from public bodies, religious and secular, as well as from the citizens.

In 1881 he became connected with the Mail job department, now the Mail Job Printing Company, and since that time has built up one of the finest businesses in Canada.

In 1891, Mr. Shepard was elected president of the United Typothetae of America, and is the only

Canadian who has had that honor. When the convention met in Toronto in August, 1892, Mr. Shepard was indefatigable in his efforts to make it a success, and it was undoubtedly the most brilliant event in the history of that great international body of employing printers. As president of that body Mr. Shepard was a success, and under his guidance the Typothetae made good progress. His loss is an international one, and not only in Canada will it be regretted, but in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other American cities, where Mr. Shepard had a host of friends.

In political circles Mr. Shepard did little, but nevertheless he was a sociable and prominent citizen. He was a leading member in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church and a zealous Sunday school worker.



ENGLISH CAPITAL IN U. S. PAPER MILLS.

A DESPATCH to the New York Commercial Bulletin from Appleton, Wis., dated September 20th, reads as follows:

"The greatest syndicate deal since the purchase of the American breweries by English capitalists has just been concluded, and unless something unforeseen occurs all the paper and pulp mills on Fox River will pass into the hands of an English syndicate on April 1st.

It is learned from parties interested in the sale that every paper and pulp mill on Fox River, with two exceptions, has signed a contract giving options on all mills, machinery, water rights, leases and other properties. The option is good for six months from October 1st.

"The two firms who have not yet signed have agreed to do so Monday. The reason for the delay is to gain time to complete schedules of the properties, which must be attached to the options when delivered to the syndicate in London. The properties involved in the deal include twenty-nine paper and twenty-one pulp mills, situated in Nenah, Minn.; Appleton, Kimberly, Little Chute, Kaukaunah, along Fox River for a distance of twenty five miles. The value of these plants is estimated at \$10,000,000.

"The daily product, when run to their normal capacity, amounts to 1,300 miles of paper, in a sheet seventy-six inches wide, and 300 tons of pulp. The value of the product is about \$50,000 daily. The terms of the options provide that the value of the plants be reckoned on the basis of the actual cost of the mills and machinery, the present value of the water rights and leases, and the earning capacity of the mills, as shown by records.

"The payments for the properties is to be half cash and half in three year notes, to be secured by mortgages on the mills and power. The deal has been on file for several weeks. The original plan provided for the control of all plants in the country.

"It is believed that now that the Fox River plants, which comprise three-fourths of the industry in the state, have been secured, plants of the Wisconsin River and other districts, valued at \$3,000,000, will also sell.

"No change will be made in the management of the business under the new proprietors. The present active owners are to be retained as managers, as also are all heads of departments in the mechanical portion of the mills. The greatest change will be in the clerical departments.

"An office will be established in Chicago, in which the business of all the mills will be transacted. An immense warehouse will also be established there, from which all sales and shipments will be made. In this way the cost of marketing the product of the fifty mills will be reduced to a small fraction of the present cost. The sale will have no effect on the general business of this locality, or upon the employees of the mills, and is generally regarded with complacency."

TORONTO'S THREE EVENING PAPERS.

Toronto has three evening papers. The oldest and best is the Telegram. The other two are no credit to journalism. The Star is improving, but the improvement is slow. The News seems to have entirely forgotten the purposes of a newspaper.

Grup, Toronto's comic weekly, gives both the latter a compliment in last week's issue. Here they are:

The Evening News, by a piece of high-minded enterprise, secured from the convict MacWherrel an article entitled "Why I should not be hanged," which it published on Wednesday. A few additional coppers went into the office till as a result, no doubt, but if the editor of the News had any real sense of the dignity of his profession he would feel mean enough to follow this article up by another written by himself, and entitled, "Why should I not be Kicked?"

The Evening Star being written
Expressly for to sell,
Says nothing in particular,
And says it very well.

REGARDING HALF-TONE PLATES.

"**W**HAT'S the matter with those plates?" seems to be a prevailing question among printers and pressmen.

The half-tone process came upon us with all the brilliancy of a meteor, and we are now only recovering from our enthusiasm sufficiently to begin to appreciate the fact that many supposed half-tones really have no "tone" at all except under specially favored circumstances.

I am of the opinion that much of the trouble complained of is due to the "texture" of the screens used by the plate-makers, and that in placing future orders for half-tone plates the printer should consider the probable range of work required of them, the quality of ink and paper to be used, and order accordingly.

If the plates are to be printed only in a book, or similar publication, where a high grade of ink and paper specially suited to half-tones can be used, then a plate of the texture of 135 lines to the inch will give satisfactory results in the hands of a good pressman.

On the other hand, if it be probable that the plates will be printed many times, as they would be if illustrating public buildings, colleges or schools, or if the plates are intended for use in a publication or periodical where high grades of ink and paper cannot be used, then a texture of 100 lines to the inch will give better results than 135 lines.

If you order a plate made 100 lines, or 90 lines, or 110 lines, the plate-maker may write back to the effect that you don't know what you want; that some other texture will be better; all because he has not the proper screen to make what you have ordered. Heretofore they have been experimenting and are not yet united on this question of texture.

Many an hour has been spent on make ready, rollers and ink that might have been saved had the plate been made to suit the printer's materials, instead of the pressman trying to make the materials suit the plate. Best results are, of course, obtained only by means of the best materials; but the question of materials is out of the province of the plate-maker and entirely within that of the printer; the latter must do a little thinking and stand by his conclusions.

A plate 60 lines to the inch, if well made, will give satisfactory results on news paper with news ink; one 100 lines to the inch will work all right on a fair quality of book paper with book ink; one 135 or 150 lines to the inch requires a fine grade of coated (or enameled) paper, and the best of cut ink.

Again, a plate finer than 100 to 110 lines ought not to be electrotyped; only a few electrotypers can do it. Generally speaking, they will experiment with the plates at your expense. T. B. Browns, in Inland Printer.

THE ART OF ILLUSTRATING.



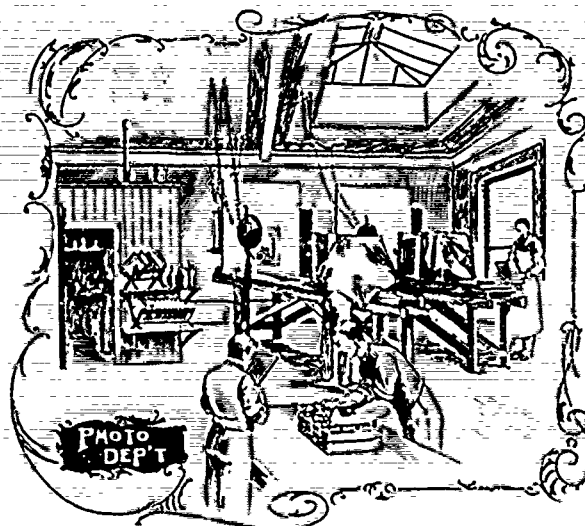
Geo. A. Howett.

NO one who is at all observant, whether he be a printer or just an ordinary citizen, can fail to be struck by the immense strides made in illustrating in the past five years. In all departments this advance is noticeable, from the patent medicine advertisement to the finest of book work, and the publisher or manufacturer who does not illustrate, along with the printer who discourages the use of cuts because they are difficult to work, are simply "not in it." For proof of this it is only necessary to glance through the magazines, newspapers, catalogues or business announcements that are so freely circulated throughout the length and breadth of the continent. As results of this advancement the public have become educated to demand illustrations and the printers to print them. To supply this demand new firms have been organized and old ones have adopted new processes. Among the latter the Grip Printing and Publishing Company is prominent. This company, for many years associated with Grip newspapers as publishers, and from which the name comes, has carried on an engraving business since 1851.

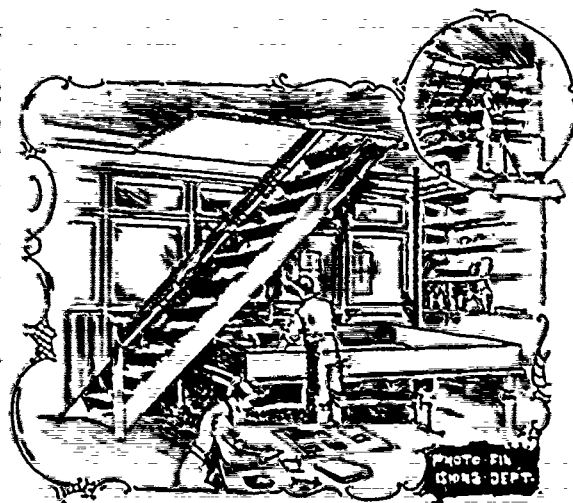
Besides the illustrations for Grip and other publications, which were made mainly by the old transfer process of zinc etching, a large business was done in wax and wood engraving and a number of artists employed. When photo etching on zinc was perfected, it superseded the transfer process, and a year or two later half-tone engraving on zinc was added. Since that time progress has been rapid, and to-day the Grip Company do a business second to none in Canada. Two years ago, in accordance with the policy decided upon by the directors, a beginning was made in the direction of closing out all other departments and devoting the entire energies of the management to the engraving business, and as part of this plan the company removed from their old premises at 26 and 28 Front street west to 201-203 Yonge street. This line of action has been closely adhered to, and to-day the Grip Printing and Publishing Company are engravers, and engravers only. The business continued to increase and the recent removal to their new premises at 28 and 30 Lombard was rendered necessary. In their new building, an engraving of which appears in these pages, no trouble or expense has been spared, and the Company pride themselves upon the fact that they are now in possession of the most modern and up-to-date establishment in the Dominion.

Small sketches made by two of their artists illustrate, as far as it is possible to do so, the various departments in the new premises. A very fine hanger, got out as a removal notice, a copy of which will doubtless reach all readers of the **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**, shows samples of the various kinds of work

done. It will not be amiss to speak briefly of the various styles of engraving now done by The Grip Printing and Publishing Company. We will take, first, the simplest and least expensive work, known as reproductions of line engravings. By this process, from any print in black or red on white or blue paper, or a properly-made pen or crayon drawing, a zinc plate can be made, from which, when mounted type high on a wood or metal base, some fifty thousand impressions can be printed. The



results in this class of work depend almost altogether upon the "copy" supplied. In some cases retouching can be done or alterations made which effect considerable improvement, but the bulk of this work is done without either, and, as the copy, so the plate. If the copy is sufficiently open, it can be reduced if desired, but it is well to remember that reduction always closes up, and a print from which a cut can be made which will print on any paper or press, will, if reduced too much, become useless for anything but fine printing. The plate can be made larger than the copy if wished, but not over half as wide or deep again. These plates are called line engravings, as in are fact all photo etchings, except half-tone engravings. Next come line engravings made from photos, colored lithos, or wash drawings. These are much more expensive than mere reproductions, as in every instance a drawing is necessary. Here the results depend entirely upon the artist and engraver, provided full and explicit instructions are given, and any changes desired can be made. If a building, new signs can be put on, a story or wing added, a street scene appear in the foreground, or the background can be completely changed or left out altogether, without adding but slightly to the cost. The same thing applies to almost anything else to be illustrated, except in the case of portraits, where, of course, an exact likeness is what is wanted.



These plates are used for newspapers, dodger work, catalogues, books, etc., the fineness of the plate depending altogether upon the class of work for which it is wanted, and the price varying accordingly. For fine catalogues and advertising in papers or magazines, which use a higher grade of paper, a class of work known as "zinc engraving" is done. The company claim for this work that it is superior to wood engraving for nearly all classes of manufactures. The plates are produced



by a combination of artists' work, special machines, and photo etching, the whole enhanced by the skillful introduction of the graver's tool, where necessary. Still more artistic are the plates and lithogravures for book and catalogue covers, menu cards, calendars, business cards, letter and bill heads, advertisements, etc., which are made from designs by the company's artists.

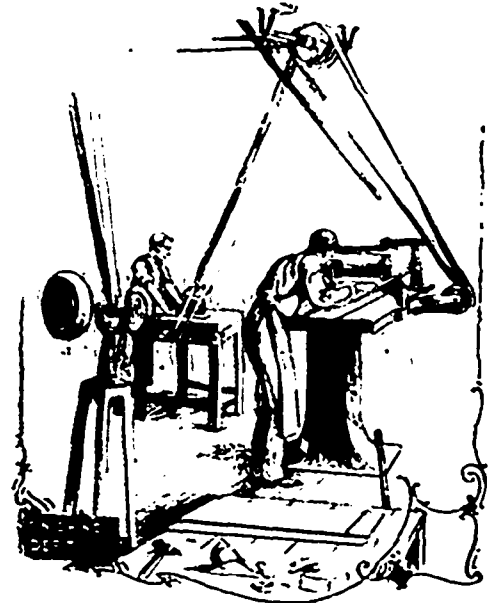
Lithogravure is the name given to a fine typographic plate from which results can be obtained by careful printing, fully equal, if not superior, to lithographic work. Any printer can print them with a little practice, and thus hold a big lot of work which now goes past him. On this work and the drawings necessary for the two kinds of plates just mentioned a large staff of thoroughly competent artists is kept constantly employed.

Leaving now the question of line engraving, we will touch



upon the work commonly called half-tone engraving, from the fact that by this process it is possible to portray typographically upon paper all the delicate half-tones appearing in a photo or

painting. Formerly all the work done by this process was engraved on zinc, that being regarded as the most suitable metal, but now the more progressive firms, which of course includes Grip Co., use copper exclusively. They operate what is known as the "enamel" copper process, by means of which the surface of the copper is covered, before being engraved, with a coating of transparent enamel which forms the printing surface. This process was originally secured at great expense from a large concern in the United States, but has been improved in so many important particulars, through experiments made by the company, that it is now practically a unique system of their own. By this method they secure all the most delicate effects that appear in a photograph or drawing, and engrave an exact facsimile on the highly



polished surface of the enamel covered copper, from which a skillful pressman can get so lifelike an impression as will astonish him even in this day of wonders. These fine plates are made in most instances direct from the photograph; and, of course, results depend greatly upon the photo supplied. The best plates are possible only from good photographs, but much may be done by a skillful artist in overcoming any defect which may exist. Objectionable features can be removed, such as telegraph poles, scaffolds, moved figures, temporary buildings, etc., and obscured or lost detail brought out. When necessary, the view or object can be entirely re-drawn and a half-tone made from the drawing. In such a case, or when a considerable amount of retouching is required, an extra charge is made; but this is not incurred unless ordered by the customer. Very fine effects are possible by vignetting, which is done by an expert; and if the matter is left to the discretion of the engraver,

every photo is treated in such a manner as to secure the best possible results. For ordinary printing the Grip Co.'s make what they call a coarse screen half-tone, direct from photos, which will print on any



kind of paper. It does not give as much detail nor as fine an effect as the fine plates, but for many purposes is superior to anything else. The cost of these plates is comparatively slight, and for special numbers they "fill a long felt want," enabling any printer to issue his own paper from his own office and effect a large saving in time and money. In the wood engraving department, recently added, engravings are made of such articles as machines, stoves, furniture, etc., which it is impossible to do justice to in any other way.

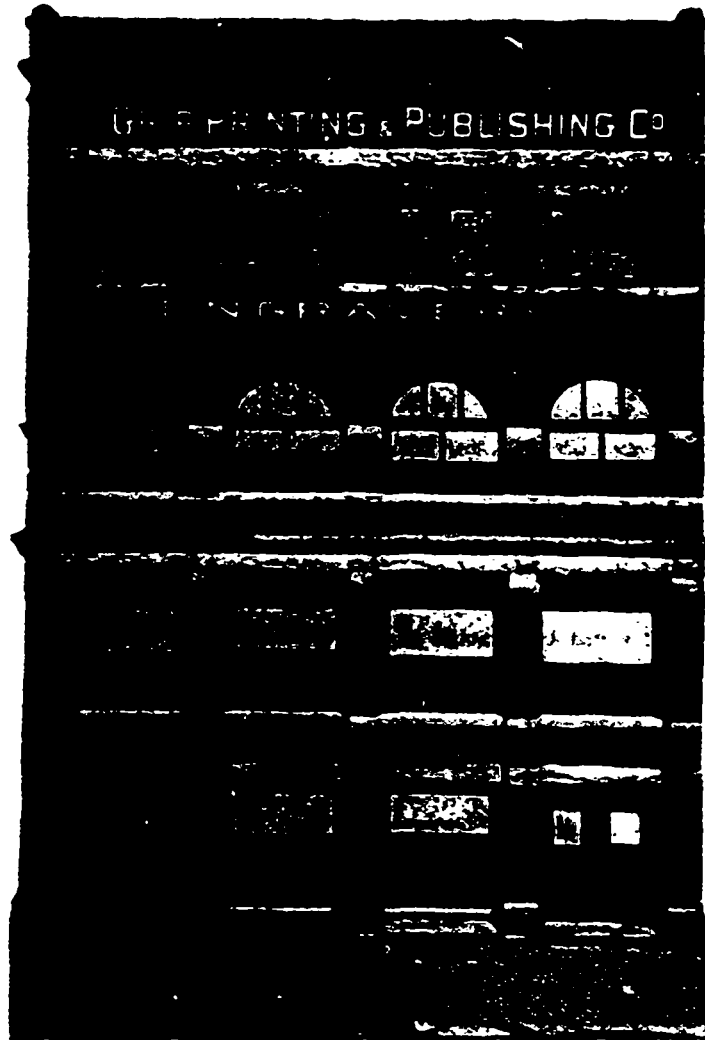
Much has been said of the decline of wood engraving in past years, and there is no doubt but the poorer class of wood engravings have had their day. Notwithstanding this, there is a demand for good wood engravings, and, recognizing this fact, an A1 man has been secured to take charge of this department. Only high-class work will go out, and the company report already encouraging success in their new venture. Electrotypes are supplied from wood engravings, line engravings, zinc engravings, lithogravures, or half-tone engravings.

In the commercial photographing department, a special photographer is employed, who is fully equipped with all the most improved appliances for this work. A special printing room has been built, and a regular photo printing department established in their new premises. This is a big advantage, as the entire work of photographing and engraving can be done by one firm, who take the undivided responsibility of the plates being first-class in every respect. Their photographer, as a result of long experience, knows just what is wanted for the various classes of engravings and how to get it. He can go to any town on short notice, and, of course, carries all needful accessories in the shape of backgrounds, special lenses, etc. As one thing leads to another, so the establishment of this department led to developing, photo printing, and enlarging, for the trade and amateurs, and this is now an established feature of the company's business.

The management is vested in Mr. George A. Howell, secretary treasurer for the company, whose portrait appears in this article. Mr. Howell has had charge of the engraving business since it was decided to enter the field for general work, and is, therefore, fully posted upon the business of the Company. From him we obtained the information upon which this article is based, and he informs us that he will gladly

answer any enquiries which might be addressed to him on the subject of engraving.

Many improvements and new departures are in contemplation, and it looks as though the Grip Company were going to hold the exalted position of second to none, in spite of all efforts to the contrary. The new address is 28-30 Lombard street, Toronto. Customers from outside will remember that Lombard street is reached through the Yonge street arcade, and Mr. Howell extends a special invitation to come and see them in their new premises when in the city. You can always get pointers in illustrating in a talk with him, and this costs you nothing.



NOTES.

Mr. John Lewis, of Belleville, hardware merchant, died on Saturday, aged 74 years. Mr. J. L. Lewis, of the Hamilton Spectator, is a son of the deceased.

Mr. R. Stovel, editor of the Prince Albert, N.W.T., Advocate, has been in Toronto and Ottawa, recently, in charge of an exhibit from his section.

The famous Canada Revue case, in Montreal, is likely to be settled out of court. This, it will be remembered, is the case in which the Revue sued Archbishop Fabre, the head of the Roman Catholic church in Montreal, for \$50,000, for having placed the paper under the ban, in consequence of its remarks against the clergy. The case was recently heard in the Superior Court, before Judge Doherty, when the Archbishop and a large number of other witnesses were examined. Since then, negotiations have been proceeding for a settlement of the case, and it is under-

stood that an arrangement will be made by which further proceedings will be dropped.

A despatch from Moncton says: "The Times newspaper still continues unpublished. It is understood that several leading Tories have raised funds to buy up the claims of the principal local creditors, and will try to resuscitate the paper when it gets out of the hands of the courts. If their move succeeds the paper will be under the control of Toole and Boyd, and not Mr. Stevens. The effort is really one by the principal endorsers on accommodation paper to save their money. The general creditors of H. F. Stevens & Co. will under this deal, if consummated, be shut out, and it is possible the outside creditors will by an injunction seek to prevent the success of the deal.

TRADE NOTICES.

THE Canadian Typograph Company, of Windsor, Ont., have shipped two of their machines to the Stratford Herald; the Peterboro Times also is now using the same machine.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s "up-to-date" sample book of fine goods for printers, including wedding combinations, invitation cards, folders, etc., contains a varied range of elegant designs.

The Listowel Banner will in future be set by the Typograph as well as the Kingston News.

The Free Press and Journal of Ottawa have both recently placed orders with the Canadian Typograph Co., of Windsor, for complete plants of their machines.

The trade's attention is drawn to the lot of new agate type which the J. L. Morrison Co. are advertising this month for sale, and which it is understood must be disposed of at once. Any printer wishing to have a few founts of this type will not have a similar opportunity for a long time to secure type of this kind, at anything like the prices they are selling it at.

A sample book of artistic covers is an admirable thing just got out by Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto. Not only is it handsome, but it is of great utility to every man who buys cover papers. From it any shade, any quality, and any variety can be selected, without the necessity of a personal visit or a protracted correspondence. The expense in providing the trade with such a book must be very large, but no doubt the increased trade will repay them.

J. H. Vivian, of 22 Bay street, Toronto, is doing a rushing business in all kinds of printing machinery. He recently shipped a four-roller two-revolution Campbell press to Andrew Laidlaw, of the Galt Reforme. Evans Bros., of the Strathroy Age, have bought a two-revolution pony press. A half-medium Gordon has been sent to Batterton Bros, Ottawa. J. J. Cave, of Beaverton, ordered an Ideal hand press and a paper cutter recently, and he was so pleased with the Ideal that he ordered another for his office at Woodville, where also a Standard jobber was placed. A box-making press has just been sent to Smith & Grant, London. An entire outfit for a job office has been shipped to Peterboro' for Thompson & Co. This partial record of recent business shows that Mr. Vivian sells the class of machinery that the printers desire, and on suitable terms. Mr. Vivian always has a few bargains in second-hand machinery.

PERSONAL MENTION.

REV. J. H. SAUNDERS, business manager of the Messenger Visitor, St. John, is wrestling with the question of collecting subscriptions. He has a very large and increasing list, and when he took hold, a few years ago, there were many arrearages. He is gradually getting his list on a cash basis. It is a live Church paper the organ of the Baptists of the Maritime Provinces and is too cheap at \$1.50 per year, for the amount of reading-matter given. It should be \$2 at least. They limit the advertising to fifteen columns, and with a circulation of 7,000, their rate of \$10 per inch for fifty two insertions is cheap.

James A. Tucker, of the Owen Sound Times staff, is back at Toronto University for his last year.

Mr. J. E. Morrison, formerly of Quebec and now editor of the Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, went to North Carolina to represent that journal and the Montreal College of Pharmacy

at the annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which assembled in Asheville, N.C., September 31d to 7th.

Borthwick & Fox are publishing a live weekly in Malden, Man. The Herald is well filled with local news.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, of the Brussels Post, has returned from an extensive trip to British Columbia. Mrs. Kerr accompanied him.

R. J. Fleming, ex-Mayor of Toronto, and H. J. Hill, secretary of the Toronto Exhibition Society, are pressing their libel suits against the Evening News of that city.

J. Lauler, a Winnipeg newspaper man, has been appointed principal of Shingwauk Indian Home, at Sault Ste. Marie. Mr. Lauler was formerly teacher of Rupert's Land Indian school.

A much-needed innovation to the business people of Quebec was the new Semaine Commerciale, a recently started commercial newspaper, edited by Messrs. Urie Barthe and L. E. Thompson.

For numerous and well-written local paragraphs the Carleton Place Herald holds a leading position among Canada's weeklies. Some new display type would add variety to its ads., which have somewhat of a sameness about them.

The St. Thomas Journal has completed its thirteenth year. The Journal deserves the highest compliment in journalism, simply because it has been a success financially by being conducted along strict and proper newspaper lines.

Mr. Richard Herring, of the Petrolia Advertiser, is the cheapest man on earth. He is offering the Toronto Mail and the Petrolia Advertiser, both for one year, for 90 cents. The Mail, if it values its reputation, should stop this.

F. H. Wood & Co., 20 Queen street east, Toronto, have a jobbing plant for sale. It consists of a No. 1 and a No. 2 Canadian Gordon, a Westman & Baker cutter, and about 100 founts of type. It is also reported that R. J. Fleming, 49 King west, is desirous of selling his job plant.

The days of the patent outside and the Washington hand press have passed, so far as the Glengarry News of Alexandria is concerned. The latest machinery and the newest type are none too good for that paper, which in two and a half-years has succeeded in firmly establishing itself.

Mr. J. Cameron, representing the J. B. McLean Co., Toronto, Trade Journal publishers, was in town last week. He is going through to the coast, and states that so far he has met with nothing but praise of the several journals published by his company. As regards PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, we may say we are more than satisfied with it, and consider that no printer should be without it. Virden Advance.

GREAT SCOTT!

The last issue of the Official (Quebec) Gazette contains a notice of an application to Parliament at its next session, by The E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co., Ltd., of Hull, Que., for necessary powers for the issuance of a series of debentures. We learn from a reliable source that the issue will amount to \$500,000 half-a-million of dollars to be used in the further expansion of their business and establishment of more and larger branches and agencies throughout the Dominion. We further understand that they have already leased a very large warehouse on Front street, this city. They evidently intend to maintain their claim of "The largest works of the kind and comprising the most unique establishment under the British flag."

AN EXTENSIVE BOOK-BINDERY.

It is always a pleasure to visit any establishment which is equipped with the latest machinery, which possesses the most approved facilities for turning out work, and which is managed so as to secure the greatest possible results with the least expenditure of money and time.

One of the finest book-binders in Canada, although not the largest, is that of Messrs. Munroe & Cassidy, 28 Front street west, Toronto. Mr. Munroe is a young man who has been trained to commercial life, and who by strict attention to business and straightforward dealing is establishing a strong connection with the trade. Mr. Cassidy is an expert at bookbinding, in which business he has been trained since his youth, and has had experience in some of the leading establishments in this country. The manager, Mr. T. G. Wilson, is well known to the trade. He learned his trade in Edinburgh, and came to this country when quite a young man. Since that time he has been in some of the leading establishments, has held some important position, and has had a very varied experience.

The accompanying cut shows the interior of the bindery to good advantage, although it cannot convey the amount of information that may be gleaned by a personal inspection of the whole establishment.

Their plant and machinery are of the latest British and American manufacture, the greater portion being made by Messrs. Sheridan, of New York, a firm which has an excellent reputation for the manufacture of fine bookbinding machinery. Another new automatic cutting machine, made by Sheridan, with all the latest improvements, has just been placed in position to meet the increasing demand of the trade. Their embossing and inking machine is certainly a fine specimen of workmanship. This machine is used for embossing book covers, and doing similar work. Their ruling machines, made by W. O. Hickok, are ruling the most intricate special patterns for blank books and general commercial ruling down to the common every-day invoices.

A number of people are employed binding the Ontario Gazetteer for the Night Directory Co. This book contains 107-16 p. sections which will give the trade some idea of the staff it takes to bind a book of this nature. Along with their other work they are binding 200 copies per day and shipping to the agents of the Night Directory Co. at the various points in the province.

The catalogue work which was noticeable in process of manufacture for Stewart & Co., of Woodstock, and the E. & C. Gurney Co. of Toronto, is a credit to the book-binders of this

city, and is equal to work done in older lands. The binding is done in a variety of leather, cloth and pressboard.

The paging machines, made by Jno. Campbell & Co. and W. O. Hickok, are engaged in numbering cheque books and general commercial work.

The extraordinary neatness of the employees and the clean condition of the bindery is quite noticeable. A person is engaged cleaning continuously, as the proprietors believe that it is impossible to bind neat books without absolute cleanliness and order.

At the beginning of September the firm reduced the working hours to 49 per week, five days per week from 8 o'clock to a.m. until 6 o'clock at night, and on Saturdays from 8 a.m. until 12 noon. This change of hours is simply an experiment, and they have appealed to their employees to assist them in establishing shorter hours in their business. It is hardly time yet to speak of the success of the change, but they are in hopes that it will be successful, as their employees are working with greater energy and increased vigilance.



We certainly recommend the printers of Ontario, when they are in the Queen City, to pay this bindery a visit, where they will see machines and work that will do them good. By visiting model printing and bookbinding establishments, those who are engaged in these businesses will have their ideas broadened and their ambitions aroused. No business man can afford to stop improving, nor can he afford to scorn ideas, no matter what the source, for ideas are always worth money when properly brought into execution.

System is necessary in conducting every business, and every successful business is conducted on a certain system. But both extremes are equally dangerous. To be without system is to fail. To run a business on a system which is unnecessarily expensive and exceedingly complicated is to court failure by a waste of profits. The business man must therefore exercise his utmost discretion in the choice of business methods.

"Could you use a little poem of mine?" asked the poet.

"I guess I could," replied the editor. "There are two broken panes of glass, and a hole in the sky-light. How large is it?"

An international journal for African languages has just been started in Germany, aided by a liberal subvention from the Government. The Secretary of the Colonial Society is editor, and six parts are to appear each year.

NEWSPAPER DEADHEADISM.

In a paper on the "The Country Newspaper," E. O. Sturgis, editor of the Uniontown (Pa.) Standard says:

"The city paper does business on strict business principles and hence is able to be prosperous and to live in its own home on a front street.

"When you enter its office the first thing visible is the business manager with his clerks at the cash counter.

"The day of the business manager in the country newspaper office is coming also, and when it does come the local newspaper will occupy the place it long since earned—that of an independent and profitable business enterprise.

"The country newspaper has been crippled because the editor was a good-natured, obliging individual, who allowed himself to be handicapped by yielding to the mistaken public notion that it was a part of his business to boost along everybody else's business free of charge."

After quoting a number of circumstances under which the different residents of the country expect the free use of the paper and its editor, he announces that when the above changes have taken place the reign of newspaper deadheadism will be over, because deadheadism will come to be esteemed as unprofessional, and as unbusiness-like to all concerned, as it has long been unprofitable to the editor.

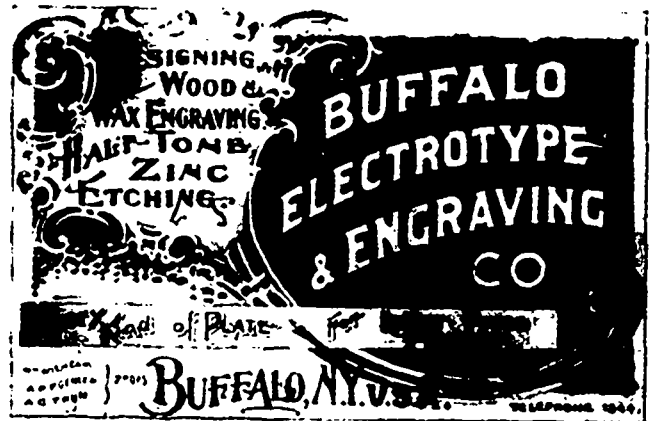
**Business
Manager
Wanted**

FOR A . . .
LARGE CITY DAILY

Apply at once, by letter only, stating salary wanted, experience and references, to

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER
.. TORONTO ..

J. B. MacLEAN



The Typograph's New Face

... NOW READY FOR DELIVERY ...

Sample of new face for Rogers Typograph, Nonpareil or Minion Body or leaded.

TALKED TOO LONG TO THE MAID.

A man of the world was wont to call, not infrequently, upon a young widow. One day the pretty maid at the door announced that her mistress was out of town. On some pretext, however, the man entered. He also talked to the maid. Some days later, knowing that the lady had returned, he called again. He was a bit surprised when a strange maid met him at the door and showed him to the little reception-room. While she carried his card up the stairs he reflected that she was not so dainty as her predecessor, and she was not so pretty, though her uniform was similar and her cap was as stiff and her apron as spotless. He was realizing how much more the woman is to the dress than the dress is to the woman, when the maid returned and announced promptly: "Mrs. — is not receiving." The man of the world bit his lip—it was the first time he had ever been denied admittance—and moved toward the door. The maid held it open for him, and as he passed through it she blurted out: "And she says, if you please, sir, the maids receive in the kitchen, sir."—Illustrated American.

Sample of same on Nonpareil Body or Solid.

TALKED TOO LONG TO THE MAID.

A man of the world was wont to call, not infrequently, upon a young widow. One day the pretty maid at the door announced that her mistress was out of town. On some pretext, however, the man entered. He also talked to the maid. Some days later, knowing that the lady had returned, he called again. He was a bit surprised when a strange maid met him at the door and showed him to the little reception-room. While she carried his card up the stairs he reflected that she was not so dainty as her predecessor, and she was not so pretty, though her uniform was similar and her cap was as stiff and her apron as spotless. He was realizing how much more the woman is to the dress than the dress is to the woman, when the maid returned and announced promptly: "Mrs. — is not receiving." The man of the world bit his lip—it was the first time he had ever been denied admittance—and moved toward the door. The maid held it open for him, and as he passed through it she blurted out: "And she says, if you please, sir, the maids receive in the kitchen, sir."—Illustrated American.

**SAVES
MONEY
SAVES
TYPE
SAVES
TIME**

Address all communications

Over 100 Machines now in daily use, and saving the users over 50 per cent. of their wages.

Canadian Typograph Co., Ltd.
WINDSOR, ONT.



CRAFT NEWS.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Mockridge, formerly rector of Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, now editor of the Canadian Missionary Magazine, Toronto, will be appointed Bishop of Algoma.

C. A. Dickson, publisher, Thessalon, is dead.

The Moose Jaw Chronicle has changed hands.

The Iroquois News has entered upon its sixth year.

The Palmerston Telegraph has published its valedictory.

The new free library building at London will cost \$12,000.

The Manitoba Free Press is now set by five Rogers Typographs.

J. W. Green, publisher, Mildmay, has been succeeded by A. M. Bock.

Miss Robbins has bought the Spring Hill News. It has improved immensely.

Mrs. Medill, wife of the ex-Canadian who is editor of the Chicago Tribune, is dead.

The Rat Portage Record has been enlarged and improved in appearance by a new dress of type.

The Winnipeg Commercial celebrates its thirteenth birthday by appearing in a new typographical dress.

Mrs. I. J. Hay, formerly of Bolton, and S. C. Smith, editor of the Times, Uxbridge, were married recently.

Mr. Thomas Moore, proprietor and editor-in-chief of Land and Water, London, England, is at the Windsor, Montreal.

The Tilsburg Observer is now added to the list of machine set weeklies. The Rogers Typograph is doing the work.

The Free Press, of Winnipeg, will shortly establish a new evening two cent edition, to be called The Evening News Bulletin.

Arthur Davis, one of the staff of the new Belleville Daily Sun, is a brother of Harry Davis, night editor of Pen and Scissors, Toronto.

The Herald Company, of Montreal, has several libel suits on hand. Col. Hughes, of that city, has both a civil and criminal action against it.

The latest addition to the journalistic family in British Columbia is the Mainland Standard, a morning paper, published in New Westminster.

Middleton is to have a new paper. Four have been started there in two years, and each has become defunct. He is a brave man to start now.

David Hastings, city editor of the Hamilton Herald, has left for Louisville, Ky., as delegate from the Hamilton Typographical Union to the annual meeting.

Le Monde lost its appeal from the judge who awarded the Canada Review \$25 because Le Monde said it had suspended publication. Both are Montreal papers.

It is stated that a daily paper will shortly be started in Nanaimo, B.C., in the Liberal interest. The prospectus is out, calling for a subscribed capital of \$10,000 in 2,000 shares of \$5

each. It is the intention of the promoters to purchase the defunct Telegram plant and to get a good capable editor to conduct the new venture.

R. D. Warren, publisher of the Georgetown Herald, was up before the court at Milton on Friday, October 4, for examination in the Beaton libel case.

W. R. McCurdy, of the Halifax Herald, has an heir. If some newspaper men have not got much of the "filthy lucre," they have the next best thing—an heir.

In the Carleton Place Herald of September 25th, under the heading of "Wit and Humor," was a paragraph about a young man accidentally shooting himself while hunting.

The Daily Despatch, of Rat Portage, has been purchased by Mr. A. E. McDonald from Messrs. H. B. Wilson, Jas. Skinner, and R. M. Wilson, the original promoters of the paper.

The Woodstock Sentinel Review has been enlarged and improved. It is one of the most energetically conducted journals in the country, and amply deserves its success.

One of the best conducted papers in Nova Scotia is the Eastern Chronicle. It is well printed, free from scurrility, no "clap trap" or nonsense in it; altogether, a model paper.

The Scandinavian-Canadian, Emanuel Ohlen, manager, once more announces itself as a "veckotidning" (weekly paper). For some time past it has been published only semi-weekly.

The Kingston Whig says: "A Canadian journal not long since claimed the palm for local news. It will kindly yield it to this week's Weekly Whig, which contained twenty-two solid

Ball Programmes Tassels, Pencils, Menus, Folders, Etc.

We are now showing a large stock of seasonable, tasteful, and new goods at greatly reduced prices. Send 25 cents for sample set.

**Prompt Shipment and careful attention
to letter orders**

CANADA PAPER CO.,

15 Front St. West, TORONTO
578 Craig Street, MONTREAL

LIMITED

columns, of twenty-four inches length, of city items and vicinity correspondence. The Whig's corps of town and village correspondents number 122, all active, trustworthy and kindly."

Mr. F. Charbonneau, representing La Presse, of Montreal, was at Edmont recently in the interests of that journal. He is the La Presse man who is to visit the Manitoba schools.

David Christie Murray, the English novelist, has reached Boston from England. He will come to Canada and lecture. Mr. Murray recently figured in the English courts as a bankrupt it will be recalled.

Charles J. Winslow, a London Free Press reporter for many years, has left to assume the telegraphic editorship of the Toronto Globe. Archie Bremner will fill the vacancy on the reportorial staff.

The Picton publishers are offering five papers from September 10 to end of 1895, with one paper free, to the person that will send five names with \$5. Verily the weekly paper is getting down to 1c. a copy or 50c. a year.

The Grand Valley Star has been sold to Messrs. R. F. Taylor, the village postmaster, and J. A. N. Preston, a lawyer, of that place. The retiring proprietor, Mr. D. H. Morrison, has been running the Star for the past three years.

The Belleville Sun is the latest addition to the ranks of Canadian dailies. Its editor and publisher is Cameron Brown, late night editor of the Toronto Globe, whose experience and ability ought to enable the Sun to enlighten the people of Belleville.

Mr. F. W. Hodson, late editor of the Farmer's Advocate of London, Ont., has been appointed director of Farmers' Institutes. His duties will be the organizing and controlling of the Farmers' Institutes throughout the province. His headquarters will be between Guelph and Toronto.

Mr. Rodney Moore, one of the best-known men in the printing trade of Ontario, died at Whitby recently, aged sixty-nine years. For over thirty years he was employed in the Toronto Globe office, leaving it a few years ago. He owned considerable property in Toronto, and was largely interested in an iron mine near Coe Hill. Mr. Moore was a brother-in-law of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.

The Newmarket Era still retains the large four-page form, but manages to keep it attractive by well-set advertisements, good type, decent presswork, and exemplary arrangement. Its issue of September 7th contained, as a special feature, some brief illustrated sketches of Newmarket's principal establishments. Special features always pay.

The Petrolea Advertiser of September 14th was a neatly printed issue. The presswork was excellent, but the most striking feature of the paper was the excellence of the display advertisements. Small ornaments were used in too great profusion, and double borders were used where single borders would have been better; but, nevertheless the advertisements were excellently displayed in modern type and a modern form, showing that the Advertiser is one of the few progressive weeklies in Ontario. Either the publisher or his men have been studying the advanced methods of composition, and getting new ideas from trade journals. However, this particular student has yet to learn that too many ornaments detract from the value of well-set advertisements, such as are to be seen in the Advertiser.

Buntin, Gillies & CO.

Wholesale
Stationers

Paper, Envelope,
and Blank
Book Manufacturers.

Carry in stock the best assortment
shown in Canada of . . .

Wedding Combinations Invitation Cards Announcement Folders Programmes Menu Cards, Etc.

Every printing office and stationer
should have samples of these goods.

FLAT PAPERS All Grades

RULED STOCK

PRINTING INKS

Buntin, Gillies & Co.

Importers of . . .
Bookbinders' and
Boxmakers' Materials

HAMILTON, ONT.

THE EDITORIAL "I."

THE discussion on the use of the editorial "I" is still with us, and although the "we" seems to remain in possession of the fortress, yet the "I" seems to be gaining ground. A correspondent of *The Writer* recently penned the following: -

"Why will so many writers persist in using the ungrammatical singular 'we'? The fashion is an antiquated one, which has come down to us from our forefathers, and which is wholly 'out of date' to-day. The 'I' is used by all the best writers of the present time

"The chief objection to be urged against the use of 'we' is that it often renders a writer's meaning ambiguous or obscure. A sentence of Charles Dudley Warner's in the current number of *Harper's Monthly* illustrates what I mean. It reads: 'This is what we mean by saying that we are trying to make our educational pyramid stand on its apex.' Similarly, an author, writing of her experiences at the World's Fair last summer, said: 'We had a good time.' The reader was left to conjecture whether the 'we' referred to herself or to the whole party which she accompanied.

"Numerous other instances might be cited, but these two suffice to illustrate my point. The effect of the 'we' is not so much to make the sentence ambiguous, as to make it obscure. Obscurity, however, is a fault almost as objectionable as ambiguity.

"The 'we' is allowable sometimes in the editorial columns of newspapers, because the opinions which emanate therefrom are not essentially singular. They may be shaded, or entirely governed, by the political or business policy of the paper. The best newspapers, however, avoid the use of 'we' nowadays.

"There is no good excuse for using the vague 'we' over one's own signature, or in a department where individual opinions are expressed. The *New York Herald* reporters even are instructed to use 'I,' although their reports have no signature.

"Some writers imagine that the 'I' smacks of ego, but that is nonsense. When the 'we' is used for the first person singular it represents nothing more or less than the 'I.' Why should one assume to give his opinions the dignity of a plurality of wise-heads, when they are naught but the product of his own little brain?"

Even in conservative Canada the "I" seems to be used by the best editorial writers with increasing frequency. The reporters on the *Toronto Evening Star* also use it to a certain extent.

A TEXT-BOOK ON PRESSWORK.

PRESSWORK. By William J. Kelly, Superintendent of the Web Color Printing Department of the *New York World*. Eighty-five pages, with frontispiece and reference index. Neatly bound, 10 x 15 1/2 inches, \$1.50. Chicago: The Inland Printer Company.

Mr. William J. Kelly is an unquestioned authority on presswork, and the publication of his work on the subject is particularly timely. No reliable text-book on press-work, dealing with modern methods, is on the market, and the simplicity and directness of the instruction contained in "Presswork" will commend it to everyone seeking such instruction. The work was printed in the columns of *The Inland Printer* in a series of articles, and created so much interest and favorable comment that its issue in book form was determined upon. The matter was carefully

revised and re-arranged by the author for this purpose, and the result is the only authoritative work in the English language dealing with present-day methods of presswork.

AN ADVERTISERS' GUIDE.

The *Assiniboian*, of Saltcoats, Assiniboia, has published one of the neatest circulars to probable advertisers that has been around for some time. Mr. G. G. Meikle has produced something that is brainy, pithy and well-printed.

Its card of rates is unique and the tone is excellent. Here it is:

RATES.

Low for the ground		
we cover, but		
JUST to us both!		
1 inch	1 year	\$6.00
2 "	1 "	10.00
Over 2 inches		4.00
per inch, per year.		

Reading notices to be changed weekly 3 cents per line each insertion. Such notices changed not oftener than every 3 months 1 cent a line each insertion.

No preferred position.

All advertising accounts payable quarterly.

SOLE CANADIAN AGENCY OF THE

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co.

J. H. VIVIAN

DEALER IN

Printers'
Bookbinders' and
Lithographers'
Machinery

New and Second Hand.

22 BAY STREET

Largest stock in the Dominion.
Write, describing what you want,
before you purchase anywhere.

TORONTO

Second Annual Dinner!

given by the



Anti-Trust Copper-Mixed Society

For the benefit of
American Printers and Publishers!

Pantagraph Series

PATENT PENDING.

K. Hamilton!

Barnhart Bros. & Spindler

Superior Copper-Mixed Type

183 to 187 Monroe St., Chicago!

Robert G. New

175 Gladus Avenue

Emilia Bouillon

Mid-Ocean Trout St. Paul White Fish

Chicago Blue Points Saint Louis Counts

Spring Chicken of '68

Kansas City Beef Frankfurter & Sauerkraut

Wild and Woolly Potatoes Anticoin Corn Anti-Trust Tomatoes

Sliced Monocholy Apples B.B.F. Sauce Brass Fast Pudding

Superior Tea and Coffee

Copper Distilled Mountain Dew

Mixed Drinks of all kinds

Toasts by the Publishers and Printers of the World

- 12 POINT--
12A 602 \$4.75 102 lower case, \$2.50
- 18 POINT--
9A 252 \$5.25 252 lower case, \$2.50
- 24 POINT--
7A 202 \$5.75 202 lower case, \$2.50
- 36 POINT--
5A 152 \$7.00 152 lower case, \$2.75
- 48 POINT--
4A 102 \$8.25 102 lower case, \$3.50
- 60 POINT--
4A 102 \$8.25 102 lower case, \$3.75

A SCOTCH PAPER INDUSTRY.

AN INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE WORKS OF ALEXANDER PRIE & SONS.

IN a neat book illustrating the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, appears the following article showing in detail the extent of the famous works of Alexander Prie & Sons, paper manufacturers, who have mills at Stoneywood, Woodside, and Aberdeen. This book says :

"It is curious to note how Scottish inventive genius seems to attach itself to those industries in which success appears the most difficult, and to take a pride in proving itself equal to the accomplishment of that in which so many others have failed. In this we have the key note of the Scottish character, and some explanation of the success which Scotsmen achieve in every quarter of the globe. We have this quality admirably exemplified in the career of the world-renowned house of Messrs. Alexander Prie & Sons, of Aberdeen, who have achieved the most signal success in an industry in which it is notoriously difficult of achievement, and this at a time when the paper making trade was in its infancy in this country. We find the

tory and warehouse in Aberdeen itself. The firm have also London office and warehouses, previously referred to, as well as warehouses and agencies in the chief cities throughout the world. Altogether the firm employ upwards of 3,000 hands. In spite of a disastrous flood, which in 1829 carried away the first paper-making machine erected by the late Mr. Alexander Prie, the works have continued to grow at Stoneywood, and are still extending, although at present they comprise twenty large buildings, covering an area of 35 acres, most of which are built of granite. At Woodside, some 400 women are employed. At the present time from 12,000 to 14,000 tons of raw material are consumed per annum. A striking contrast this to the 600 or 700 tons of forty years ago! The Stoneywood Works are situated, as we have said, on the banks of the Don, but we are happy to say that, owing to the excellent precautions adopted by the firm, they do not pollute the pristine purity of that beautiful river. The works are surmounted by three fine chimney



STONEYWOOD WORKS. (Average of imperial acres.)

earliest mill for the manufacture of paper to have been established in Scotland in 1605, and it was only fifty years later that the famous Aberdeen house commenced operations. The career of the firm might therefore be taken as illustrative of the history of paper making in Scotland—now among the most important of the industries of the northern kingdom. During the long period of a century and a half the firm has met and surmounted all the difficulties met with from the transition, in the beginning of the present century, to machine made papers down to the restrictions imposed by our own Government on the use of paper, which were abolished 35 years ago (1859). From a beginning in a small mill with five vats, the firm of Alexander Prie & Sons has grown until it comprises three large manufacturing establishments, in addition to two in London, at Farringdon Street and Goswell Road. The first and largest of these, situated on the River Don, on the site of the original mill, are the Stoneywood Works, at Auchmill, some five or six miles north of Aberdeen; the second are the mills, also on the Don, at Woodside, a village between Auchmill and the "Granite City," now incorporated in the latter, and the third is their fac-

stacks, measuring 208, 203, and 140 feet, respectively, in height, and by two of smaller size. Power is derived from twenty large boilers, measuring 30 feet by 7.6 feet, and supplying more than 30 steam engines of a great variety of sizes, which are scattered throughout the various buildings. The furnaces consume about 400 tons of coal weekly. Besides the power thus generated, three turbine water-wheels of 1,200 horse-power, besides other water wheels supplied by the Don, have been added during late years. We may here remark that the works are entirely self-contained. They have their own gas works, which, in winter, produce 30,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. Near the river are also two large filter beds, one of which is kept constantly filled from the river by means of a large centrifugal pump, delivering about 360,000 gallons per hour; in addition, there is an enormous reservoir for storage of water covering some five acres, and having a capacity of 25,000,000 gallons. This water is filtered before being used for washing or pulping. Then there are engineers' and carpenters' shops, equipped with the most improved machinery for wood and iron work; also a brass foundry, in which is cast the large amount of brass wor-

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"

(Each sheet contains above water-mark)

THIS paper is made from pure linen stock, is the strongest paper on the market, is full-sized and left-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

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) 19x48
Medium 18x23		

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure)

ELECTRICITY FOR REGISTERING SHEETS

Is something you ought to know about.

Highest Award at Columbian Exposition.

Highest Grade Machinery.

Largest Output of Folding Machines.

DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

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

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

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

DEXTER FOLDER CO.,

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

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,
ELECTROTYPING

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

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

By subscribers who are bamboozled 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 place their ads in 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 copy 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. Are some of the comments. 113 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

Challen's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (1/2), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one line all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Challen's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (1/2), wide space for monthly intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad." begins and ends. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

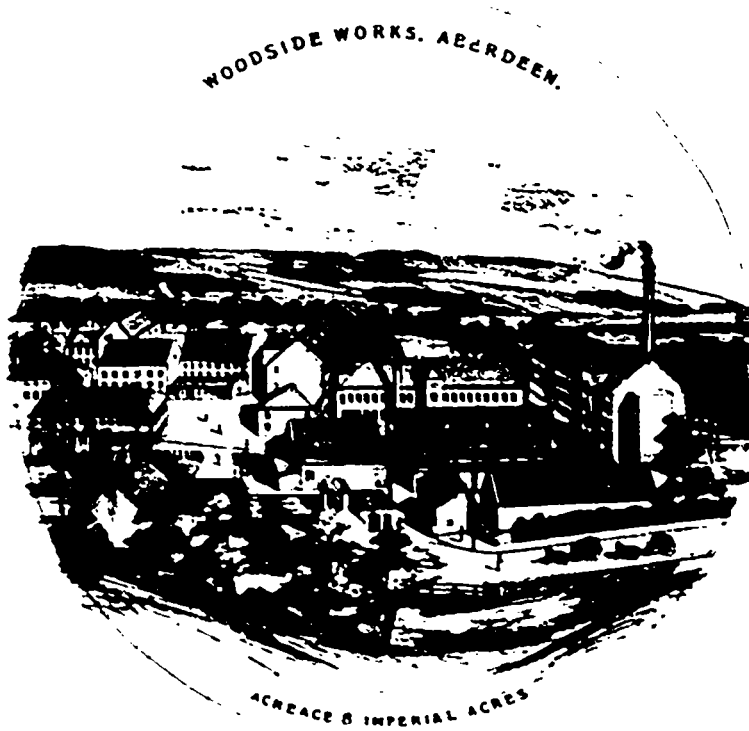
Challen's Subscription Record. FOR WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received. Blank spaces for the subscriber's name and the post office. The right hand page has the date of expiration, amount and date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

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

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

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

used in the manufactory, where packing cases for the export trade are turned out in large numbers. There are also kitchen and dining room for the use of the operatives, many of whom reside in Aberdeen, and are conveyed to and from the works by means of special trains. In following the papermaking processes as carried out at the Stonewood Works, it will be observed that the Messrs. Pirie have to some extent been the inventors of the machinery so successfully applied. The late Mr. Alexander Pirie was indefatigable as an experimentalist. He greatly improved the sizing processes in use, and discovered a system of bleaching whereby manufacturers are enabled to use for sizing purposes such valuable material as buffalo hide. Throughout the various establishments of the firm, the adoption of the most efficient machinery and the best scientific processes is the rule, and it is that which, together with the use of the best raw materials, enables Messrs. Pirie to maintain the lead in the manufacture of fine writing and book papers—papers as made by them, not to be surpassed for excellence of quality and durability. To see how these are produced the visitor is first taken to the Woodside Works. There the rags are sorted according to their degree of fineness, cut into small pieces, and shaken in a machine to free them as much as possible from dust. They are then stored, and sent on as required to Stonewood for boiling. At the latter works are the stores for esparto, which is thoroughly cleaned by a special process before being brought into use. Before being employed, the rags, from which the best classes of paper are made, are thoroughly boiled with caustic soda and bleached, so that they become as white as snow. They are next reduced to a pulp by washing and beating machines, which pulp is sized, and the required tint or color, if any, added. From this department the material passes into large chests or vats, averaging about 15 feet in diameter, from which it is pumped into boxes, whence it goes



to the strainers in large or small quantities, according to the thickness of the paper required. After a series of complicated and delicate operations the pulp reaches the wire cloth of the paper machine—one of the marvels of modern mechanical ingenuity. From this wonderful machine the rolls of paper, each weighing about 4 cwt., are wound. These are taken to be sized (if necessary), dried and cut. The finished paper is then packed away ready for delivery to the trade. To afford an idea of the stupendous output of manufactured paper, we may mention that every 24 hours a quantity equal to 150 miles of paper, six feet to seven feet in width, is made, a length sufficient to extend from Aberdeen to Edinburgh. Much of the paper is sent out to be cut and folded by the trade, and an equally large quantity is cut into diamond-shaped pieces and sent, with other paper, to the Aberdeen warehouse and envelope factory, where Messrs. Pirie have nearly 1,000 workpeople, and where between one-third and one-half of the envelopes produced in Britain are made. In this connection we may state that the firm were the first to introduce envelope-making machines into Scotland. The firm are continually introducing novelties in fancy writing paper of the best descriptions; these and their superior book papers being their specialties. A most extensive export trade is in operation, Messrs. Alexander Pirie & Sons' papers being held in the highest esteem throughout the world. At Paris, in 1855, and again in 1878, gold medals were awarded to the firm, these being the highest awards. At Philadelphia in 1876, at Sydney in 1879, and at Melbourne in 1880-81, similar high awards were obtained. The business, as may be imagined, is conducted throughout with the most conspicuous enterprise, and the firm is one of which Scotland has every reason to be proud."

The 23,000 newspapers in America employ 200,000 men.

Bookbinders Telephone 91.

Paging and Perforating neatly done.

PAPER RULERS, Etc.

Embossing and finishing for the Trade.

FINE LEATHER BINDING

of every Description, and

PAMPHLET BINDING

promptly done.



MUNROE & CASSIDY

(Successors to James Murray & Co.)

28 Front Street West, - - Toronto.

ILLUSTRATIONS . . .

For BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS

PORTRAITS

LANDSCAPES

BUILDINGS

CATALOGUES

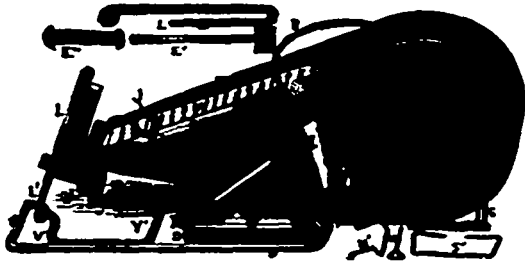
Our Photogravure work, which is executed on hand rolled copper, is equal to that of the best American houses.

.. Prices Right ..

Write for quotation and specimen book to

Desbarats & Co., 73 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

Dick's Seventh Mailer



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 25,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

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

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



J. H. WALKER

Wood Engraver

and Designer

181 ST. JAMES STREET . . .

MONTREAL

Established 1850.

Printers' Supplies

... IN ...

**No. 1 and 2 Book Papers
News, Poster Papers**

And a full and complete line of

Flat Papers . . .

To fill every requirement of the printer.



**A complete new line of Billheads,
Statements and Note-heads in
Midlothian and Tweedside.**

AGENTS FOR

**WADE'S
CELEBRATED
PRINTING
INKS.**

A complete line always carried in stock.

Our Sample Book of Cover Papers, with our Revised Price List, is now ready. Every printer should have one before him for reference.

Books will be cheerfully mailed by dropping a postal card to

BUNTIN, REID & CO.

Wholesale Stationers

29 WELLINGTON ST. WEST

TORONTO.

COROPPO ENGRAVING CO.

55 KING STREET W. ENTRANCE ON BAY ST.

BEST FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES

BEST CLASS WORK @ MODERATE PRICES

OUR PROCESSES

WOOD ENGRAVING
 PHOTO ENGRAVING
 ZINC ENGRAVING
 HALF TONE
 WAX ENGRAVING
 DESIGNING

F. BRIDGMAN MGR.

Telephone 2893



CUTS LIKE THESE WILL PRINT WELL ON ORDINARY NEWS AND THE LIKENESS IS SURE.

This letter speaks for itself:

SIXTH-BUILDING, WOODSACK, ONT., June 11th, 1894.

GEO. A. HOWELL, Esq.,
 Manager Grip Co., Toronto.

DEAR SIR: We send you by this mail, as requested, a sample copy of our daily containing the photo of Sir Oliver Mowat. The engraving, as you will see, printed very well on our press, running at a speed of about 1,000 per hour. The paper (No. 1 print) is not of the best quality, but the cut came out much better than we expected. The pressman was especially surprised that he could print as fine a cut as this and do such good work.

Yours truly,
 C. A. ALKHAM,
 Business Manager

Send in photos of your leading men to

THE GRIP CO. Engravers

201-203 YONGE STREET TORONTO

CANADIAN PHOTO ENGRAVING BUREAU

MOORE & ALEXANDER PROPRIETORS

16 ADELAIDE ST. TORONTO.

ETCHING & ZINC CUTTING

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA

ALL THE TRADES REPRESENTED

CARDBOARDS

PASTED BLANKS
and COATED BOARDS

... FOR

Of the Finest Qualities

Printers and Lithographers

KEPT IN STOCK BY THE

MADE TO ORDER BY

Wholesale Houses

Ritchie & Ramsay . . .

MANUFACTURERS OF Coated Papers and Cardboards

TORONTO, ONT.

The PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is printed on our Coated Book

All COLORS and GRADES

Letter-Press



Lithographic

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

As "competition is the life of trade," so is "reciprocity the soul of business."

THE E. B. EDDY Co.

AVERAGE
WEEKLY . . .
OUTPUT
240
TONS .

HULL, CANADA

MANUFACTURERS
AND
DEALERS IN

LINEN LEDGER, LINEN AND FINE WRITINGS,
ENVELOPE, BOOK,
PRINT, NEWS, TINTED COVER,
COLORED POSTER,
AND MANILLA

Paper

AND . . .
CARDBOARD

SPECIALTIES made of News and Print papers.

We spread Printers' Ink on over 200 publications in Canada—and all on paper made by us.

GET OUR QUOTATIONS

BRANCHES

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

AGENTS

F. H. ANDREWS & SON.	-	-	Quebec, Que.
ALFRED POWIS,	-	-	Hamilton, Ont.
J. A. HENDRY.	-	-	Kingston, Ont.
A. P. TIPPET & CO.,	-	-	St. John, N.B.
JOHN PETERS & CO.,	-	-	Halifax, N.S.
TEES & PERSSE,	-	-	Winnipeg, Man.
JAS. MITCHELL,	-	-	Victoria, B.C.
E. A. BENJAMIN,	-	-	St. Johns, Newfld.
Resident agents not yet appointed	-	-	Sydney, Australia Melbourne, "